

Citizens' Guide to the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act



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Citizens of the State of New Jersey:

In an effort to rebuild public confidence in the decision-making process that constitutes our State Budget, I am pleased to provide the "Citizens' Guide to the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act." All of the major funding decisions and policy initiatives for this fiscal year are highlighted in this document, representing the most comprehensive summary of the final Appropriations Act in the history of our State. This publication completes the set of budget process reforms that the leadership of the Legislature and I recommended in February 2007, all of which were successfully implemented. Collectively, these reforms increase the public accountability and transparency of our final decisions, which affect the lives of so many.

Respectfully,

Jon S. Corzine
Governor of New Jersey

Citizens' Guide to the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act

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Governor Corzine's Remarks on the Fiscal 2008 Budget Agreement

Governor's Outer Office

June 28, 2007

As Delivered

Good afternoon everyone.

First of all, let me welcome my colleagues from the legislature, particularly Senate President Codey, Speaker Roberts, Assemblyman Steele and Payne, Budget Chairman Greenwald, Budget Chairman Majority Leader Kenny, and Senator Buono.

It is good to be with you on some day other than July 4, July 3, or July 2. I am very pleased that we have an early signing of the Fiscal Year '08 budget.

Before I start, let me say, yesterday, a number of us attended a funeral of what I think is the solid epitome of a public servant, Byron Baer.

Too often in New Jersey, we focus on the negatives of what is done in public service.

[Byron Baer's] life and his public service, I think, demonstrate fairly clearly for anyone that checks the record that there are people who are tremendous people who do the public's work.

The remarks of Senate President Codey I think struck home to all of us that were there.

That is a path that sometimes in the next few days, thanks to the very good work of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Stuart Rabner will take the oath of office as the next chief justice of the judiciary and Anne Milgram will become attorney general. Two people who are of high character and strong reputation, and I am very, very proud that this is a statement, in my view, that good people entering into public service can make a difference and they will as we go forward.

Let me turn back to the budget. I'm glad to say that I'm not going to miss the cot this Fourth of July.

I do want to make very clear, right from the start, that I believe this budget is fiscally sound and

fiscally responsible, and affirms both the Legislature's and my commitment to providing substantial property tax relief in the context of sound budgeting principles – principles that were hard fought for in last year's budget, and that we maintain in this year's.

It spends only what we can pay for, carves out new efficiencies and savings, avoids the short-term gimmicks of some past budgets, and upholds our commitments to the most vulnerable in our state. And, it was proposed, debated, and passed both on time and with unprecedented transparency.

Unquestionably, I believe this is a good budget for the people of the State of New Jersey. I want to thank my colleagues who are here with me, particularly Senate President Codey, Assembly Speaker Roberts, for their leadership and their cooperation. We worked very closely in getting to this final product.

It is the earliest any budget has been signed and produced in any recent memory -- I can't find an earlier budget.

I congratulate other leadership, Senate Majority Leader and Budget Committee Chairman Bernie Kenny, Assembly Majority Leader Bonnie Watson Coleman, Assembly Budget Chairman Lou Greenwald, and all of those who participated in and strengthened the budget process, made it more accountable to our citizens, whose lives it affects, but we didn't lose track of having recurring revenues match recurring expenditures.

I would also like to express deep appreciation to a lot of people who you don't know who worked on this budget. You've seen Treasurer Abelow around the statehouse, but Dave Rousseau, Charlene Holzbaur, Bob Peden, all the professionals at OMB have worked over four or five months in an extraordinary way to put this together. My legislative Deputy Chief Patti McGuire, my Chief Counsel Ken Zimmerman,

Policy Counsel Heather Howard, and all of their staff, have truly contributed to making this, I think, a very excellent product – and I’m sure the leadership feels the same way about OLS staff and people who worked on it. Too often, they’re not recognized for the great work, the hard work they do for all of us.

As we embarked on this budget process this year, I had five broad objectives which I posed as questions, more rhetorical, but I wanted answered:

One, what could we do to address New Jersey’s property tax crisis? I think all of us know that over the past 20 years, the growth in property taxes has been 6.5 to 7 percent, year after year after year, and so we needed to address that crisis for individuals.

Two, could we address our requirements without mortgaging our future, and staying away from some of the manipulations of history?

Three, how do we exercise the discipline and restraint to responsibly close an inherited structural deficit?

Four, are there places where we can make the budget more compassionate? Can we do more with less in areas where there are real needs, the needs of our most vulnerable among us -- our children, the disabled population, and seniors?

Five, can we do all of this while building on the foundation of reform we laid down last year? And, again, I can’t emphasize enough, matching recurring revenues to recurring expenditures.

This year, we’re really working to rebuild public confidence in the workings and the processes of the legislative process -- and government in general through transparency and accountability.

Working together, I believe we made great strides in finding solutions to those areas.

The outcome, some will say, is not perfect. I will say it is real progress on a pathway to restoring New Jersey’s fiscal integrity and processes.

First, we passed the largest increase in direct property tax relief in New Jersey history – a \$2.3

billion credit program, about \$1.4 of it new, which is part and parcel of \$16.8 billion in total property tax relief built into this budget.

\$16.8 billion, almost 50 cents on every dollar in this budget, goes to property tax relief.

Among other elements, it provides \$2 billion in credits for 1.9 million of the 2 million taxpaying residents of the state – and, just to remind you, 70 percent of those 1.9 million will receive \$1,000 plus in a rebate check.

And I would just note, I hope it gets into the press, the applications for those rebates went out on Monday of this week, and I hope the public will pay attention, I suspect they will, and send those applications back in.

So this initiative doubled rental rebates, which I’m proud of, on a means tested basis, increased rental checks from \$75 to \$350, really working to try to help the working poor.

The budget also contains \$11 billion to support the neighborhood schools, including a \$582 million increase over last year that includes a 3 percent increase for every school district.

This is the largest increase in non-Abbott aid since 2000, and we used it in precise ways that are focused on trying to follow children not geography, and hopefully builds a bridge to a new school funding formula.

This budget also provides \$2.9 billion to encourage towns and counties to keep property taxes down, including a 2 percent hike across the board in municipal aid.

I’ll repeat, 50 cents of every dollar in this budget goes to property tax relief.

The budget also finances tax relief without abandoning principles established last year. It does so by diverting 80 percent fewer dollars from dedicated funds than the average of the last five years. What does that mean? We didn’t tap into the Unemployment Insurance fund, for the second year in a row. We’re building that back up so that we’re preparing for a rainy day in our economy.

Between FY '07 and FY '08, we've contributed \$2.2 billion, net, to the pension fund, an amount equal to the total of the state's contributions between 1993 and 2006. We've put more in, in the last two years, than was put in between 1993 and 2006, and we've gotten an increase in contributions from our public employees.

We balanced this budget in part by implementing a number of spending restraints and efficiencies that generally go unnoticed – except when you see it build up in the surplus at the end of the year.

We cut more than 400 political appointees, reduced the state payroll by 1,300 employees, and that's after accounting for mandated increases in child welfare, the public advocate's office, and the build-up of the homeland security office, which total about 1,000 people.

So we have had real reduction in employee headcount, and we're actually hearing about it in a lot of places, that we're not able to get all the work done.

But we're continuing to press on developing efficiencies, we suspended the purchase of new office furniture and office space, eliminated 1,200 vehicles from our fleet, achieved significant savings through improved energy conservation.

And there's more to do. There's a lot more to do -- and we're working on it day in and day out. I will tell you, in our new contract with public employees, we have instituted cost sharing with regard to healthcare that will produce almost \$100 million in savings for healthcare next year.

We're staying focused not only on the expense side; we're working on the revenue side. Cutting business taxes in this budget by \$275 million to spur economic expansion, particularly in our urban communities.

And we've had success. We're retaining and growing companies like Sanofi-Aventis, Citigroup, Campbell's Soup, and there are others that we're about to roll out. We've attracted the new North American headquarters for Bayer Pharmaceutical and Unilever.

There's a lot of things in the transom, and I know, and I think the public understands, that if we grow our economy, if we grow jobs, we will have real help in balancing the long-term fiscal instability we have in the state's finances and we will improve the quality of our life.

We're working on it. We're working on it in Atlantic City, we're working on it in our ports in north and south Jersey, we're working on it with our pharmaceutical industry, and with the help of the legislature, we've made major, major investments in stem cell research, genome research, and cancer research. You can see it if you go through the budget, if you're intellectually honest about how you do it, and I congratulate them for their commitment to these efforts.

This budget also reflects our abiding commitment to a more just society as well. I said we have to look after our most vulnerable. Society shouldn't just leave anybody behind, we ought to be committed to making sure that everyone has a fair chance to get ahead.

To that end, one of the things that I'm most proud of in this budget, is that we have instituted an expansion in the Earned Income Tax Credit. It's really the best program we have to reward work and help our working citizens earn their way into self-sufficiency.

We've moved the income threshold level on the EITC up to \$40,000. Three-hundred-thousand people who struggle the most to make ends meet in a tough society will get real benefits from the EITC, we're going to grow it over the next three years, and I am very pleased that the legislature joined in making this item at the top of the list of things that we initiated this year.

In this context, we also worked to widen the circle of opportunity by promoting the well-established benefits of early childhood education -- there's a lot of work in here on expanding full-day kindergarten, access to high-quality pre-school in non-Abbott districts. I know Bill Payne is absolutely excited about that.

Opening doors to higher education, where we expanded TAG, STARS and EOF. Providing additional support for Charity Care, a very significant increase in Charity Care with a more rationalized formula, which really goes at our

uninsured population in our state. We have more work to do here, but we made real steps and strides in trying to rationalize how we allocate out our charity care.

And, as I said, we're working on stem cell research. But in this budget, I want to congratulate Speaker Roberts for his leadership on this, we've taken real strides in investing on dealing with autism, it really leverages off the things that Governor Codey did with developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and now we're focused on autism.

If you go through this budget line by line, you will see a real commitment, and there should be in this state, since we have such a high incidence of autism among our youth and developing into adults.

And this budget maintains initiative we started with regard to affordable housing, food security, and after school initiatives last year.

Finally, this budget represents an important step towards creating a government that costs less, does more, and stays accountable to the people who pay for it.

Not just over the course of four months of legislative and public review, 35 hearings with department officials, six public hearings, and by implementing Senate President Codey's reforms to open the process, and through the leadership of Speaker Roberts and others who worked to make the final budget available early.

This has had, thorough review by both sides of the capitol, and I think led to real oversight and restraint. On the Christmas tree issue, I'm proud that we have reduced the number of those, even though I don't think anybody knows how to define exactly what those numbers are.

I will say that what we have done has been more before we got to the budget than afterwards. There has been serious negotiation with the legislature about what went into the budget to start with, and made it a lot less complicated, although I'm sure just as infuriating to some legislators after the fact by some of the actions that we'll be taking today.

On that score, I am reducing or eliminating from this budget at total of 66 items for savings of something over ten million dollars. Most of these items were additions by the legislature to the original proposal.

I must say that when you're doing these line item vetoes and you're doing each one of them individually you struggle since so many of them go to the heart of the social services that we're trying to do, and government should be involved in. But what we're trying to do is get this into an ongoing process that will operate through the departments through the grant making process that all work in government and hopefully we've made real progress on getting this away from being single district focus and to regional and statewide activity.

So that's the budget. And I know these guys would like me to shut up, but I'm going to say one more thing about our future since I hear a lot about it – and we have our work cut out in 2009 and beyond.

Think about the mandatory spending increases that we can identify. After making investments in school construction, open space preservation, transportation, stem cell research, and acknowledging what I think are failed policies with regard to pension and tobacco settlement financing, we have an increase in total debt service. It'll go from about \$2.6 billion to \$3.4 billion over the next five years. It could go larger if we have additional funding that we have to meet.

Employee and retiree health care costs are expected to double from 1.4 billion to 2.8 billion over the next five years. You all know that we have a very substantial unfunded health care liability for our retirees.

And I want people to get the idea; we need to understand, because people understand what's happening in healthcare. In our budget, there's about 9 billion dollars worth of health care related cost items. Whether it's the mentally disabled, whether it's healthcare for our seniors, whether it's Medicaid or Medicare, 9 billion dollars roughly we spend. Just think about a 10 percent increase in healthcare cost which is going on not just in New Jersey but also across this country. \$900 million a year in additional spending. You put that with the amount of

money that we have on debt service and then you add it to the pension liabilities that we have which, if by 2012 we were meeting all our obligations, will go from about 1.3 billion to 3.3 billion, and you got a heck of a growth path for the budget before we even start looking at what we have to do.

As a matter of fact, the way I calculate by the back of the envelope, that's about \$8 billion of growth in spending before we get started. These are commitments already made -- and I get a little frustrated when I hear some of the people in the legislature and others say "you're supposed to cut costs" when health care costs are growing at 10 percent, when commitments were made by previous administrations to borrow that are going to drive debt service, and other things that are already committed to that we are growing the budget out of control. The fact is, other than property tax relief, this year this budget goes up 1.5 percent. It's a total of 8 percent.

Property tax relief is the bulk of what we have in growth and we've been doing a lot to constrain growth in this budget. It's painful. Fixed costs are going to be a problem and a challenge.

That said, what keeps me awake at night -- and this truly keeps me awake at night -- is what we are going to do about our future. How are we going to build a future that New Jersey has every right to ask for? How do we make investments to improve the well-being of our state? How do we build mass transit? How do we build universal pre-k and kindergarten? How do we build universal healthcare like we hear about going on in other states? How do we preserve open space?

Countless ways we know New Jersey is the best state in the country. I believe that. I know the people that are here believe that -- best schools, most educated work force, highest median income, transportation network that's better than most.

But we can't rest on our laurels. We can't continue to go from budget to budget to budget without investments in the future, and we need to invest in our future. We need new resources -- we need renewed political courage to make those investments. And it isn't political courage when somebody says politicians in Trenton are planning to sell the turnpike to foreign

corporations [holds up direct mail piece]. "For sale, act now." This is the stuff that's going out. That is not political courage. It's political demagoguery.

And the fact is, we need a solid debate on a solid program that gives us the ability to invest in our future, and I'm going to fight for it. We're working on a proposal where the public will continue to own and operate our toll roads that will give us some of the financial benefits that other states have achieved through privatization. We're not going to privatize.

To that end, we're developing a new vehicle -- completely out of the box scenario -- to give the benefits of monetization, without the costs and compromises that other states have done on private lease or sale. I'm announcing today, and you'll see it in the budget, eight principles to which this administration is firmly committed as we work toward such a plan.

I wish I could tell you all the details of the plan right now, but these things don't just snap happen. I've said that over and over in press conferences, and I hope that you commit to communicating that to the public, we're working on some of the details of this.

First, New Jersey's roadways will not be sold, and they will not be leased to either a for-profit or foreign operator.

Second, allowable uses for any reinvestment will be identified up front, and subject to public and or legislative approval.

Third, the people of New Jersey will retain ownership and the benefits from both the initial proceeds and ongoing operation, and it's my belief that we should only use the proceeds from any kind of transaction to reduce state debt or make capital investments, particularly for transportation infrastructure.

Fourth, safety, maintenance, and operating standards on our toll roads will be maintained or improved in all instances. Safety, maintenance, and operating standards are not going to go down; they're going to go up, because we're actually going to have money to invest.

Any reinvestment plan, five, will provide for a capital plan with sufficient funding to improve our roadways and reduce congestion. I want to widen the toll ways, but you have to have money to be able to do it -- and you can't just borrow without some sort of funding.

Sixth, terms and conditions of employment for current employees and contractors will not change and all prevailing wage and competitive contracting procedures will be retained.

Seventh, toll schedules will be open, predictable, and available to the public.

And eight, the people of New Jersey will have the opportunity to engage in substantial, open and public discussion in advance of any transaction. Twenty-one town halls in twenty-one counties. You can guarantee it. You can count on it.

Unfortunately, we don't have the proposal ready today. I wish we did, but you can bank on it, when we have it, it'll be there. When we get the recipe right, everyone will hear about what the ingredients are.

The alternatives to change are simply unacceptable, the status quo is unacceptable. New Jersey has for far too long cobbled together bare bones budgets that do not allow for the kind of investment in our futures that we need.

We've been working on righting our fiscal ship, now it's time to change its course so we can build that future that I think all of us believe in. We're resetting our finances. We're working on changing the standards of how ethical behavior unfolds in the state. We're revitalizing our economy. And we're renewing the promise of New Jersey.

We're just getting started and have a long road ahead -- a road the public will own.

Where Does The Money Go?

Too often, budgets and appropriations acts are seen as just columns of numbers, devoid of any real-life impact. However, these columns of numbers are the means by which a government pledges to its citizens how it will help provide opportunities for them to pursue healthier, safer, and more meaningful lives.

This *Citizens' Guide* attempts to lend greater understanding to the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, to translate it into goals and outcomes that are more easily comprehended. The following chart displays some prime examples of the services that New Jersey residents rely on from their State government. In so many ways, many not very well known, the State offers a helping hand to its residents, every moment of every day.

Where Does the Money Go?

The Programs and Services Behind the Numbers

**People Served/
Items Purchased**

Helping Those in Need

110,081,450
29,081,340

Subsidized School Lunches
Subsidized School Breakfasts
Subsidized Drugs for Seniors and Disabled:
 PAAD Annual Prescriptions

6,865,287
799,640

 Senior Gold Annual Prescriptions
Hunger Initiative – Food Purchased (lbs)

6,300,000
2,923,000

Home-Delivered Meals to the Aged
Persons Receiving Health Care thru Medicaid
Earned Income Tax Credit – Workers Benefiting
Energy Assistance – Tenants and Homeowners Served
Individuals Receiving Mental Health Services (Community Programs)

784,860
500,000
316,650
253,581

242,204
154,971

Children and Adults Receiving Health Care via Family Care
Children Receiving Services from Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS)

98,512
72,000

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families – Recipients
Cancer Institute of New Jersey – Patient Visits

35,522
23,088

Developmentally Disabled Served (Community Programs)
Adoption Subsidies/Foster Care: Average Daily Population

15,120
1,750

Students Served in After School Programs
State Rental Assistance - Families Served

1,280

Families Licensed for Foster and Adoptive Care



Protecting the Public Safety

867,860
800,000

State Police Investigations (Criminal, Accident, and General)
Agricultural Commodities Inspected and Graded (lbs)

242,121
210,000

Fire, Housing, and Construction Code Inspections
State Police – Instances of Aid to Motorists

27,500
14,665

Inmates Supervised (Annual Average)
Parolees Supervised (Annual Average)

1,800
1,135

Forest Fire Responses
State-owned Bridge Safety Inspections

539

Criminal Indictments Obtained – Criminal Justice



Preserving the Environment

17,300,000
31,593

Parks Visitors Served
Acres of Open Space Preserved:

20,593
11,000

 Via Green Acres
 Via Farmland Acres

11,200

Air and Water Pollution Inspections

**People Served/
Items Purchased**

Protecting the Public's Health

322,000	Uninsured Primary Care Visits to Federally Qualified Health Centers
280,000	Women, Infants, and Children – Healthcare Recipients
240,000	Children Screened for Lead Poisoning
131,000	Family Planning – Women in Reproductive Years Receiving Services
86,000	Number of licensed Long Term Care Beds/Slots
78,800	AIDS Clients Tested and Counseled
59,000	Homes Tested for Radon
20,000	Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Screenings
6,500	Blood Lead Samples Examined
6,100	Food and Milk Samples Examined
3,000	Potable Water Samples Examined
2,500	Helicopter Response Missions for Traumatic Injuries
840	Long Term Care Facilities Licensed



Transportation Services

441,500	Average Daily Mass Transit Ridership
13,469	Miles of Roads Maintained
8,600	Emergency Call Responses
3,225	Traffic Signals Maintained
700	Highway Lanes Under Construction
435	Lane Miles Resurfaced



Serving Businesses

477,649	State Professional Boards – Total Regulated Licenses
97,000	Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons Licensed
42,000	Insurance Licenses Issued
26,500	Participating Businesses – Urban Enterprise Zones
6,900	Banking Licenses Issued
269	Recipients – Business Employment Incentive Grants



Educating Our Children

1,551,229	Standardized Tests Administered
1,440,767	Total Enrollment (Subsidized by State Aid)
202,467	Special Ed Enrollment
139,162	Kindergarten/Preschool Enrollment
23,218	Vocational Ed Enrollment
18,756	Charter School Enrollment
9,070	Adult Education Enrollment
839,901	Pupils Transported – Public/Non-Public (Subsidized by State Aid)





**People Served/
Items Purchased**

75,357
61,743
7,672

4,195

Higher Education Assistance

**New Jersey College Loans to State Students (NJCLASS)
Tuition Assistance Grants (TAG, Full and Part Time)
Coordinated Garden State Scholarship Program Grants
(Total)
NJ Student Tuition Assistance Reward Scholarship
(NJSTARS I & II) Grants**



2,700,000
1,900,000
800,000
290,000
164,000
85,000

Direct Tax Relief

**Annual Homestead Rebate (Checks)
Homeowners
Tenants
Veterans Claiming a Property Tax Deduction
Annual Senior Freeze (Checks)
Seniors and Disabled Claiming a Property Tax Deduction**



16,191
6,550
3,550

1,081

Protecting the Consumer

**Public Advocate:
Mental Health Advocacy – Representation of Individuals at
Civil Commitment Hearings – New Cases FY07
Elder Advocacy – On-Site Investigations Regarding
Care/Abuse/Neglect or Patient Funds
Elder Advocacy – Nursing Homes/Boarding Homes/Other
Facilities Visited
Rate Counsel – Representation of Ratepayers on Cases
Involving Utilities and Cable Television**

Budget Process Reforms

Overview

Appropriations Act Reforms

In an effort to avoid a repeat of the government shutdown that resulted from the June/July, 2006 budget negotiations, Governor Corzine issued a letter to the legislative leadership in February, 2007, outlining a plan to reform the State's budget process. That letter built upon previous suggestions outlined by Senate President Richard Codey. Specifically, the Governor sought to identify areas of common interest that would increase the accountability and transparency of the budget debate and provide a more rational, constructive environment. These reforms were designed to improve the public's understanding of the budget deliberations, to scrutinize key issues, and to consider relative funding priorities.

Specifically, the plan included four main points:

- Introduce the final Appropriations Act no later than June 20 and enact it no later than June 27, thus providing three full days for the Executive Branch to review it before the constitutional deadline;
- Hold legislative hearings on the final Appropriations Act before it is voted on by the Legislature;
- Ensure that all requests for changes are submitted by a date certain in early June, identifying the individual sponsor and providing an explanation of its necessity;
- Release a summary document to the public at the end of the process that provides detail on the final Appropriations Act agreement.

In forwarding this plan to Senate President Codey, Assembly Speaker Roberts, Senate Minority Leader Leonard Lance and Assembly Minority Leader Alex DeCroce, the Governor recognized that the Legislature was likely to have similar ideas and indicated a willingness to work cooperatively. Subsequently, the Senate President and the Assembly leadership outlined separate plans that would govern the deliberations of their respective Budget Committees. That set of rules, as outlined below, embellished the Governor's plan by adding the following requirements, all of which were adopted by the Legislature:

- Begin and close the budget process with public hearings;
- Require lawmakers to disclose potential conflicts in the event that their employers, business clients, or relatives have a direct stake in the appropriations process;
- Written submission of change requests to the Chair of the Budget Committee at least three weeks before the June 27 deadline for enactment, with each change signed by the individual lawmaker or (in the case of Administration resolutions) a Treasurer's Office representative;
- Use of a standard form detailing each request;
- Release change resolutions to the public at least two weeks before the date the Legislature considers the final Appropriations Act bill;
- Subsequent resolutions were permissible only if approved by two-thirds of the committee members;
- The final Appropriations Act would contain only items originally proposed by the Governor and those changes proposed through these procedures.

Results

The implementation of the Fiscal Year 2008 Appropriations Act successfully incorporated all of the ideas noted above. Broad agreement was reached on the parameters of the final Appropriations Act in early June and a final bill was formally introduced in the Legislature on June 14th. That bill was approved by the Legislature on June 21st and was signed by the Governor on June 28th.

This joint approach provided all interested parties with an opportunity to provide input and to evaluate proposed changes before they became law. The requirement for advance notice of proposed changes avoided last minute revisions, thus eliminating a key source of potential delay that plagued past appropriation acts. Finally, for those changes that survived the

process, the public was able to take a better measure of their worth, their source of support, and their relative priority.

As the final step in the process, Governor Corzine employed his line item veto power to eliminate 66 programs totaling over \$10 million, most of which were legislative additions that did not serve a statewide purpose or policy goal. Instead, supporters of those programs were encouraged to submit their requests to the appropriate departments so that they may be considered as part of the normal grant-making process. This approach removes the traditional focus on the special needs of individual districts while still recognizing key regional or statewide programs that were not funded through the regular budget process.



CHAPTER 1: APPROPRIATIONS ACT HIGHLIGHTS

The \$33.47 billion State Appropriations Act provides substantial property tax relief in the context of sound fiscal principles. Specifically, this Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act spends only what we can pay for, provides new efficiencies and savings, eschews the tricks and gimmicks of budgets past, and upholds our commitments to the most vulnerable in our state and society. And it was proposed, debated, and passed with unprecedented transparency and on time.

Direct Property Tax Relief

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, first and foremost, provides the citizens of New Jersey with significant property tax relief. It increases the State's property tax relief programs by nearly \$2 billion, and provides an additional \$300 million in tax savings to businesses and working families. It is the first adopted budget since fiscal 2001 not to rely on tax or fee increases.

This Appropriations Act also finances tax relief without abandoning the principle, re-established last year, that the State must fund today's liabilities rather than pushing costs off to the future – and it does so by diverting dramatically less from dedicated funds than the average of the last five years. For the second consecutive year, the final budget does not redirect any funds from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Nearly \$16.8 billion in property tax relief is at the center of this Appropriations Act. This is an increase of approximately \$2 billion over the adjusted fiscal 2007 levels, and represents over 80% of the overall increase in the final Fiscal 2008 Budget as compared to the adjusted fiscal 2007 appropriation level.

Direct relief to more than three million homeowner and tenant households accounts for nearly \$3 billion of the total \$16.8 billion in property tax relief. This is an increase of \$1.25 billion from the current levels and represents more than half the overall increase in the Appropriations Act.

The majority of the \$3 billion in direct relief is the new \$2.25 billion property tax relief program that was enacted in April – the cornerstone of the special legislative session on property tax relief and reform. Under this new program, nearly two million homeowner families will receive an average benefit of approximately \$1,000. For non-senior homeowners, this is more than three times the amount they received last year. Approximately 550,000 non-senior tenants with incomes of \$50,000 or below will see their current \$75 rebate increase to between \$200 and \$350 depending on their incomes. Senior homeowners and tenants are guaranteed whichever is larger, either the benefit under the new program or the amount they received last year, assuming they still meet eligibility requirements.

The Senior Property Tax Freeze program remains fully funded, and provides 164,000 eligible senior homeowners with an average benefit of \$931. An additional 30,000 senior homeowners will become eligible for this program in the upcoming year.

Aid to School Districts and Municipalities

In addition to the relief this Appropriations Act provides directly to homeowners and tenants, it also holds down New Jersey's aggregate property tax bill by nearly \$14 billion through the State's assumption of certain local costs and by aiding municipalities, counties, school districts, and other local governments.

This budget provides nearly \$11 billion in aid to local school districts to ensure a quality education and help control property taxes. This represents an increase of \$582 million from the fiscal 2007 adjusted appropriation level.

Every school district in the state will be receiving at least a 3% increase in aid, which is the first major increase for the non-Abbott districts in three years, and the largest dollar increase since fiscal 2000.

Taxpayers and students also benefit from three initiatives that reflect key educational priorities. This Appropriations Act establishes a new \$67 million aid program targeted to districts with higher proportions of low-income students. These districts have struggled to provide programs to bolster academic performance in the face of flat State aid. In addition, this Appropriations Act provides \$26 million to support school districts that currently provide full-day kindergarten and \$10 million to expand and enhance the quality of preschool programs in non-Abbott districts – promoting the well-established benefits of early education.

Through the legislative process, this Appropriations Act evolved to address other educational needs as well. It includes \$10 million for adult education programs, \$5.7 million to ensure that charter schools receive the benefit of the new aid targeted to low-income students, \$2.9 million to assist districts that are spending below the minimum amount recommended for a thorough and efficient education and whose students are not meeting educational standards, and \$3.2 million to provide an inflationary increase for nonpublic school transportation costs.

This Appropriations Act also provides nearly \$2.9 billion in aid to municipalities, counties, and other local governments – an increase of \$152 million from the adjusted fiscal 2007 level.

Direct aid to municipalities accounts for nearly \$2 billion of the \$2.9 billion, representing an increase of \$79 million from the adjusted fiscal 2007 appropriation level. Included in this amount is \$32.6 million in new formula aid to every municipality in the state.

The final budget also appropriates nearly \$900 million in aid to local governments, including appropriations to finance several initiatives that were not included in the Fiscal 2008 Governor's Budget Message: \$25 million to continue the local grant portion of the successful Garden State Preservation Trust Program; \$10.5 million for the costs associated with the February 2008 presidential primary; \$10 million to assist counties in upgrading their voting machines to meet the requirements to have a voter-verified paper audit trail; and \$8 million to assist counties and municipalities match the federal aid from the Spring 2007 flood. Without State funds,

all of these costs would have been passed on to local property taxpayers.

Tax Relief: The Earned Income Tax Credit and Corporation Business Tax Reform

Property tax relief is not the only tax reduction in this Appropriations Act package. In addition, legislation was enacted that expands the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program for approximately 300,000 working families, with incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000, who previously were eligible for the federal program but not the State program. This change brings New Jersey in line with the other 19 states that have EITC programs, will provide at least \$36 million in tax relief to these families this year, and will impact over 500,000 families when the State increases payment to 22.5% of the federal benefit in 2009, and 25 percent in 2010.

This Appropriations Act package also spurs economic growth by including significant tax relief for New Jersey businesses and cutting corporate business taxes by \$275 million. Specifically, it allows the alternative minimum assessment, net operating loss, and subchapter S provisions of the 2002 Corporation Business Tax reforms to expire. In addition, the sales tax on memberships at non-profit health clubs has been repealed, saving taxpayers an additional \$20 million next year.

Funding Other Top Priorities

Although almost half of this Appropriations Act, \$16.8 billion, will go towards property tax relief, it also maintains New Jersey's commitment to help those in the dawn, shadows, and twilight of life – children and students, our most vulnerable populations, and seniors.

In particular, this Appropriations Act maintains or increases funding for higher education and tuition assistance, PAAD and Senior Gold programs that help defray prescription costs for the elderly, healthcare under Medicaid and Family Care, nursing homes, and community based efforts to help those suffering from mental illness.

Furthermore, this Appropriations Act recognizes that New Jersey’s acute care hospitals need additional support. It provides \$716 million in State and federal funds for Charity Care, an increase of \$133 million from the amount originally proposed. Most importantly, the Charity Care allocation formula has been updated. First, aid will be distributed based on a formula that uses the most recent available claims data rather than data from 2002, which informed the past few appropriations acts. This will more accurately reflect the uncompensated care that New Jersey hospitals provide. Second, the Charity Care formula applies existing statutory and regulatory requirements to calculate the graduate medical education component of Charity Care. As a transitional device for this year, the formula guarantees that no hospital will lose more than 10% of its projected reduction, or gain more than 20% of its projected increase compared to fiscal 2007. This year, the Commission on Rationalizing Health Care Resources, which was created by an Executive Order issued by Governor Corzine, is meeting to assess the financial condition of New Jersey hospitals and to consider ways to promote a system of high-quality, affordable, cost-effective and accessible health care in the state. Their recommendations will help inform future budget decisions in this area.

For fiscal 2008, this Appropriations Act provides \$60 million in Medicaid funding for graduate medical education programs at hospitals – an increase of \$40 million in State and federal funding over the amount originally proposed in the Fiscal 2008 Governor’s Budget Message. Unlike past spending plans, this year’s Appropriations Act includes no hospital assistance grants or specific line-item appropriations to any hospital. All funding will be provided through either the Charity Care formula or the Graduate Medical Education distribution under the Medicaid program.

This Appropriations Act also provides nearly \$2.2 billion to support higher education, including a \$50 million increase proposed in February to offset last year’s reductions. In addition, the Act provides over \$250 million to support the State’s Tuition Assistance Grants and STARS programs to help students with financial need to attend college.

Other important elements of New Jersey’s Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act include:

- Nearly \$40 million in new funding for a 3% cost of living adjustment to the community provider organizations that provide vital services to many of our most vulnerable citizens. Without this added funding, many of these organizations would have little choice but to reduce service or staff.
- \$30 million in new funding for community programs that support individuals with developmental disabilities or mental illness.
- \$10 million for stem cell research grants to maintain New Jersey’s leadership in the face of restrictions on federal grants for this life saving science.
- \$5.35 million in added funding to address the needs of the autism community.
- \$5 million for an initiative to improve access to health care for children.
- \$3.5 million to eliminate the waiting list for the Personal Assistance Service program, which makes it possible for adults with physical disabilities to work, attend school, and engage in their communities.
- Funding for two new training classes for the State Police and the purchase of new vehicles to ensure the troopers are safe on the roads -- protecting not just themselves, but the millions of drivers on our roads.
- An additional \$1.5 million to provide support to returning veterans and their families.

The operations of the executive departments of State government account for only \$3.6 billion – or 11% of the total budget – with the vast majority of this money being used to fund the operations of the prison system, the State developmental centers and psychiatric hospitals, veterans’ homes, State Police, and many other critical functions that serve and protect New Jersey’s citizens.

Efficiencies, Savings, and Transparency

Over the last two years, this administration has implemented a number of spending restraints and efficiencies that have achieved real savings for the people of New Jersey. This budget includes those savings – among them the elimination of almost 400 political appointees, reduction of approximately 1,500 employees (even accounting for necessary increases for child welfare, homeland security, and the newly restored Office of the Public Advocate), suspension of the purchase of new office furniture and office space, energy conservation, and subtraction of 1,200 State vehicles.

This administration has also achieved substantial savings through the recent contract settlement with the State’s civilian employees, which yields cost-sharing arrangements for both pension and healthcare benefits. Over the long run, both taxpayers and public employees will reap the rewards of the important reforms this administration has implemented.

Critics point out that this Appropriations Act grows by \$2.4 billion, or nearly 8%. While that is accurate, it is also important to be mindful that 80% of the increase returns directly to property tax payers, leaving the real increase closer to 1.4%. If the critics do not believe the State should spend \$2 billion more on property tax relief – or if there are other areas of the budget that can or should be reduced – they should add their ideas to the public debate. Judging from the budget debate that took place since the issuance of the Fiscal 2008 Governor’s Budget Message, however, actionable alternatives have not emerged.

Finally, the issue of “Christmas tree” grants, earmarks, “member spending,” or whatever supporters or critics want to call them needs to be addressed. No one should expect or accept that the Legislature simply serves as a rubber stamp for the Executive, approving whatever budget the Governor presents. There will always be differences of opinion about what should and should not be funded and at what level. Many of these differences are policy driven, and need to be worked through cooperatively – as was done this year in areas like aid to schools and municipalities, the decision not to impose co-payments on Medicaid and medical day-care clients,

and increased funding for hospitals. None of these legislative changes to the proposed budget can legitimately be characterized as “Christmas tree” items.

Line Item Vetoes

Just as the Legislature has the authority to promote different policy priorities in New Jersey’s budget, it also has the authority to send a Governor an appropriations bill that in appropriate circumstances includes specific appropriations for specific causes. The practice of including such additions goes back many years and actually predates the adoption of the 1947 State Constitution.

During this Appropriations Act process, Governor Corzine expressed to the Senate President and the Speaker his desire that any additions to the budget for these types of items meet the criteria of being statewide or regional in scope. Many of the legislative additions met these criteria, including the appropriations for statewide or regional entities such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of New Jersey, Federally Qualified Health Centers to provide services to the homeless, the Battleship New Jersey, the Newark Museum, and Liberty Science Center. These are all programs that benefit all of the citizens of the State, and the Governor supported them as included in the appropriations bill or with modest reductions as set forth in the line-item veto statement.

Conversely, there are numerous, specific line-item appropriations that do not clearly meet these criteria. Based on the power provided by the New Jersey Constitution, Governor Corzine applied a line item veto of those specific appropriations.

During the budget negotiation process, Governor Corzine also requested that, to the greatest extent possible, we look to existing departmental programs to provide additional funding to specific entities or groups and not dictate to the respective departments where the money should go. Programs like Special Municipal Aid and Extraordinary Aid should be the vehicle for municipalities to request additional funds. Thus, the Governor supported the addition of funds to the Appropriations Act for these programs. This will allow the professionals in the Department of Community Affairs to make the decisions on which

municipalities qualify for this funding. In the case of Special Municipal Aid, the Local Finance Board also must approve that decision. Unlike previous years, there are no new specific line-item appropriations to any municipality in the Appropriations Act.

Similarly, Governor Corzine directed that requests for additional funds for arts and cultural groups should, to the greatest extent possible, be approved through the State Council on the Arts and the peer review process that the Council has developed. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act bill has a number of specific line-item appropriations to arts and cultural groups that effectively bypassed the State Council on the Arts process. Based on discussions between the Governor and legislative leaders, it became clear that there are some areas that the State Council on the Arts has failed to address, prompting legislators to advocate for specific line-item appropriations. Therefore, Governor Corzine was willing to accept with some minor adjustments these specific line-item appropriations this year. However, the Governor will ask for a review of the processes used by the State Council on the Arts to determine arts and cultural grant awards, and will request that those processes be modified if necessary. Next year, similar requests for specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural entities are not likely to be accepted.

Governor Corzine's other specific area of concern is the allocation of funds to various institutions researching cancer. When the Governor proposed the budget in February, it included \$25.25 million for the Cancer Center of New Jersey and \$14.75 million for other cancer research institutions to be allocated by the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services. While the Governor generally supports the additional \$24.15 million that the Legislature included in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act for this most worthy cause, he is concerned that the language added to the bill directs where the funding is to be allocated. No information was provided to help determine whether this allocation is appropriate, and thus the Governor applied a line-item veto to make minor adjustments to these appropriations. Still, the Governor remains concerned that the Legislature, not the research experts, has made this allocation decision, and therefore has requested that the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services and the Director of the Cancer Institute of New Jersey develop criteria for a

peer review process both to review past grants and to better inform future appropriations.

In all, in accordance with the principles stated above, Governor Corzine objected to more than 60 individual line items contained in this bill, which reduced State spending by more than \$10 million. However, on balance, the Governor was pleased and proud to sign into law this Appropriations Act for fiscal 2008. It affirms the State's commitment to provide substantial property tax relief in the context of sound fiscal principles, spends only what we can pay for, provides new efficiencies and savings, eschews the tricks and gimmicks of budgets past, and upholds our commitments to the most vulnerable in our state and society. Moreover, it was proposed, debated, and passed with unprecedented transparency and on time.

Fiscal Solvency

To fully understand the difficult set of choices represented in the State's Appropriations Act, some context is required concerning New Jersey's "structural deficit." Simply put, a structural deficit arises when the rate of growth in ongoing revenues fails to keep pace with the rate of growth for expenditures required to maintain the current level of service. New Jersey is not unique in this regard, as many states face deficits at the start of their budget deliberations. The goal, however, is to minimize the size of the deficit without resorting to easy fixes and fiscal gimmicks that compound the problem in the future. As summarized below, this Administration has adopted just that approach, and consequently is making clear progress in restoring fiscal responsibility.

Constraints in Crafting the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act

This subsection describes many of the constraints associated with the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act in order to provide context for the decisions that were required. The goal of this Administration is to continue to make the difficult decisions now, in order to create conditions for a brighter future for the State and its citizens.

The State's Major Cost Drivers

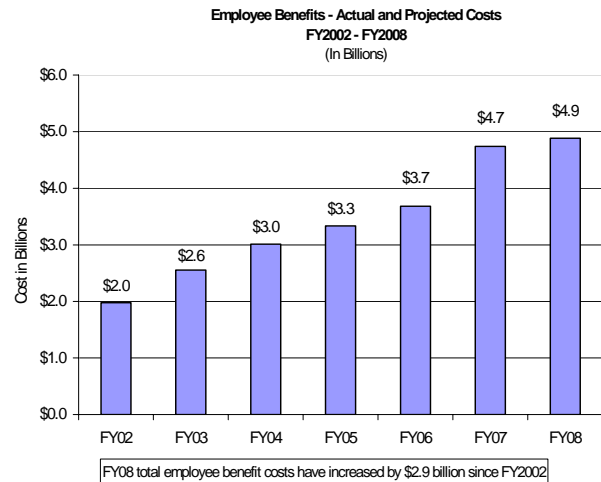
Funding increases are necessary to maintain the current level of State service, and are primarily attributable to three cost drivers: employee/retiree benefits and salary increases, Medicaid, and debt. The best way to appreciate the aggressive cost growth in these areas is to view it over time, as depicted on the charts that follow. These three programs collectively require over \$700 million in growth in fiscal 2008.

Employee Benefits

Within the State Budget, employee benefits are defined as pensions, health benefits, post retirement medical costs, and employer payroll taxes. State appropriations support not only active and retired State employees, but also employees of senior public colleges and universities, school districts, and certain local governments.

Due in part to the breadth of coverage provided, employee benefits comprise 14.6% of the State's Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, compared to 8.8% in fiscal 2002. The appropriation for these fixed costs has grown by \$2.9 billion, or 147%, from approximately \$2 billion in fiscal 2002 to almost \$4.9 billion in fiscal 2008. (This includes approximately \$195 million in debt service on Pension Obligation bonds in fiscal 2008.) As noted on the chart entitled, "Employee Benefits – Actual and Projected Costs," the dramatic rate of growth in fiscal 2007, which required increased pension funding of \$800 million (excluding related debt service), will be tempered in fiscal 2008.

In the Fiscal 2008 Governor's Budget Message, the combined growth for fringe benefits and pensions of \$480 million was reduced to \$166 million through savings from contract negotiations and by reducing the pension funding phase-in from 60% to 50%. Based on updated information, the growth was further reduced by an additional \$39 million, to \$127 million, during negotiations with the Legislature.



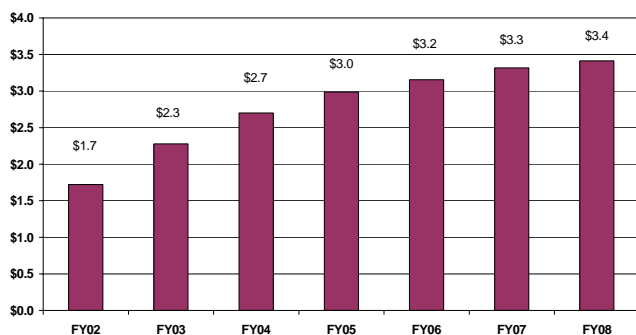
Fringe Benefits

Health benefits for active school district and local employees are not a State responsibility; however, per statute, the State must fund the health insurance costs of retired teachers and certain public employees who have 25 or more years of service prior to retirement. The State also funds the cost of teachers' federal social security taxes, even though the State does not negotiate teacher contracts. The total amount appropriated in fiscal 2008 for all of these fringe benefits is \$3.4 billion.

In fiscal 2008, health benefits costs for active and retired members will increase to \$2.1 billion, or 44% of total employee benefits costs. Of this amount, payments for eligible retired school district employees are expected to total \$751 million. The remaining \$1.3 billion is appropriated for employer taxes.

NJ State Fringe Benefits

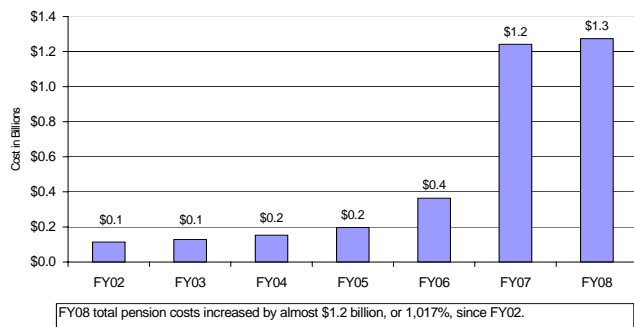
(In Billions)



Pensions

In fiscal 2008, pension costs for active and retired members comprise 26%, or almost \$1.3 billion, of employee benefit costs. The chart entitled “Pensions – Actual and Projected Costs” illustrates the actual and projected costs of pension contributions from fiscal 2002 to fiscal 2008. Pension costs have consistently increased since fiscal 2002, with significant growth of 241% occurring between fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007. In that year alone, State funding for the defined benefit plans exceeded the total combined amount from the prior ten years. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act assumes a 50% phase-in for the defined benefit pension plans, or \$1.1 billion of the \$2.2 billion required to fund pensions at 100%. In fiscal 2007, the phase-in was funded at 57.5% of the recommended contribution.

Pensions - Actual and Projected Costs
FY2002 - FY2008
(In Billions)



The total State appropriation for Fringe Benefits and Pensions in fiscal 2008 equals \$4.7 billion (i.e.,

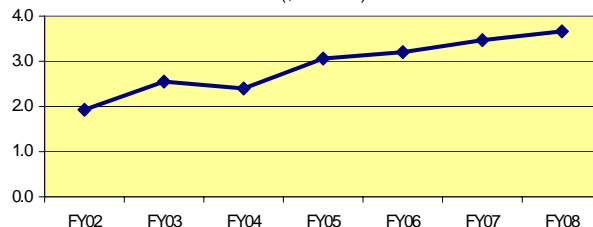
excluding \$195 million in Pension Obligation debt service.)

Medicaid

This Administration is committed to providing the State’s residents with access to health care, and Medicaid, a federal-State program, is a key component of this commitment. Similar to most states, New Jersey has faced rising Medicaid costs, placing added stress on the State’s budget. As the chart below illustrates, State expenditures on Medicaid have almost doubled since fiscal 2002 and are appropriated at approximately \$3.7 billion in fiscal 2008.

From fiscal 2003 to fiscal 2006, average annual Medicaid costs have grown at nearly three times the rate of inflation. In fiscal 2008, growth in appropriations totals \$209 million (i.e., before subtracting savings solutions), and reflects rising caseloads, medical inflation, increasing utilization, and a shortfall in federal grants for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

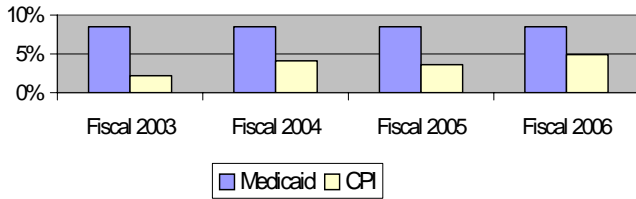
State Medicaid Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2002 to 2008
(\$ in Billions)



Since fiscal 2002, State Medicaid expenditures have almost doubled.

The following chart illustrates the gap in recent years between the average yearly increase in State spending on Medicaid and the actual annual increase in the inflation rate. With Medicaid costs increasing so rapidly, the State must spend more than the rate of inflation each year just to purchase the same amount of health care.

Fiscal 2003 to 2006
Average State Medicaid Expenditure Growth vs.
NJ Consumer Price Index (CPI) Growth

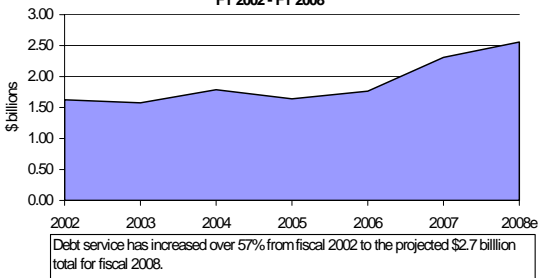


The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) is the source of federal funding for the NJ FamilyCare program. SCHIP is currently being considered for federal reauthorization leaving New Jersey uncertain about the amount of federal support to be received in fiscal year 2008. If SCHIP is not reauthorized with sufficient funding to cover states' needs, NJ FamilyCare may face a substantial shortfall in federal funding. The Appropriations Act assumes necessary funding will be reauthorized but that adults will be matched at 50%. (See Chapter 2 for more details.)

Debt Service

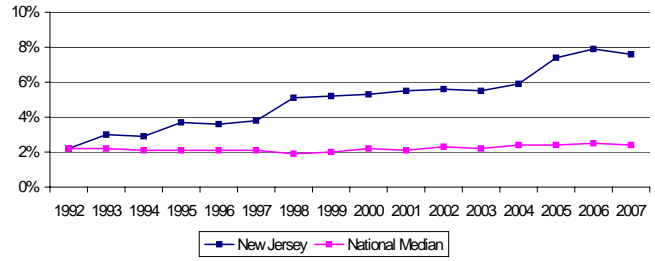
In fiscal 2008, total debt service will equal \$2.7 billion (including debt service related to revenue bonds). This includes an increase of \$201 million, or 8.7%, over the fiscal 2007 adjusted appropriation for debt funded from State appropriation. Most of this increase is attributable to past decisions on how debt would be structured and when debt service payments would be made. The major components of this growth include increased appropriations for School Construction, General Obligation, Transportation Trust Fund Authority, and Pension Obligation bonds. In total, debt service comprises 8.0% of the total appropriation for the entire Budget.

NJ Debt Service Appropriation
FY 2002 - FY 2008



Note: Fiscal 2008 is estimated, using current projections.

Tax Supported Debt as a % of Personal Income
NJ vs. National Median
1992 - 2007



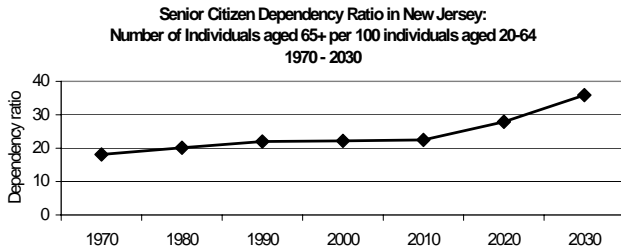
New Jersey's debt service as a percent of State Personal Income has outpaced the national average since 1993.

New Jersey's tax-supported debt represented 7.6% of personal income in 2007, far exceeding the national median of 2.4%. In broad terms, rising debt service represents an opportunity cost for the State, limiting budget flexibility and redirecting resources away from other critical programs.

Beyond these cost drivers, other prime factors are demographic pressures, federal budget cuts, and a rapidly aging infrastructure, as outlined below:

Demographic Pressures

Though policy issues such as School Aid formulas, property tax relief, debt, and health care typically form the core of the annual budget debate, there are other, more subtle yet powerful pressures on spending, including natural increases in population and changing demographics. For example, population growth is a prime factor in increasing school and higher education enrollment and social service caseloads. Additionally, a gradual increase in average lifespan has spawned the need for more services for seniors, including costly pharmaceutical and medical costs. (See chart below for one illustration of the impact of such demographic changes.) New Jersey's cost of living, population density, and foreign-born residents consistently rank among the highest in the nation, providing an added impetus to expand services.

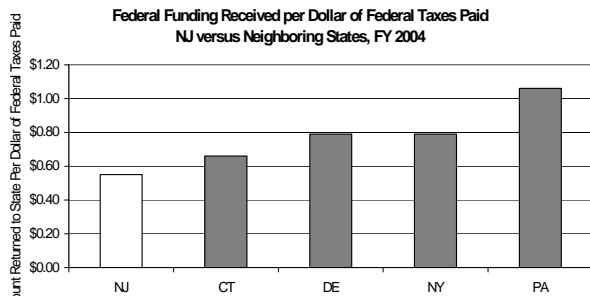


The senior citizen dependency ratio increased by more than 20% from 1970 to 2000, and is projected to increase by an additional 60% from 2000 to 2030.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005 and U.S. Census Bureau, 1970, 1980 and 1990 Census.

Impact of the Federal Budget on New Jersey

Historically, New Jersey residents have consistently sent more in federal taxes to Washington, DC, than the State has received back in federal funding. New Jersey is one of only 18 such “net donor” states. In fiscal 2004, New Jersey received only 55 cents from the federal government for every dollar that residents paid in federal taxes, worse than its neighboring states or any other state in the nation (see chart below). In contrast, 32 states received more than a dollar back for every dollar sent, with 4 of these states receiving \$1.75 or more.



In FY 2004, NJ received 55 cents back for every dollar sent to the federal government, which was the worst ratio in the nation.

Source: Federal Funds Information for the States, Issue Brief 06-44, October 25, 2006.

Examining data from fiscal 1984, fiscal 1994, and fiscal 2004, New Jersey has never been higher than 49th among the 50 states in terms of how much funding it receives back from the federal government for every dollar of federal taxes paid by its residents.

Secondly, the federal government has continued its recent trend of reducing its aid to all states, and New Jersey has been impacted by these reductions as well. In comparing the high points for individual federal

grants from fiscal 2002 through fiscal 2007, the State lost approximately \$1.2 billion in the human services and health areas *alone*, including \$473 million in the Intergovernmental Transfer program. Based on President Bush’s proposed federal budget for fiscal 2008, New Jersey may lose an additional \$348 million across all its federal programs.

As just one example of how such trends impact the State, the federal government made a commitment to pay 40% of per pupil expenditures for the State’s special education pupils, under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Unfortunately, the federal government has never come close to meeting this obligation. Proposed federal funding for IDEA in fiscal 2008 would only fund 16% of this obligation. Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) recently estimated that New Jersey would have gained an additional \$500 million in federal funds in fiscal 2008 alone if the federal government had funded its obligation fully.

Age of the State’s Infrastructure

The age of New Jersey’s infrastructure is also worth mentioning, particularly in the key areas of transportation, environment, corrections, and human services, where facilities are far older and, consequently, in greater need of rehabilitation than in most other states. As a case in point, nearly 70% of the State’s prisons and human services institutions are more than 30 years old, and these institutions house approximately half of the State’s total inmate, mental health, and developmentally disabled populations. (Forty percent of these facilities are over 50 years old). Three of the State’s corrections facilities were first opened in the late 1800s. Physical plant of such age requires constant repair and maintenance. Though relatively unnoticed, there is strong, persistent pressure on agency maintenance budgets to keep pace with these needs.

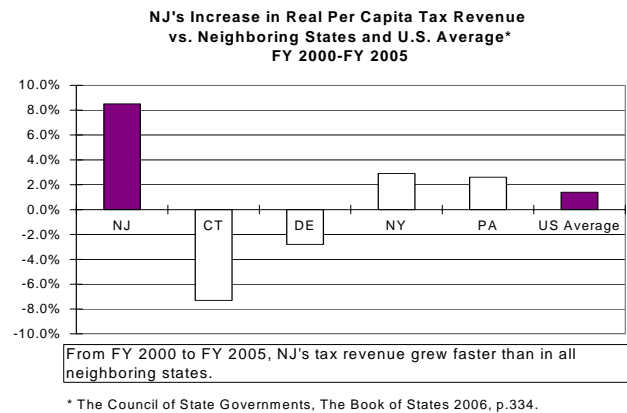
The collapse of the Interstate 35W bridge in Minneapolis further highlights the critical importance of maintaining our infrastructure. In response to that tragedy, on August 2, the Governor ordered a complete review of the more than 6,400 State, county, and local bridges in New Jersey, pledging to shut any bridge found to be unsafe. The review also would examine the effectiveness of the current inspection

process and estimate the costs of making necessary repairs.

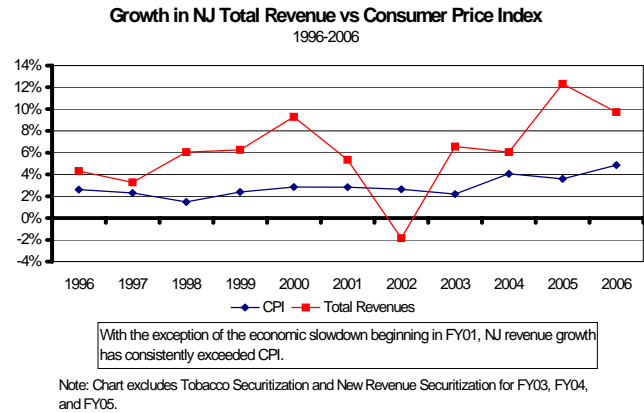
The gross value of New Jersey's capital assets totalled approximately \$24 billion as of 2006, including land, buildings, equipment, transportation and other infrastructure. The nationally-recognized standard for investment in deferred maintenance is 2% of total assets. This would translate to approximately \$480 million in annual appropriations. Due to budget constraints, however, the amount of discretionary capital appropriated by the State for this purpose for fiscal 2008 (excluding dedicated funding for specific purposes, such as \$895 million for transportation) totalled only \$52 million, thus providing very little for upgrading our existing facilities.

Revenue Growth Comparison

On the revenue side, the State's historical growth rate has been fairly strong by most comparisons. From fiscal 2000 to fiscal 2005, the increase in real per capita revenue collection far exceeded our neighboring states and the national average.



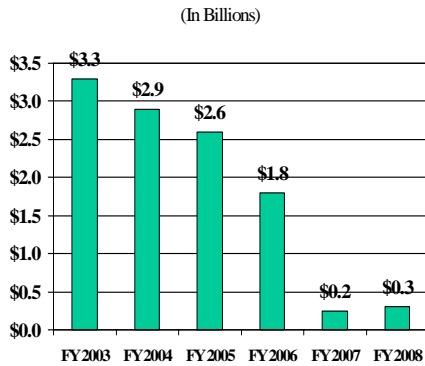
State revenue growth also is above the rate of inflation in all fiscal years except for the recession of 2001 - 2002. (See chart below.)



Total revenue growth includes an amount that represents “natural” growth, that which results from the normal expansion of the State’s economy. The relationship of natural revenue growth to spending growth is a key component of the State’s structural deficit. From the adjusted Fiscal 2007 Appropriations Act to fiscal 2008, spending growth is \$2.4 billion. Therefore, since natural revenue growth is projected at \$620 million in fiscal 2008, this amount represents only a portion of the amount required.

To begin to address this issue, the Administration’s first two proposed budgets adopted a consistent strategy of matching ongoing expenditures with ongoing resources. As depicted on the chart below, this has resulted in a precipitous drop in the State’s reliance on non-recurring resources. From fiscal 2003 through 2006, one-time diversions from various special revenue and trust funds averaged \$2.7 billion annually; however, that average dropped by more than 80%, to approximately \$300 million annually, during the first two years of this Administration. In addition, numerous spending reductions are included in fiscal 2008, maintaining downward pressure on costs. Additional details on these savings ideas are found in Chapter 3.

Diversions from Dedicated Funds Down by More Than 80% Compared to the Average of Last 5 Years



Note: Excludes \$80 million of one-time revenues for capital improvement projects in FY07.

these needs, this Appropriations Act employs \$650 million in dedicated sales tax revenue deferred from fiscal 2007 for property tax relief; \$945 million from stronger revenue collections and aggressive spending restraints in fiscal 2007; \$188 million generated through improved debt management, debt collection initiatives and spending savings and constraints; and \$620 million in natural revenue growth projected in fiscal 2008. An ending surplus of \$603 million is projected which, based on recent experience, will provide sufficient flexibility to manage fiscal conditions over this budget year.

The following chapters will examine in more detail the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act. Chapter 2 describes the policy initiatives that, taken as a whole, will improve the lives of the residents of this State. Chapter 3 highlights the progress that this Administration is making in reducing costs and increasing State government's efficiency and

effectiveness for its customers, the citizens of New Jersey. Chapter 4 forecasts the level of revenue for fiscal 2008, and outlines a number of initiatives that will help the State enhance its ability to collect revenue in a fair and efficient manner.

Summary - Balancing the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act

The total State appropriation of \$33.5 billion in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes \$2.4 billion in net budget growth. To support

Details of the FY 2008 Appropriations Act

(In Millions)

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	Change	
			\$	%
Opening Surplus	\$ 1,779	\$ 2,198	\$ 419	23.6
Revenues				
Income				
Base	11,510	12,415	905	7.9
EITC Expansion		(36)	(36)	-
Sales	8,150	8,480	330	4.0
Corporate	2,930	2,520	(410)	(14.0)
Other				
Base	8,293	8,121	(172)	(2.1)
Additions		376	376	-
Total Revenues	\$ 30,883	\$ 31,876	\$ 993	3.2
Lapses	604		(604)	-
Total Resources	\$ 33,266	\$ 34,074	\$ 808	2.4
Appropriations				
Original	\$ 30,819	\$ 33,471	\$ 2,652	8.6
Supplemental	249		(249)	-
Total Appropriations	\$ 31,068	\$ 33,471	\$ 2,403	7.7
Fund Balance	\$ 2,198	\$ 603	\$ (1,595)	(72.6)

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CHAPTER 2: POLICY INITIATIVES

OVERVIEW

This chapter provides details of policy initiatives set forth in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act. In the descriptions that follow, initiatives are grouped by policy category.

Property Tax Relief

In fiscal 2008, this Appropriations Act provides a historic commitment to relieve the property tax burden in New Jersey, both in the total amount committed – \$16.8 billion – and the increase over fiscal 2007 – \$1.98 billion. With the \$16.8 billion commitment, the Governor and the Legislature have set aside approximately 50 cents of every dollar in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act for property tax relief. The centerpiece of this commitment is more than \$2.2 billion in funding for direct property tax relief through the Homestead Rebate program, which is nearly \$1.2 billion higher than the benefit in the Fiscal 2007 Appropriations Act. The relief amounts to 20% of most residential tax bills.

Nearly two million homeowners will receive the direct and immediate relief – at an average of \$1,000 per homeowner. An additional 800,000 tenants will benefit from doubled funding of the tenants relief program. This historic commitment is in addition to smaller increases totaling \$50 million in the other forms of direct property tax relief-- this Appropriations Act fully funds the Senior Tax Freeze program, along with deductions for veterans and senior/disabled citizens, as well as property tax deductions for income tax filers.

Investments in municipalities and counties will further support property tax relief, including a 2% increase in formula municipal aid and a \$15 million increase in shared services and consolidation incentives.

In addition, this Appropriations Act helps relieve the property tax burden while investing in our children by including an increase in support for education of approximately \$580 million, including State assumption of locally-based costs for teachers’

pensions, social security, and post-retirement medical benefits. Of this amount, an increase of over \$376 million is allocated for direct aid for school districts. With these increases, state aid for education totals nearly \$11 billion, which equals almost one third of the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act.

These efforts, combined

with the reform initiatives that Governor Corzine worked on with the Legislature to establish a 4% growth cap on local property tax increases, the new Office of the Comptroller, and similar legislative initiatives, will significantly lower the rate at which property taxes have historically risen.

The three subsections that follow provide further details about the State’s efforts at reducing its residents’ property tax burden:

- *Direct Property Tax Relief* highlights how this Appropriations Act provides the largest increase ever in Homestead Rebate program, while fully funding the State’s other direct property tax relief programs;

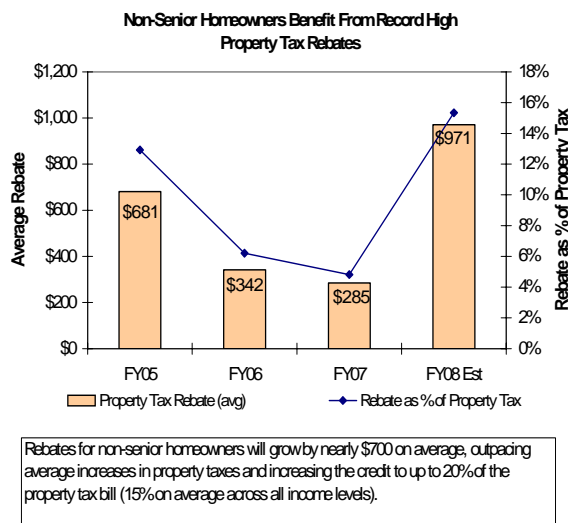
	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	Change	
			\$	%
School Aid	\$ 10,319.1	\$ 10,900.9	\$ 581.8	5.6
Municipal Aid	1,917.5	1,996.5	79.0	4.1
Other Local Aid	814.2	887.0	72.8	8.9
Direct Property Tax Relief	1,740.9	2,991.0	1,250.1	71.8
Total Direct Aid	\$ 14,791.7	\$ 16,775.4	\$ 1,983.7	13.4

- *Municipal Aid and Other Local Aid* emphasizes how this Appropriations Act increases aid for all municipalities, and provides more funding for county programs;
- *School Aid* illustrates how this Appropriations Act funds almost \$11 billion for the State’s schools. It highlights the fact that all non-Abbott school districts will receive increased levels of State Aid. (The ensuing section on “Education” will go into more detail about the State’s overall role in maintaining the strength of New Jersey’s public schools.)

Direct Property Tax Relief

Homestead Rebate Program

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act allocates \$2.0 billion toward direct property tax relief through the Homestead Rebate for Homeowners program. This is the highest level of direct property tax relief ever appropriated in a single year. The program, which will provide significant tax relief for an estimated 1.9 million New Jersey taxpayers, includes record high rebates for 82% of homeowners (1.5 million). The remaining 18% of homeowners (340,000), whose current rebates are higher than the new fiscal 2008 rebate formula would provide, will continue to receive a level benefit.



The degree of benefit will be determined by income. Homeowners will receive a percentage of the first \$10,000 of their 2006 property taxes as a property tax

credit/rebate in fiscal 2008. Also, for the first time since fiscal 2004, the property tax credit/rebate program will be extended to homeowners whose income exceeds \$200,000. The following chart details the new program benefits for homeowners.

Homeowner Income	Projected Recipients	Percent of Property Taxes	Average Benefit
\$0-100,000	1,338,000	20%	\$1,115
\$100,001-150,000	343,000	15%	\$960
\$150,001-250,000	206,000	10%	\$745

Funding for Homestead Property Tax Rebates for Tenants is doubled to \$251 million in fiscal 2008 to provide a rebate to nearly 800,000 tenants. The maximum rebate amount for approximately 550,000 non-senior tenants with annual incomes of \$50,000 or below has been increased, as displayed in the chart below. The formula targets new and significant relief to lower-income tenants whose property tax-inflated rental costs are among the highest in the nation. Tenants with income between \$50,001 and \$100,000 will receive a maximum rebate of \$80 that has been adjusted for a 3.9% cost-of-living-adjustment.

Tenant Income (Non-Seniors)	Projected Recipients	Maximum Benefit
\$0-20,000	230,000	\$350
\$20,001-35,000	194,000	\$300
\$35,001-50,000	129,000	\$200
\$50,001-100,000	132,000	\$80

Tenant Income (Seniors)	Projected Recipients	Maximum Benefit
\$0-70,000	96,000	\$860
\$70,001-100,000	1,500	\$160

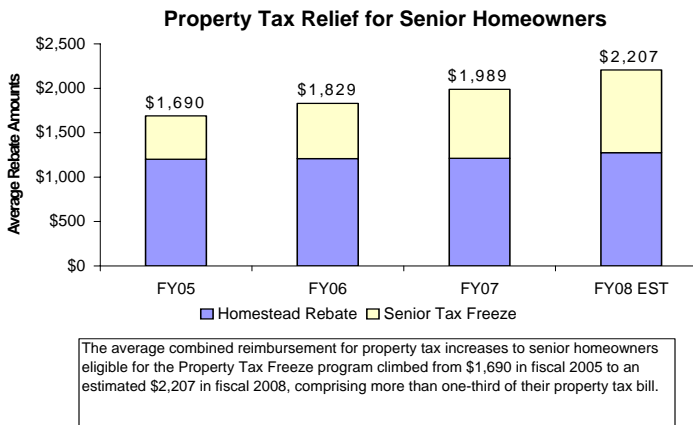
Senior Tax Freeze

The State will continue to provide a 100% reimbursement of property tax increases for low- and middle-income seniors through the Senior and Disabled Citizens Property Tax Reimbursement (Senior Tax Freeze) program. This program freezes property taxes for low- and middle-income seniors, reimbursing them for any property tax increases that were assessed after they joined the program. The

Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act provides a 21% increase in funding, or \$26.5 million, over the prior year, resulting in rebate checks that will average a record high \$931 for approximately 164,000 total participants.

The Senior Tax Freeze program is funded at \$153 million in fiscal 2008 to provide an average rebate of \$1,077 for 134,000 repeating participants (\$144.2 million) and \$281 for 30,000 new participants (\$8.4 million). Income eligibility levels have increased 4.1%, based on the Social Security Administration's cost-of-living-adjustment, to \$43,693 if single and \$53,575 if married.

Total property tax relief through the Homestead Rebate and the Senior Tax Freeze programs for eligible senior homeowners will increase to \$2,207 in fiscal 2008 (see chart below).



Property Tax Deductions

Since fiscal 2004, the State has provided the constitutionally-mandated maximum property tax deduction of \$250 to veterans and eligible senior and disabled residents on their property tax bills. Approximately 375,000 veterans, seniors and disabled citizens are expected to apply for this deduction in fiscal 2008. The State has allocated \$97 million in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act to reimburse municipalities for reduced tax collections.

Eligible homeowners and tenants who pay property taxes, either directly or through rent, on their principal residence in New Jersey are eligible for

either a deduction or a refundable credit on their New Jersey resident income tax return. The property tax deduction against State income tax liability will save middle-income taxpayers an estimated \$490 million in fiscal 2008. This is \$32 million, or 7% higher, than the previous fiscal year.

Municipal and Other Local Aid

Municipal Aid

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act provides nearly \$2 billion in municipal aid to New Jersey's 566 municipalities. Newly created is the 2008 Municipal Property Tax Assistance program at \$32.6 million. This funding represents a 2% growth of formula-based municipal aid, namely, Consolidated Municipal Property Tax Relief Aid and Energy Tax Receipts Property Tax Relief Fund aid. The \$32.6 million will be allocated proportionately to New Jersey's 566 municipalities.

The Consolidation Fund, newly appropriated at \$15 million in fiscal 2008, will augment the existing Sharing Available Resources Efficiently (SHARE) program funding to encourage consolidation and shared services. The nearly \$20 million total for the Consolidation Fund and SHARE will allow the State to develop new incentives for municipalities, counties, and other local units to conduct their work more efficiently.

The appropriation for the Special Municipal Aid program in fiscal 2008 is \$153 million, representing 62% growth over the previous year's funding. This program provides assistance to municipalities facing severe fiscal conditions in recovering from fiscal distress and improving management and financial practices. As a condition of receiving such assistance, municipalities must agree to stringent controls as set forth by the Special Municipal Aid Act. As a result of the negotiations with the Legislature for the final Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, funding for Trenton Capital City Aid was increased by \$21 million to \$37.5 million.

While level funding totaling \$1.7 billion is sustained in fiscal 2008 for several municipal aid programs outlined below, one-time legislative grants of \$35.9 million to certain municipalities have been discontinued. A substantial portion of the \$1.7 billion

provides level funding to the State's two largest municipal aid programs, the Consolidated Municipal Property Tax Relief Aid program at \$835.4 million and the Energy Tax Receipts Property Tax Relief Fund program at \$788.5 million. Other programs that will continue to provide assistance at the fiscal 2007 level are listed below.

- Municipal Efficiency Promotion Aid Program - \$34.8 million
- Municipal Homeland Security Assistance Aid - \$32 million
- Highlands Protection Fund Aid - \$12 million
- Open Space Payments in Lieu of Taxes - \$9.5 million

This Appropriations Act also includes a reduction in the Extraordinary Aid program of \$9 million, to \$34 million. This program provides aid to municipalities facing unexpected increases in costs that would otherwise lead to an unacceptably high spike in municipal tax rates. The provision of the 2008 Municipal Property Tax Assistance program at \$32.6 million is expected to mitigate the need for Extraordinary Aid in fiscal 2008.

Funding for the Regional Efficiency Aid Program (REAP), \$8 million, represents a 27% reduction from the previous year, signaling the beginning of a phase-out of the program. Since fiscal 2003, REAP assistance totaling \$52 million has been limited to 14 towns which achieved the largest per capita savings through consolidation of municipal services. The State payment was intended as an incentive and reward for their efforts to consolidate, but after five years of such payments, the reward should be phased out.

In addition to the municipal aid programs discussed above, since 2003 the State has authorized municipalities to raise new revenue by placing a local surcharge of up to 3% on hotel stays. For fiscal 2008, the 58 towns that have enacted this surcharge to date are expected to raise a combined total of \$40 million to mitigate their need to raise property tax levies.

Other Local Aid

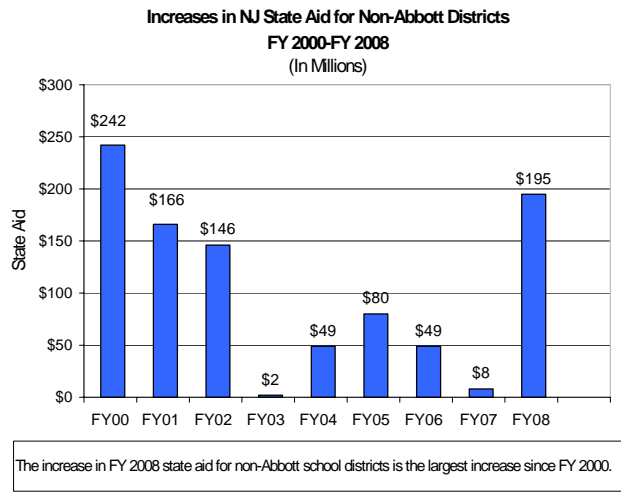
This Appropriations Act provides an increase of \$72.8 million for counties and other local government units. This increase will fund a number of initiatives, including an expansion of aid to county colleges (\$13.8 million, described in the "Higher Education" section); local costs associated with the Presidential Primary (\$10.5 million) and new Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail requirement (\$10 million, both described in the "Public Safety" section); providing local relief funds to help communities after the devastating floods in the spring of 2007 (\$8 million, described in the "Public Safety" section); and the strengthening of the Garden State Preservation Trust (\$25 million, described in the "Environment" section).

School Aid Funding for Non-Abbott Districts

Governor Corzine recognizes the critical importance of adopting a new school funding formula and will work persistently toward that goal in the upcoming months. In the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, interim steps have been taken to target additional State aid to districts that are struggling to meet the educational needs of their students. All non-Abbott districts will receive a minimum 3% increase in formula aid. Beyond the across-the-board increase, additional aid will be targeted toward educational priorities that focus on the individual needs of the children. Additional resources will be provided for non-Abbott communities with high concentrations of children living in poverty. New aid will be provided to support expansion and enhancement of preschool and full-day kindergarten programs and for literacy programs. (For further information on these new categories of aid, see the "Education" section that follows.)

As shown in the chart "Increase in NJ State Aid for Non-Abbott Districts," this Appropriations Act provides a \$195 million increase in formula aid to these districts. This represents the largest increase in aid to non-Abbotts since fiscal 2000 and the largest percentage increase since fiscal 2001, and exceeds the combined total increase received from fiscal 2003 to

fiscal 2007. The increases are targeted to districts with the highest needs. The common methodology for comparing districts is through their District Factor Group (DFG), the approximate measure of a community’s relative socioeconomic status, which range from DFG “A” districts to DFG “J” districts. The neediest districts, DFG “A” and “B”, will see average increases of 10.3% and 9%, respectively, and DFG “CD” districts will have average increases of 8%. The most affluent districts, DFG “J” will receive the 3% inflationary increase. These amounts exclude State payments made on behalf of the districts for pensions, Social Security, and post retirement medical benefits.



Education

State aid for education comprises close to one-third of the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, or nearly \$11 billion of the \$33.5 billion total State appropriation. This represents an increase of \$582 million from fiscal 2007. Some of the more prominent programs are described below.

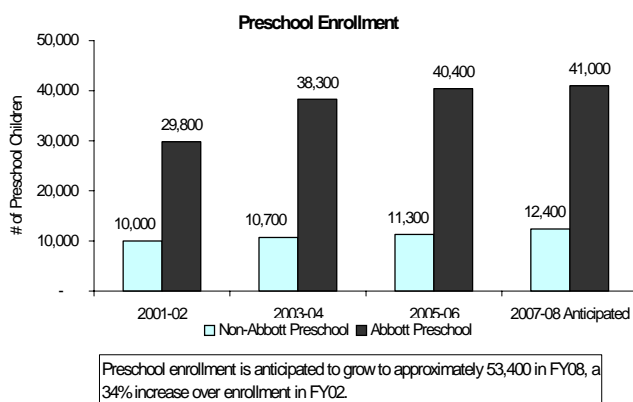
The Preschool Advantage

The importance of a quality education during a child's early years cannot be overstated. In light of this, the State has maintained a firm commitment to enhance preschool services for our children. Through the joint efforts of the Departments of Education and Human Services, the State comprehensively integrates educational, social, and family programs to promote academic and social development. The quality of this effort has attracted national attention, as the National Institute for Early Education Research continues to rank New Jersey's Abbott Preschool program as one of the best in the nation.

As the following "Preschool Enrollment" chart illustrates, the Department of Education expects preschool enrollment in the Abbott districts to grow to 41,000 for the 2007-2008 school year, a level that is approximately 38% higher than when the program began in the 2001-2002 school year. This year's growth represents a small increase in what has become a program with leveling enrollments. If these enrollment levels are achieved, approximately 80% of all general education three and four-year-olds in the Abbott districts will be enrolled in a high-quality preschool program.

Since fiscal 2003, state aid has been provided to fund the dramatic increase in preschool enrollment in the Abbott districts. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes an appropriation of \$246.3 million for Abbott Preschool Expansion Aid, as well as \$99.1 million in the Department of Human Services for programs offered before and after school for Abbott preschoolers.

A second form of state preschool aid—Early Childhood Program Aid—supports an additional 43,400 preschoolers and kindergartners in 132 high poverty districts around the State. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes \$330.6 million for this program. In fiscal 2005, a new category of Early Childhood State Aid, the Early Launch to Learning Initiative, was introduced. The \$3 million included in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act will allow the program to run at the same level as fiscal 2007, increasing access to high-quality preschool for four-year-olds by creating new or expanded preschool programs in the low income districts that have participated in the program since its inception. In fiscal 2008, eligible districts will receive additional resources for early childhood and literacy programs through two new categories of school aid, Full-Day Kindergarten Supplemental Aid and Targeted At-Risk Aid. (See "School Aid" below.)



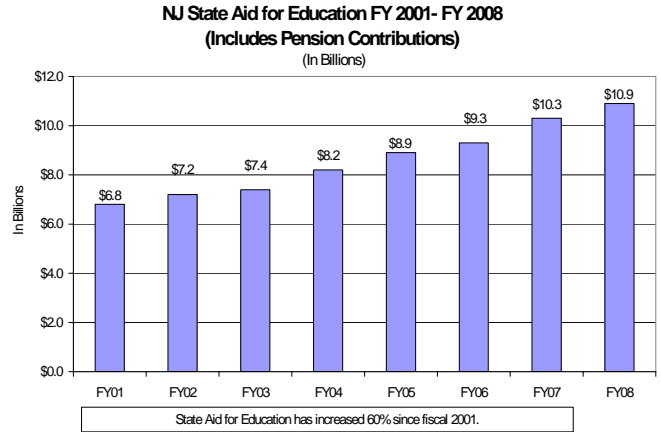
Governor Corzine is deeply committed to expanding high-quality preschool opportunities for all low-income students across the state. He recognizes that the current “patchwork” approach to early childhood education is inequitable. Three- and four-year-old children in non-Abbott districts also need access to high-quality programs so they can enter school ready to learn. In the current system, there are some cases where Abbott students and non-Abbott students attend programs in the same community-based child care centers. In these settings, the non-Abbott families must pay for the programs, while the students who live in an Abbott district receive the program for free. Even if the children have the same demographic characteristics, their mere geographic difference determines whether they receive a free high-quality program or a costly one.

In order to address these inequities, high-quality preschool must be made available to all low-income students. In the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, Governor Corzine has included \$10 million for the Preschool Expansion and Enhancement Grant program to improve the quality of preschool providers in non-Abbott districts. The appropriation will also support an independent needs assessment to determine what steps and resources will be needed to create a seamless preschool system for all low-income students.

The grants will be targeted to providers that serve the neediest students in non-Abbott districts. There will be a strong emphasis on expanding the capacity of Head Start providers, who serve students at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. The grants will be used to support certification efforts for classroom teachers, selection of a research-based curriculum and professional development, and other steps necessary to align these programs with the high-quality Abbott preschool programs.

School Aid

State aid for school districts is the single largest purpose to which State funds are devoted, with a total appropriation of \$10.9 billion for fiscal 2008, as seen in the chart below. This number includes the significant contributions the State makes on behalf of local school districts for employee benefits and provides increases in funding for all New Jersey schools.



Overall, the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act provides an increase of nearly \$360 million in school formula aid, including funding for new programs targeted to districts with the highest needs. It also includes \$512.3 million for the School Construction and Renovation program and \$113 million in School Building Aid. The combined total of these two programs represents an increase of \$143.7 million over the fiscal 2007 adjusted appropriation for these categories of aid. This funding will service State school construction debt on new and existing bond issues, as well as provide aid for qualifying local debt issued for school construction.

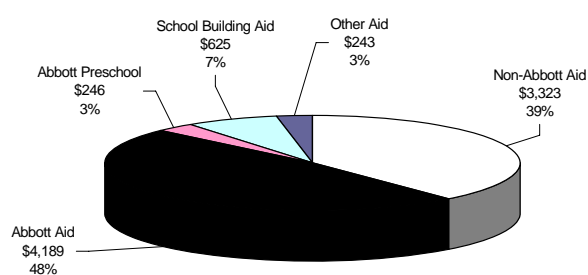
Appropriations provided for the Teachers’ Pension and Annuity Fund, debt service on pension bonds, post-retirement medical benefits, and Social Security payments made by the State on behalf of the districts provide valuable contributions to local school districts both financially and educationally, since pension and benefits assist in recruiting and retaining qualified teachers. In fiscal 2008, these payments will increase by a net of \$61.9 million, to nearly \$2.3 billion.

This Appropriations Act includes funding to ensure that parity is guaranteed for all Abbott districts. There are a limited number of Abbott districts in fiscal 2008 that are projected to be below the court-ordered parity with the wealthiest districts. A \$1.7 billion appropriation for Education Opportunity Aid will allow for a 3% increase in state aid for the Abbott districts that are already at parity, increased operating costs of new facilities, and other documented needs determined by the Department of Education via the Abbott budget review process.

This Appropriations Act also includes a \$3.1 million increase in Abbott Preschool Expansion Aid (and a total appropriation of \$246.3 million), representing an increase of \$21.4 million over projected actual fiscal 2007 spending for the program. As discussed above in the “Preschool Advantage” section, these funds are combined with Early Childhood Program Aid to support high quality, full-day, full-year preschool programs in all of the Abbott districts.

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act recognizes that, due to a combination of increases in state aid and no required local levy increase in Abbott districts from 1997 through 2006, there are Abbott districts with relatively low total equalized tax rates. As a condition of receiving Education Opportunity Aid, Abbott districts below 120% of the state average total equalized tax rate will be required to contribute a greater local share toward the costs of educating students in those districts. The increased local share will not exceed \$125 per household and will not exceed the 4% tax levy cap adjusted for enrollment growth. This is the second year in which Abbott districts with relatively low tax rates have been asked to increase their local share to assist in supporting the costs of educating students. This requirement is part of the Administration’s effort to ensure that Abbott districts are contributing their fair share toward the cost of education.

Components of State Aid for Education in New Jersey, FY2008
(In Millions)



In addition, the State provides nearly \$2.3 billion in benefit payments for public school teachers.

This Appropriations Act provides \$92.6 million for a 3% increase in state aid to non-Abbott districts in order to recognize the financial hardship caused by years of limited or no state aid increases. Since school formula aid has not been updated for changes in demographics and special education needs in recent

years, all districts can use additional funding to address the individual needs of their students. Aid to nonpublic schools also will increase 3%.

An Administration priority for education is ensuring that high quality early childhood education serves as the foundation for continued academic success for all students. This foundation includes a focus on the quality of students’ kindergarten experiences. The benefits of full-day kindergarten have been documented in many studies. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes \$26.2 million for Full-Day Kindergarten Supplemental Aid, a new program to assist districts currently providing full-day kindergarten. The Governor recognizes that districts that have used local resources to expand to full-day kindergarten deserve additional support from the State to provide this educational benefit to students and their families. The additional funding will benefit 185 districts and allow for quality enhancement. Funding will be distributed on a wealth-equalized basis in accordance with the current method used to fund the first half-day of kindergarten. The long-term goal will be to increase the number of full-day kindergarten programs.

This Appropriations Act recognizes that there are districts all across the state with high concentrations of low-income students who qualify for free and reduced price meals, and additional funding will be provided to such districts through another new category of school aid, Targeted At-Risk Aid. Districts with concentrations of 15% to 20% of students qualifying for free or reduced price meals will receive an additional \$250 per low-income student. Districts with concentrations greater than 20% will receive an additional \$500 per low-income student under this new aid category. These funds must be spent on programs that will help close the achievement gap for the low-income students in these communities, such as literacy programs, preschool, and full-day kindergarten. Qualifying districts may use the funds to start new programs or enhance the quality of existing programs. This new State funding program recognizes that per-pupil spending in many non-Abbott districts with high concentrations of poverty is well below the state average and the

average per-pupil spending in the Abbott districts. More than 200 districts will benefit from this \$66.8 million in new funding. In addition, \$5.7 million was added during negotiations with the Legislature to extend eligibility to 54 charter schools.

Finally, this Appropriations Act recognizes the value of providing an alternative for high school dropouts, recent immigrants, and other disadvantaged New Jersey residents who strive to attain a high school diploma based on the State's arduous core curriculum content standards. To address this need, an additional \$10 million was added to the final Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act for Adult Education Aid. The funding for this new aid category will be distributed to approved adult high schools and post-graduate programs at a rate of \$1,110 per pupil.

Promoting Literacy

The Department of Education's Office of Literacy provides for the development of statewide math and reading literacy policies, along with support for literacy programs throughout the state. The increased attention being given to the instruction of students in the primary grades has resulted in gains in student achievement across New Jersey. However, according to assessment data, these gains are not sustained during the middle grades. In order to change this trend, significant changes in schools at all levels are required.

A grant from the National Governor's Association has allowed the Department's Adolescent Literacy Policy and Planning Committee to develop a research-based strategy that includes a comprehensive instructional model and intensive training program to improve literacy instruction and outcomes for middle school students. This program, Literacy is Essential to Adolescents' Development and Success (LEADS), began in three school districts in the summer of 2005. In fiscal 2007, the Department expanded the program to eight districts, and the plan for fiscal 2008 expands it to 18 districts.

Department staff also provides ongoing professional development to these districts, as well as to a consortium of 45 non-Abbott Special Education Literacy districts that are focused on reducing the classification of students affected by literacy deficiencies. The Department's literacy specialists

assist in Literacy Assessment Team reviews, provide help to State intervention districts, and oversee the implementation of multiple literacy grant programs.

Special Education Grants

Federal funding for special education falls short of federal pledges and shortchanges the needs of special education students. When the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was established, the federal government promised to pay 40% of the per pupil expenditure. The federal government has never fully funded IDEA and for fiscal 2008 proposed funding is approximately 16% of the federal obligation. Governor Corzine recognizes this shortfall and in fiscal 2007 established a grant program to assist school districts in meeting the high costs of special education in New Jersey, which currently has an estimated 203,000 special education students aged 3 to 21 throughout its public school system.

The Fiscal 2007 Appropriations Act included \$15 million to support students with autism spectrum disorders as well as \$4.5 million in new grants for local school districts to develop or enhance their special education programs. Continued funding for these grants does not appear in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act, as these are multi-year programs with a grant period beginning in fiscal 2007. Therefore, expenditures for fiscal 2008 related to these grants will be supported by the fiscal 2007 appropriation. The autism grant program will run for 15 months from April 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. The special education grant program will run for 25 months from June 1, 2007 to June 30, 2009.

The autism grants will be used to help districts with autism program planning and start-up costs, as well as professional development, personnel costs, special education teachers, program coordinators, behavior intervention specialists, parent outreach, transition planning, assistive technology, and instructional support. Individuals with autism have marked deficits in areas such as attention, imitation, communication, socialization, and motivation – skills that are the foundation for early education. This effort will be augmented by a \$5 million Governor's Initiative in fiscal 2008 in the Department of Human Services for Addressing the Needs of the Autism Community. (For further details, see the "Human

Services” section later in this chapter.)

Approximately 7,400 New Jersey children between the ages of 5 and 21 have been diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders, and a recently released report from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found the highest rate for autism in northern New Jersey.

School Construction—Reforming the Process

As defined by the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act of 2000 (EFCFA), New Jersey’s school construction program is the largest in the nation. This law established a comprehensive program for the financing, design, renovation, repair, and new construction of primary and secondary schools throughout the state. The New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation (SCC), a subsidiary of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) and one of the State entities that has a role in administering the school construction program, was responsible for financing, designing, and constructing all of the school facilities projects in the Abbott districts and in districts that receive 55% or more in State funding for education. In addition, the SCC monitored the disbursement of grants previously approved for any of the remaining districts.

EFCFA allocated \$8.6 billion for school construction programs for districts across New Jersey, of which \$6 billion was for Abbott districts, \$2.5 billion was for non-Abbott districts, and \$100 million was for vocational schools. However, the SCC spent or obligated all allocated funds, with many of the planned school construction projects still on the waiting list, unable to move forward with needed construction or rehabilitation.

In February 2006, Governor Corzine issued Executive Order No. 3 that established the Interagency Working Group on School Construction to review the SCC and

develop recommendations for reform. This group strongly recommended legislative reforms that would address the following five core issues: program governance; increasing the role, responsibilities, and accountability of school districts; land acquisition; the project approval process; and project delivery.

On August 7, 2007, Governor Corzine signed into law A-4336 [P.L.2007, c.137], which implements a number of the recommendations made by the working group, reforms the school construction program, and improves its operation and management. Under the provisions of this bill, the SCC is abolished and the New Jersey Schools Development Authority (SDA) is established in, but not of, the Department of Treasury. The EDA will continue to provide the necessary financing, and the SDA will focus solely on the construction aspects of the program.

Youth ChalleNGe

The Youth ChalleNGe program assists at-risk youth in a highly disciplined environment to get their General Educational Development (GED) high school diploma. It is operated by the New Jersey National Guard (NG), which proactively changes the attitudes and future paths of youth who have problems with substance abuse and other criminal activity before it is too late.

Funding for this program is allocated on a 60% - 40% matching split between federal and state governments. The fiscal 2008 increase of \$350,000 will expand the number of graduates from 200 to 350 students per year.

Youth ChalleNGe has been recognized nationally for “Academic Excellence” and has a post-graduation job placement rate of over 80%.

Higher Education

One of New Jersey's greatest strengths is its highly educated population. Sustained investment in higher education is vital to New Jersey's long-term economic and social health. Accordingly, this Appropriations Act provides \$2.17 billion in overall support of the State's higher education system in fiscal 2008. This Appropriations Act maintains New Jersey's commitment to a diversified, accessible system of higher education. In particular, programs providing need-based financial assistance to students receive an increase of \$16 million in fiscal 2008, to \$236.3 million. This represents 88% of the total \$268.3 million in student financial aid, and assures that our neediest students will not be denied the opportunity to go to college.

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	\$ Change
Colleges and Universities			
Senior Public Colleges and Universities	\$ 1,468.5	\$ 1,494.7	\$ 26.2
County Colleges	217.6	231.4	13.8
Independent Colleges and Universities	19.5	20.4	0.9
Student Financial Assistance	250.2	268.3	18.1
Educational Opportunity Fund	40.6	40.6	-
Facility and Capital Improvement Programs	98.5	93.4	(5.1)
Other Programs	18.3	18.1	(0.2)
Total Higher Education	\$ 2,113.2	\$ 2,166.9	\$ 53.7

education also correlate with higher levels of civic participation, including volunteer work, voting, and blood donation. New Jersey's highly-educated workforce is also a key inducement to companies seeking to expand in or relocate to the Garden State.

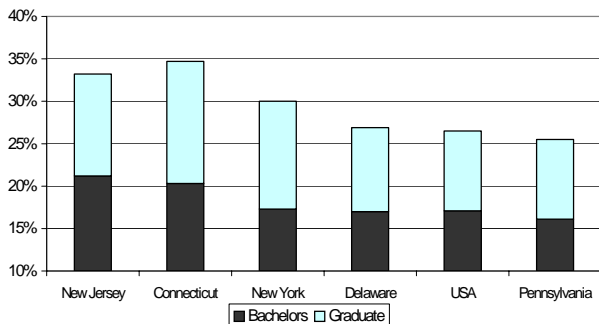
The table summarizes fiscal 2008 Higher Education allocations by major program area. The overall increase of \$53.7 million from fiscal 2007 is largely due to increased operating support of \$50 million distributed

proportionally to all higher education institutions and \$18.1 million for student aid programs, offset by anticipated savings in fringe benefits costs for college employees and other minor adjustments. Net fringe benefit savings of \$21.6 million are expected to result from the recently negotiated State labor contracts; however, this Appropriations Act fully funds the employer share of expected fringe benefits costs for State-funded employees of colleges and universities under the new contracts.

Student Financial Assistance

Even in this time of fiscal austerity, this Appropriations Act provides \$268.3 million in fiscal 2008 for the various student financial assistance programs, administered by the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority. An increase of approximately \$16 million is provided for need-based student assistance programs, and an additional \$5.8 million is targeted for the New Jersey STARS merit programs bringing total funding for that program to \$13.8 million. Funding for other non-need-based student aid programs is reduced by \$3.7 million. Overall, this Appropriations Act increases funding for student assistance by \$18.1 million, or 7.2%, from fiscal 2007.

Educational Attainment
percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher

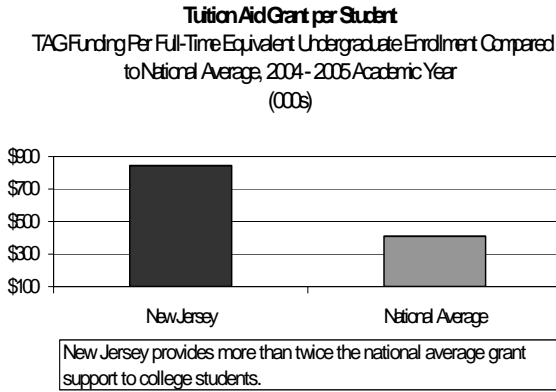


More than 33% of adults in New Jersey have completed at least a four-year college degree or better, compared with less than 27% nationally.

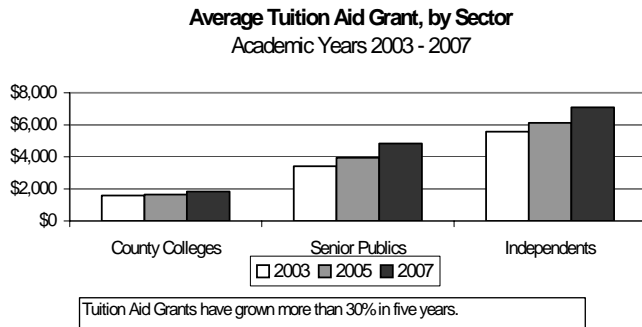
Higher education benefits both the individual and society in a variety of ways. Educated individuals are less likely to be unemployed or live in poverty. Research has shown that, in addition to contributing more to tax revenues than others do, adults with higher levels of education are less likely to depend on social safety-net programs, generating decreased demand on public budgets. Higher levels of

Tuition Aid Grants

New Jersey's student financial assistance programs continue to be among the strongest in the nation. New Jersey's flagship Tuition Aid Grant (TAG) program provides more than twice the national average grant support per student.



New Jersey's need-based TAG program generously supports low-income students at the State's senior public institutions, independent institutions, and county colleges.



This Appropriations Act provides \$230.2 million for the TAG program for full-time students in fiscal 2008, an increase of \$15.5 million. In addition, \$5.5 million is included for the Part-Time TAG for County Colleges program that was initiated in fiscal 2004. The \$553,000 increase in this program will support 10,627 recipients during fiscal 2008, 686 more than in fiscal 2007, with a \$517 average award.

NJ Educational Opportunity Fund

The New Jersey Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) was created by law in 1968 to ensure meaningful access to higher education for those who come from backgrounds of economic and educational disadvantage. This Appropriations Act maintains EOF funding at \$40.6 million in fiscal 2008; these programs assist low-income New Jersey residents who are capable and motivated, but lack adequate preparation for college study, through a variety of programs such as Opportunity Program Grants, Supplementary Education Program Grants, the C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarships, and the Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarships.

Health Care Initiatives

Access to Healthcare for Children

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act increases funding for Physician Services from \$33 million to \$41 million in the Medicaid program. Of this increase, \$5 million will be used to provide better medical care for our most vulnerable children by increasing reimbursements to pediatric service providers. The fact that New Jersey has the lowest Medicaid reimbursement rates in the nation has created a barrier to accessing care. Increasing the funding for pediatric services as of January 1, 2008, will expand access to primary care services and result in fewer Medicaid resources being spent on expensive and less appropriate settings such as hospital emergency rooms. In fiscal 2009, this appropriation increase will annualize to \$20 million including State and federal funding. These funds reaffirm Governor Corzine's position to provide quality medical coverage for this most vulnerable population.

Personal Assistance Services Program

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes a State appropriation of \$10.9 million to the Personal Assistance Services Program (PASP). This amount includes a \$3.5 million increase to enroll 150 additional beneficiaries into the program, thereby eliminating the existing waiting list. PASP makes it possible for adults with physical disabilities to work, go to school, and engage in their communities by providing help with the activities of daily living.

Office of the Medicaid Inspector General

Governor Corzine has made it a priority to reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in the State's Medicaid program. As part of that effort, this Appropriations Act reflects the enactment of legislation entitled the "Medicaid Program Integrity and Protection Act," which establishes the Office of the Medicaid Inspector General to coordinate such efforts. To ensure the integrity of the new Office, the legislation places it within the existing Office of the Inspector General, completely independent of the Department of Human Services; \$3 million is available to support its operations during fiscal 2008.

There are other promising initiatives already underway. In one prime example, Medicaid has implemented a claims software product that automatically audits and adjusts professional billing errors to avoid overpayments. This initiative alone is projected to save the State \$11 million during fiscal 2008.

Updated Charity Care Formula

The New Jersey Hospital Care Payment Assistance Program (Charity Care) provides uninsured patients the opportunity to receive inpatient and outpatient services at acute care hospitals throughout the State of New Jersey at a reduced cost or at no cost at all. To qualify, the resident must be ineligible for any private or governmental sponsored coverage (such as Medicaid) and meet both income and asset eligibility criteria.

For the first time in five years, the outdated Charity Care formula will be changed to incorporate the most recent Charity Care cost reports available. By using the most recent cost data, the Charity Care allocation will more accurately reflect the costs that hospitals are incurring to treat the uninsured. Additionally, \$133 million (State and federal) was added in Charity Care funding bringing the total Charity Care allocation to \$716.4 million – the highest funding level ever in New Jersey.

Further, \$40 million (State and federal) additional funding was appropriated to enhance the Graduate Medical Education (GME) program for teaching hospitals throughout the State. In total, the appropriation for State and federal funds for GME in fiscal 2008 is \$60 million.

Global Budgeting—Nursing Homes

The objective of global budgeting is to promote the independence and choice of senior citizens and individuals with disabilities to live in their homes and communities. New Jersey strives to redirect long-term care away from an over-reliance on institutional care towards more home and community-based options. On April 21, 2005, an Executive Order established a "money follows the person" pilot

program in Atlantic and Warren counties and set aside funding in fiscal year 2006 to rebalance long-term care. A total of \$26 million (State and federal) was appropriated in fiscal 2008 for this Global Budget program and used to transition individuals out of nursing facilities and into less expensive community-based options. Assuming the pilot program proves to be successful and cost effective, global budgeting will be carried out statewide beginning in March of 2008. The program will operate within the existing level of funding as cited in the Independence, Dignity, and Choice in Long-Term Care Act, which was signed into law by Governor Corzine in June 2006. The Act will continue to ensure the reallocation of Medicaid long-term care expenditures to create a more appropriate balance between funding for institutional care and care provided in the community.

Cancer Research

Despite the unfavorable fiscal climate in the State of New Jersey over the past several years, the commitment to eradicate cancer through cutting edge research remains a priority of the Governor and the Legislature. In fiscal year 2008, funding for Cancer Research grants to the Cancer Institute of New Jersey and the other major cancer centers throughout the State has reached the highest level in our history at \$66.5 million.

Promoting Women's Health

In fiscal 2007, the rising cost of healthcare, combined with declining federal support, led Governor Corzine to commit \$2 million for the promotion of women's health through family planning services in the Department of Health and Senior Services' Division of Family Health Services.

As a result of this commitment, the program has reached the goal of serving 4,500 new clients during fiscal 2007. To continue this positive momentum, the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes a \$500,000 expansion for additional family planning clients. Including the two new initiatives noted above, the total appropriation in fiscal 2008 for Family Planning Services is \$7.5 million.

Family planning services may be the only source of primary care for low income and working poor families who would otherwise not seek traditional

preventive health care. These services help prevent unintended pregnancies, lower the rate of abortion and sexually transmitted diseases, and lower the risk of infant mortality. Funding also allows for prenatal care, HIV testing and counseling, and essential screenings for breast and cervical cancer, hypertension, and diabetes. New Jersey receives a solid benefit from this funding as every public dollar spent on family planning services saves an estimated \$3 in associated Medicaid costs.

Health Drug Price Website

In fiscal 2007, Governor Corzine signed legislation which established the New Jersey Prescription Drug Retail Price Registry. The registry is available through the Division of Consumer Affairs website and provides consumers with retail information for the 150 most frequently prescribed prescription drugs in the State.

The Director of the Division of Consumer Affairs, in consultation with the Commissioners of Human Services and Health and Senior Services will obtain drug price information for these prescription drugs that will allow consumers to comparison shop for drugs by name, dosage, and zip code. Consumers can then use this information to determine which pharmacies have the best price on prescription drugs they frequently purchase.

Medicaid and Long-Term Care

In the Departments of Health and Senior Services and Human Services, the Medicaid State appropriation is \$3.7 billion. Much of the cost increase that is required for Medicaid is attributable to the NJ FamilyCare and Managed Care programs. However, since Governor Corzine issued his Budget Address in February, updated projections allowed the State to reduce the appropriations in Clinic Services by \$15 million and Managed Care by \$6 million. In addition, \$25 million in federal balances have been used to offset State expenditures in the Medicare Premiums account, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the fiscal 2008 appropriation.

State funding for the NJ Family Care program totals \$249 million, an increase of \$63 million. The majority of this growth is attributable to the State assuming costs that were previously funded by the federal government through the State Children's

Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Total State and federal funding for fiscal 2008 amounts to \$514 million. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act assumes that, beginning on October 1, 2007, the federal match on parents (excluding pregnant women) decreases from 65% to 50%. Growth in the program is also attributable to the "Family Health Care Coverage Act" (P.L. 2005, c. 156), sponsored by Senator Vitale. This legislation expands enrollment in NJ FamilyCare, and beginning September 1, 2007, enrollment will be opened to eligible adults whose income does not exceed 133% of the federal poverty level.

The Medicaid program also includes funding to expand health insurance benefits as part of Governor Corzine's initiative to expand health insurance to uninsured children. The combined appropriation in Medicaid and NJ FamilyCare provides funding for health insurance to 68,000 additional children in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2006.

Funding for prescription drugs will remain flat due to continued savings from the federal Medicare Part D program.

This Appropriations Act does not include any new co-payments or cost sharing initiatives that may adversely affect Medicaid beneficiaries.

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act continues to support senior services and long term care alternative programs by including an appropriation of \$875.1 million. This appropriation ensures that Nursing Homes and providers of Medical Day Care services will be able to rebase their rates and adjust for inflation for fiscal 2008.

To help offset growth, the following cost containment measures have been taken in various Medicaid programs resulting in a total savings of \$6.7 million:

- Moving certain Managed Care populations into a capitation plan in which the State pays health maintenance organizations (HMO) a fixed capitation rate per beneficiary so that the HMOs become responsible for the service costs to providers.
- Auditing long-term care facilities to identify unnecessary spending.

- Requiring prior authorization of prescription drugs in the General Assistance program to offset drug inflationary growth.
- Eliminating bed hold reimbursement to Nursing Homes that have less than a 90% occupancy rate. The occupancy rate in nursing facilities has been declining due, in part, to patients being transitioned to home and community based services. As a result, it is unnecessary for facilities to hold beds when patients enter a hospital.

Possible Future Changes in NJ FamilyCare and SCHIP

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) is the source of federal funding for the NJ FamilyCare program (parents and children). Approximately 242,000 individuals are supported by SCHIP funding. The program provides health insurance to families based on income. It is free for a family of four with a yearly income of up to \$31,000. It charges a sliding scale for premiums and co-payments for a family of four with a yearly income up to approximately \$72,000.

The program was authorized by Congress in 1997. SCHIP is currently being considered for federal reauthorization leaving New Jersey uncertain about the amount of federal support to be received in fiscal year 2008. In the past, Congress has allowed money to be redistributed from states that did not use their SCHIP allotments. In fiscal 2007, Congress supplemented the State's allotment by \$153 million. This year, however, NJ FamilyCare will run out of money in spring 2008, assuming that Congress reauthorizes the program and only grants the State a \$105.2 million allotment (equivalent to New Jersey's fiscal 2007 allotment).

If funds are not restored in fiscal 2008 during the SCHIP reauthorization process beyond the amount that President Bush is proposing, the existing program supported by SCHIP will have to be restructured and additional resources will need to be found beyond what is included in the State's Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act. The State appropriation for NJ FamilyCare assumes that the federal match on adults will decrease to 50% and that Congress will act to restore the necessary SCHIP funding.

Medicare Part D

Beginning on January 1, 2006, Medicare Part D benefits were coordinated with the Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and Disabled (PAAD), Senior Gold, and Medicaid Prescription Drug Programs, thus offering Medicaid dual eligibles (those eligible for Medicaid and Medicare) and senior citizens a federal prescription drug benefit. Medicare is now the primary prescription drug coverage for these beneficiaries. As a result, the State pays for drugs not covered by the Prescription Drug Plan (PDP) to make certain that access to drugs for seniors is not diminished. In keeping with past practice, PAAD and Senior Gold beneficiaries are responsible only for their respective co-payments.

The PAAD and Senior Gold programs effectively enrolled 177,000 beneficiaries into a Medicare Plan that best met their needs based on their prescription drug utilization. While enrollment in Medicare Part D is not mandatory for Senior Gold, more than 60% of beneficiaries in this program have voluntarily enrolled. This enrollment effort has resulted in savings for the State beyond those originally anticipated. Consequently, the Fiscal 2008 Governor's Budget recommended a \$72.5 million reduction. Since the Governor's Budget, updated projections allowed for a further decrease of \$70 million to PAAD and Senior Gold. Despite the \$142.5 million overall reduction compared to the Fiscal 2007 appropriations, beneficiaries enrolled in these programs will continue to receive the same benefits at no additional costs to them.

There are currently 147,000 dual-eligibles enrolled in Medicare Part D. There has been a 56% reduction in prescription drug expenditures as a result of the new federal program, but these savings have been offset by a loss in pharmaceutical manufacturer rebates

shifting to the Part D plans and increased State-only expenditures from co-payments on behalf of dual-eligibles. Further, the State is responsible for reimbursing the federal government for what it would have paid for dual-eligible prescriptions prior to the implementation of Medicare Part D. This is commonly referred to as the clawback and is estimated to cost the State \$284 million in fiscal 2008.

The Appropriations Act includes funding to cover the co-payments and wraparound costs for dual-eligibles, the clawback, and nearly a quarter of a billion dollars in State funds for those clients not enrolled in Part D, such as those aged, blind and disabled without Medicare and prescription drugs for behavioral health services for the three quarters of a million clients in managed care plans.

Cost Shifts in Medicaid – Reporting Requirements

The Bush administration is proposing a number of regulatory changes that may shift costs to the State. For example, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) plan to require submission of a four page form for each governmental provider including government financial reports and the provider's appropriations or contractual reimbursements. Submission is required for all governmental providers initially and for each future Medicaid State Plan Amendment (SPA). These requirements will increase existing work and may impact Medicaid reimbursement for at least 150 governmental providers participating in the Medicaid program. These providers include State, county, and locally operated medical facilities (hospitals, nursing homes, developmental centers, and residential treatment centers); school districts; and distinct agencies (DDD Community Care Waiver and DYFS). Using current assumptions, most governmental providers should be approved by CMS. However, county operated providers and school districts will require legal analysis to assure compliance.

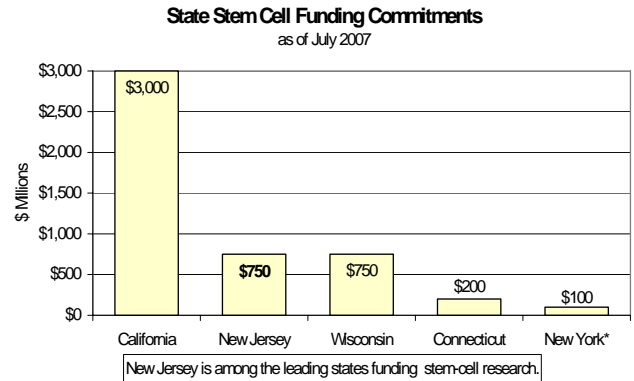
Stem Cell Research

Governor Corzine has spearheaded efforts to vault New Jersey to the forefront in stem cell research, with investments that have the potential to save and extend lives and lead us to cures that have previously been beyond our grasp. These investments will position New Jersey as a world leader in cutting edge research and yield results that could touch lives around the globe.

Our efforts have the potential to impact people the world over, in ways we cannot yet imagine. The true scope of this initiative may not be felt for a decade or even longer - when people around the world live vastly improved lives because of the work that will be done right here in New Jersey. For over a century, this has been our legacy as a state and we are preserving it.

We are creating a statewide laboratory of interconnected research and collection centers that will help attract the best minds currently engaged in the field of stem cell research. The work performed in New Jersey's stem cell research centers will soon stand as a shining beacon leading other researchers forward and giving hope to millions afflicted with incurable and untreatable injuries and diseases.

Altogether, New Jersey will commit approximately \$750 million to stem cell research – building new facilities, recruiting new world-class researchers, and providing stable funding for our growing stem cell research community. These investments put us among the leading states in new stem cell investments, and with our long-established dominance in pharmaceuticals, will make New Jersey the most exciting and attractive place in the world for stem cell researchers and companies to locate.



*New York has earmarked an additional \$500 million, subject to conversion of HIP Greater New York to for-profit status, and resolution of various legal challenges.

This Appropriations Act doubles the funding to \$10 million in fiscal 2008 for stem cell research grants through the Commission on Science and Technology, and continues to provide \$5.5 million for the New Jersey Stem Cell Research Institute in New Brunswick. These investments build on the foundation that we have already established to ensure that New Jersey remains a leader in stem cell research.

In fiscal 2007, \$270 million was authorized to build stem cell research centers and facilities for cancer and biomedical research in New Jersey:

- \$150 million to build the Stem Cell Institute in New Brunswick;
- \$50 million to build stem cell research facilities at the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark;
- \$50 million to a biomedical research center in Camden, which will be operated by a consortium of Rutgers, the Coriell Institute for Medical Research, the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School at Camden, and the Cancer Institute of New Jersey, South Jersey;

- \$10 million to the Garden State Cancer Center, in Belleville; and,
- \$10 million for the Eli Katz Umbilical Cord Blood Program, in Allendale, for cord blood collection in support of stem cell research.

In June 2007, the Legislature adopted legislation which authorizes the issuance of \$450 million in bonds to finance stem cell research grants, subject to

the approval of New Jersey voters in November 2007. Governor Corzine signed that bill (P.L. 2007, c.117) thus providing a stable source of support for the researchers in these new laboratories. In the absence of support at the federal level, New Jersey's commitment to this critical research will ensure our continuing status as the medicine chest to the nation and the world.

Human Services

Developmental Disabilities and Mental Health Placements

In fiscal 2007, Governor Corzine provided \$3 million for housing capital, a \$50 million, three-year institutional placement and home supports initiative for the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), and \$10 million for a similar program in the Division of Mental Health Services (DMHS). The Governor remains committed to providing greater options and capacity to fully integrate the developmentally disabled and mentally ill into their communities through placement from institutions and home supports for families.

An additional \$10.1 million has been appropriated for DDD, which is dedicated towards consumers in the community, both in residential placements and in their own homes. This will help fund the Real Life Choices program, which enables individuals to continue living at home by self-directing services specific to their needs; new family support funding to expand respite care hours; the placement of individuals on the Community Services Waiting List who require immediate housing and support services; and continuation of day program services for individuals aging out of the educational system.

In DMHS, \$20 million will be dedicated to two main areas – continuing to implement the recommendations of the Mental Health Task Force and building on last year’s initiative to begin placing individuals ready to live in the community out of psychiatric hospitals, as well as providing housing and supports for the mentally ill who would otherwise be homeless or living in conditions without access to care.

Addressing the Needs of the Autism Community

Governor Corzine proudly announced a \$5 million initiative in the Fiscal 2008 Budget to address autism in our communities. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act increased this funding by \$350,000, for a total fiscal 2008 appropriation of \$5.35 million for autism. Based on recent studies, New Jersey’s rate of diagnoses is 10.6 cases per 1,000 children, or 1 in every 95. When compared to the national average of 1 in every 150 children, it is clear that New Jersey needs to take greater steps in providing services, such

as respite care, job coaching, transportation, and home supports. In addition, portions of this amount will fund research grants to various organizations to better coordinate State health policy which impacts the autism community.

Including all of the new initiatives noted above, the fiscal 2008 appropriation for the Community Programs operated by the Division of Developmental Disabilities totals \$547 million and the total appropriation for the Division of Mental Health Services is \$435 million

Community Provider Cost of Living Adjustment

In concert with efforts to serve New Jersey’s most vulnerable citizens, the State’s network of community providers has become indispensable in the delivery of direct care to the developmentally disabled, mentally ill, and vulnerable children and families in our communities. Governor Corzine and the Legislature recognize the important role these professionals fill, as well as the pressures that rising staff, energy, and transportation costs place on agencies. In order to maintain this high quality care, the initial increase of more than \$26.8 million recommended in the Governor’s Budget was increased to \$39 million in the final Appropriations Act. Since this amount represents a 3% increase with a start date of January 1, 2008, the \$39 million increase in the community provider cost of living adjustment will annualize to \$78 million in fiscal year 2009. This increase will provide a substantial cost of living adjustment for providers contracting with the Departments of Human Services, Children and Families, Health and Senior Services, Labor and Workforce Development, and the Juvenile Justice Commission.

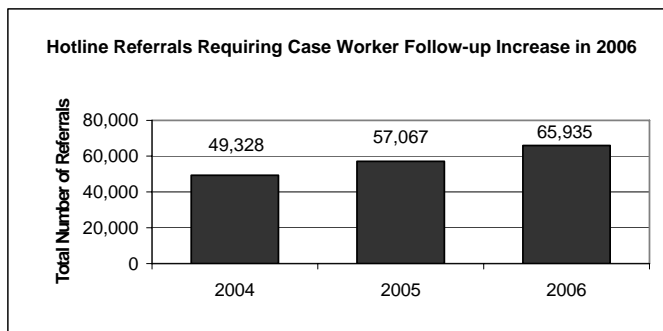
Federal Impact - Welfare-to-Work

The federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 requires states to document that 50% of families receiving welfare are engaged in work and job preparation activities. In order to provide opportunities for participants to become gainfully employed and to comply with federal regulations, growth is required in the following areas, which were funded by one-time federal resources in fiscal 2007: \$14.4 million for work activity program slots in the Department of

Labor and Workforce Development; \$9.7 million for child care slots so parents can work effectively, in the Department of Human Services' Division of Family Development; and \$4 million for a system to report hours worked.

Department of Children and Families

In fiscal 2007, one of Governor Corzine's top priorities was turning around New Jersey's child welfare system through the creation of the State's first cabinet agency devoted to safeguarding vulnerable children and strengthening their families. Since that time, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) has aggressively implemented a data-driven reform plan, measuring performance and outcome targets for children in areas including referrals for abuse/neglect investigations, finalized adoptions, licensed resource families and staff caseloads. In fiscal 2008, DCF will continue to implement the requirements of the settlement agreement. Investments in children and families will grow in the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) for caseload increases, annualized program and staff costs, and other services.



In calendar 2006, DCF experienced an historic surge in the number of calls reporting child abuse and neglect to the Statewide Central Registry hotline, but due to investment in staff and systems, the caseloads continued to decline. By November 2006, DYFS was on target in hiring caseload-carrying staff, having achieved 95% of the fiscal 2007 goal of 2,444. Additionally, DCF licensed 1,280 new resource (foster and adoptive) families in calendar 2006, more than in either of the prior two years, and the agency achieved its first net gain of 209 families in at least five years. Most notably, over this same period DCF made substantial progress in building specialized adoption practices in DYFS local offices, which enabled the State to exceed its target of 1,100 finalized adoptions by 275.

DCF is also engaged in an ambitious "right-sizing initiative" with counties and community organizations to identify the needs of children with mental health issues and build a continuum of services that can be accessed before crisis situations develop. A large part of this effort to improve outcomes requires a substantial investment in training staff. In fiscal 2006, DCF embarked on a pre-service training program for new workers that included a new, mandatory module on abuse and neglect investigative training. DCF trained more than three times as many DYFS staff in calendar 2006 than in the previous year, and more than doubled the number of training courses delivered to staff, supervisors, and managers across the agency.

EITC Expansion

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a targeted income tax benefit that helps low-income working individuals earn their way out of poverty and into self sufficiency. A major impact of the credit is to lessen the burden of payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare that disproportionately affect lower income workers. Most EITC dollars go to working people who are raising children. In addition to the federal program first enacted in 1975, New Jersey has had a state EITC since 2000. Out of the 19 states and the District of Columbia that have a state EITC, New Jersey is the only state that cuts off eligibility below the level set by the federal program – a hard cut-off at \$20,000 rather than a gradual decline.

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes an increase of \$36 million to expand the state EITC eligibility to match the federal criteria. (The total impact of the EITC program in fiscal 2008, including this expansion, totals \$159 million.) The credit, the amount of which is determined by income and family

size, now will be available for families with up to \$39,783 in earnings for a married family with two or more children (\$37,783 for a single head of household with two or more children adjusted annually for inflation). Additionally, workers without children will be eligible to receive EITC benefits for the first time. An estimated 300,000 workers will benefit from this expanded eligibility, which would increase total program participation to approximately 500,000 workers.

This expansion would be the first step in a three step commitment to low-income workers. Step two, in fiscal 2009, would require raising the benefit level from 20% of the federal credit to 22.5%, and step three, in fiscal 2010, would involve raising the benefit level to 25% of the federal benefit.

Employee Benefits Reform

Recent contract negotiations between the State and representatives of its public employees show a commitment from the Administration to control rising employee benefit costs. Consistent with recommendations from the Joint Legislative Committee for Public Employee Benefits Reform, the terms of recently ratified labor agreements include provisions that increase cost-sharing of health care benefits for active and certain retired State employees and also increase employee contributions to the State's pension systems. These changes became effective July 1, 2007 for Executive Branch and Higher Education employees covered under labor agreements with CWA (Communications Workers of America), AFSCME (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees), and IFPTE (International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers). Negotiations continue with unions representing corrections and non-corrections law enforcement officers employed by the State for their currently expired contracts. Contracts for members of the Judicial and State Police unions will expire on June 30, 2008.

The agreement requires active State employees to contribute 1.5% of their salary towards health care costs. (Contributions towards the cost of health care for local employees and educators are negotiated at the local level.) Health plan changes are also projected to yield long-term savings by replacing the Traditional and NJ Plus plans with a preferred provider organization (PPO). Active State employees in the State Health Benefit Program (SHBP) will pay increased co-pays for doctor and emergency visits and for prescription drugs.

The Administration has worked very closely with the Legislature to enact two pieces of legislation, Chapter 92 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007, to contain rising employee costs and to stop pension abuses.

The pension system is designed for individuals who are career employees of the State or local governments. Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 maintains this

principle by establishing the Defined Contribution Retirement Program for newly appointed and elected officials beginning service after July 1, 2007. This helps to contain future cost increases to the existing pension systems.

Chapter 103, P.L. 2007 implements the pension and health benefit reforms negotiated in the State employee labor agreements through increases in employee pension contributions for all affected employees, an increase in the retirement benefit age for newly hired employees, and the use of a defined contribution plan to cover earnings in excess of the Social Security cap for new hires. Effective July 1, 2007, new State, municipal, and educational employees with earnings above the Social Security limit cap, currently set at \$97,500, will contribute these excess amounts to the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan to help contain pension costs when they retire.

Anticipated savings are also projected by increasing employee contributions to the PERS and TPAF pension systems from the current 5% to 5.5% of an employee's annual salary. The increase in employee contributions begins to address the substantial unfunded liabilities in those systems.

For PERS and TPAF members hired on or after July 1, 2007, the retirement age has been increased from 55 to 60. If those members retire between ages 55 and 60, their retirement benefit will be reduced by 1% per year prior to age 60. For those members who retire prior to age 55, a continuation of the current 3% reduction will apply for every year below age 55.

To help offset the increase in member cost-sharing for health benefits and the increase in pension contributions, salary increases of 3% in years one and two and 3.5% in years three and four will be paid to State employees for a net increase of 11% over four years. Unlike many earlier contracts, the proposed contract calls for an even distribution of salary increases across the full term of the agreement, rather than being back-loaded.

The Administration supports this agreement based on its emphasis on reducing long-term costs and providing long-term stability and security to the pension and health benefit system. While the agreement will produce savings this year, the real benefits will be felt over the next two or three decades.

Over the long run, this agreement will protect the stability and solvency of the benefit structure for taxpayers and public employees alike. Savings will continue to grow each year. It is anticipated that in 2022, the negotiated reforms will save the State nearly \$312 million.

Public Safety

Homeland Security

Protecting New Jersey's citizens and critical assets is clearly the top priority for the State of New Jersey. We have entered into a new threat era with acts of terrorism, natural disasters, catastrophic events, and pandemics that requires a new all-hazard operations paradigm in our approach to homeland security and emergency preparedness.

Because of New Jersey's location and our highly developed infrastructure, funding is needed to protect New Jersey's ports, chemical plants, bridges, tunnels, highways, and transit systems. An appropriation of \$15 million will continue for homeland security needs throughout the State, supporting critical projects such as interoperable communications, tools for intelligence sharing, and enhanced infrastructure protection.

In March of 2006, Governor Corzine signed an executive order to establish the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (OHSP). The Office provides oversight for all homeland security and counter-terrorism related efforts. The Office has multiple responsibilities including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Grants** — Oversees and distributes discretionary State and federal homeland security preparedness funds solely on basis of risk (i.e., threat, vulnerability and consequence).
- **Preparedness Exercises** — Conducts regular exercises, such as tabletops (i.e., drills) and other simulations, to assess and prepare responses for terrorist and "all hazards" incidents.
- **Training** — Provides training to law enforcement personnel and other individuals involved with homeland security and emergency preparedness responsibilities.
- **Investigations** — Conducts joint investigations related to potential terrorist activities with the New Jersey State Police, the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and other entities.

- **Intelligence Gathering and Sharing** — Collects, analyzes and shares intelligence data affecting New Jersey with the proper public agencies and private sector groups.
- **Clearinghouse for Legislation** — Reviews all State legislation concerning counter-terrorism and preparedness issues and makes recommendations to the Governor's Office.
- **Protecting Critical Infrastructure** — Works with private industry, which controls 85% to 90% of New Jersey's critical facilities, to protect those facilities against potential terrorism and other hazardous incidents.
- **Protecting Civil Rights and Liberties** — Works with the New Jersey Office of Public Advocate, which has established a public ombudsman to help ensure that citizens' rights and civil liberties are protected, in matters of homeland security and preparedness issues.

Federal Impact – Homeland Security Grants

The President's budget request for federal fiscal 2008 includes an overall reduction for the federal Department of Homeland Security's major homeland security grant programs.

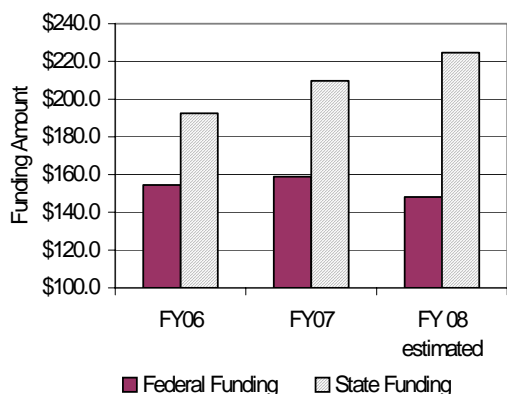
Two of the grants, the State Homeland Security Grant Program and the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program are shared by State and local governments, with 20% allocated to the State and 80% allocated to the counties/municipalities. The third major homeland security grant is the Urban Area Security Initiative, funding for which is fully dispersed to the counties for local use.

For the three major homeland security grants, the amounts allocated by the federal government to be shared by all 50 states have been significantly reduced. The State Homeland Security Grant Program has a proposed appropriation of \$187 million nationally, which represents \$338 million less than the federal fiscal 2007 level of \$525 million. This is a 64% reduction in one of the largest resources from the federal government for homeland security funding. The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program proposed appropriation is also reduced by 30% to

\$263 million, down by \$112 million from the federal fiscal 2007 level of \$375 million. The Urban Area Security Initiative is also reduced by 22% to \$600 million, a cut of \$170 million from the federal fiscal 2007 level of \$770 million.

In forecasting the grant awards, there are two distinct amounts that are allocated to each state. There is a base amount, which is equal for every state, and there is also an amount allocated based on a risk formula. The greater the risk for terrorist threats, the greater the amount allocated to that particular state. The new risk formula for federal fiscal 2008 has not yet been approved by Congress. Once approved, New Jersey will know if overall homeland security related funding was increased or decreased for the new federal fiscal year.

New Jersey Homeland Security Funding
(in millions)



Over a three year period, State funding has increased while federal funding has gone down for Homeland Security.

State Police

Based on P.L. 2005, c.311, the motor vehicle registration surcharge dedicated to the Division of State Police increased from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per registration. This funding provides for the purchase of new helicopters, maintenance of the existing fleet and the operation of the New Jersey Emergency Medical Service Helicopter Program as well as training of new State Trooper recruit classes. The Emergency Medical Service Helicopter Program is run by both the Department of Law and Public Safety and the Department of Health and Senior Services. A small portion of this revenue is shared with the Department of Health and Senior Services. The surcharge increase of \$3.00 is estimated to raise

revenues by \$25.6 million for a total of \$34.2 million in fiscal 2008.

The Division of State Police will use a portion of this revenue for its helicopter replacement program. The new helicopters will contain the most updated equipment to ensure reliability and safety.

With regard to new troopers, the State Police will provide two training classes that will graduate 200 new State troopers in fiscal 2008. With attrition, New Jersey will increase the total number of State troopers from 2,963 to 3,067 by the end of fiscal 2008. (See chart entitled “New Jersey State Trooper Strength.”)

The Division will also use the revenue to purchase new State trooper vehicles. With a three year line-of-credit, the Division will purchase 250 vehicles in fiscal 2008. Because of the annual continuation of this revenue source, the Division is able to plan for the purchase of new vehicles to replace high-mileage vehicles on an ongoing basis.

New Jersey State Trooper Strength

Year	Number of Troopers Beginning of Year	Academy Graduates	Annual Attrition	Number of Troopers End of Year
FY 1998	2,585	112	(86)	2,611
FY 1999	2,611	150	(82)	2,679
FY 2000	2,679	0	(99)	2,580
FY 2001	2,580	165	(92)	2,653
FY 2002	2,653	228	(103)	2,778
FY 2003	2,778	80	(120)	2,738
FY 2004	2,738	50	(136)	2,652
FY 2005	2,652	279	(117)	2,814
FY 2006	2,814	214	(71)	2,957
FY 2007	2,957	102	(96) *	2,963 *
FY 2008	2,963 *	200 *	(96) *	3,067 *

* Projected

Spring 2007 Flood Relief

In April 2007, a brutal storm caused widespread damage and inland coastal flooding in various counties throughout New Jersey. An appropriation of \$8 million was added to the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act to assist public entities as well as private individuals and households in meeting these extraordinary costs. The funds are in addition to federal assistance being provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Domestic Violence

Nationwide, one in four women report they have been physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner. Domestic violence affects families of all different backgrounds, and survivors of domestic violence need support and security. The fiscal 2007 Appropriations Act included an additional \$1 million to address violence against women through the Department of Law and Public Safety's (LPS) Division of Criminal Justice STOP Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Crime Act. In fiscal 2008, that commitment is increased by an additional \$500,000 for a total allocation of \$1.5 million. LPS distributes grants to support domestic violence survivors through non-profit agencies and other programs. These programs provide legal and medical assistance, counseling, and access to other important community programs to address domestic violence and related issues. This increase will ensure that many more women and their families will receive the support they need.

Fighting Gang-Related Violence

Gangs and gang related violence are an increasing threat in New Jersey's cities and suburban areas. This Appropriations Act includes funding in the Departments of Law and Public Safety and Corrections to address gang related issues. In fiscal 2008, an appropriation of \$1 million is continued in the State Parole Board to provide alternative community programs for parolees affiliated with gangs. Operation CeaseFire reduces gun violence by improving arrest rates, decreasing retaliation, and changing the culture of violence through community outreach.

Fiscal 2008 funding for Operation CeaseFire includes an increase of \$100,000, from \$750,000 to \$850,000, to support continued efforts to address crime such as prevention, enforcement, and reentry. These initiatives will be coordinated by the Attorney General's recently reorganized units within the Division of Criminal Justice and the New Jersey State Police.

Project Phoenix and related gang prevention activities, funded at \$150,000 in fiscal 2008, provide educational information on the danger of gang involvement to high risk school districts targeted through the Juvenile Justice Commission.

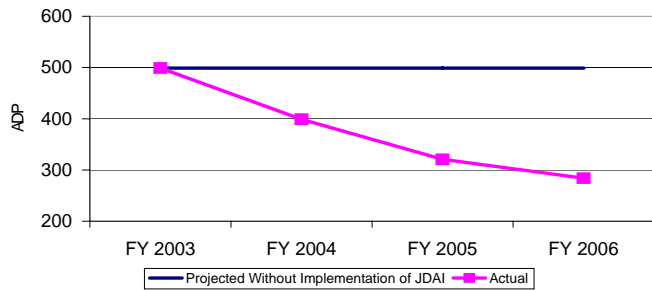
Helping Troubled Youth: The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was developed in response to national trends reflecting a drastic increase in the use of secure detention for juveniles despite large decreases in juvenile arrests. This situation ultimately resulted in the overcrowding of youth detention centers nationwide.

The goal of JDAI is to reduce the number of youth inappropriately held in secure detention while maintaining public safety and ensuring that these youth appear for scheduled court dates. The JDAI also works to improve conditions in secure detention for youth who require that level of supervision. To address these issues, the program focuses on a number of core strategies including: the implementation of effective admissions policies and practices; the enhancement of juvenile alternatives to secure detention; the identification of strategies to reduce racial disparities in secure detention; the reduction of delays in case processing that could unnecessarily extend the stay at a secure facility; and challenges presented by "special populations," including youth admitted for violations of probation and youth awaiting dispositional placement.

The JDAI, which began as a privately-funded grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, exists in five counties in New Jersey. Results in the five pilot counties have been dramatic. Comparing 2003, before the implementation of this program, to 2006, the average daily population (ADP) for detention centers in these counties has decreased by 43.1%. These reductions primarily impact minority youth. Through this initiative, the program will be expanded to ten counties in fiscal 2008. The initiative is appropriated at \$4 million in fiscal 2008.

Detention Centers' Average Daily Population (ADP) Decreases with the Implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)



In FY 2003, prior to the implementation of JDAI, the juvenile detention center ADP in 5 pilot counties averaged 499 juveniles/day. After JDAI, the ADP decreased by 43.1%, or 215 juveniles/day within 3 years.

Providing Appropriate Treatment for Juveniles

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) previously administered the Life Skills and Leadership Academy (LSLA), which provided 50 secure care beds for juvenile offenders. The program was no longer cost effective because the level of security, which was provided by uniformed correction officers, exceeded the safety and security parameters required for these juvenile residents.

The juvenile population enrolled in the LSLA could be managed in a less restrictive environment. Therefore, the JJC converted the LSLA to a more appropriate program delivery system by contracting with a third-party provider, Project Use, to establish a residential program with age appropriate educational, social, and work skills training. These learning skills should better equip these youths to re-enter the community. By completing this conversion, the JJC increased residential and transitional living bed space by 50 and reduced secure bed space by the same amount. A fiscal savings of \$1.6 million was achieved through this conversion, and is reflected in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act.

Supporting Re-Entry to Combat Recidivism

Sound re-entry policy and programs reduce recidivism, promote individual responsibility, and help former prisoners become productive members of their communities. This Appropriations Act provides \$1 million to the Department of Corrections for a new

re-entry initiative to assist and guide inmates on re-entry into community life. An additional \$400,000 also is provided to the State Parole Board to expand its Re-Entry Case Management program for mentally ill parolees.

Salary Increases for Judges

The last salary increase for New Jersey judges was authorized by legislation signed on January 1, 2000. Since that three-step increase was implemented, New Jersey judges have fallen nearly \$25,000 behind their federal counterparts. First-year attorneys at some of the state's largest law firms are offered starting salaries higher than a Superior Court judge's salary of \$141,000.

The State is losing experienced judges and recruitment of highly qualified attorneys for positions on the bench will be hampered without an alignment of judicial salaries with the federal bench and with other states. Over the past three years, 73 New Jersey judges have left the bench. Of those, 26 retired at the mandatory retirement age of 70. An additional 47, or 64 % of the experienced judges who left the bench, did so for other employment.

For these reasons, the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act supports the first phase of an initiative that will help prevent New Jersey judges from falling even further behind. Specifically, judges' salaries will increase by approximately 5.7%. This will serve to ensure the quality of New Jersey's court system and retain experienced judges by providing salary increases over a three year period.

Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

An additional appropriation of \$10 million was added to the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act through negotiations with the Legislature for the Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail. This initiative will ensure that all voting machines produce a permanent paper record of each vote cast by January 1, 2008. These paper records are to be made available for voter inspection and verification, and are to be stored for use in a manual audit. These funds will be used for equipment payments for voting machines that produce paper records of votes cast.

Presidential Primary Elections

Beginning in 2008, presidential primary elections will be held in February of each presidential election year. For this purpose, the amount of \$3.5 million was included in the Governor's Budget, and was increased by \$7 million, to a total of \$10.5 million, in the Fiscal

2008 Appropriations Act. This amount will fund the State and local share of poll worker compensation costs, as well as various election operating costs, including ballot printing and postage, processing, legal advertising, polling place rental and voting machine delivery.

Veterans' Affairs

Support Services for Returning Veterans and Their Families

The State of New Jersey is grateful to the veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan for serving with honor, decency, and resolve. They have earned our respect, admiration, and appreciation. Currently, there are nearly 5,000 soldiers from New Jersey serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, including 3,169 active duty soldiers, 862 federal reserve troops who had been on inactive status but were called up, and 898 New Jersey Army and Air National Guard. As of August 10, 2007, we have lost 95 New Jerseyans in these conflicts. This initiative will provide \$1 million in grants through the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs to provide support to returning veterans and their families. This support will be made available through grants. The funds will be used specifically to aid veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan and give them priority service, in order to assist their rehabilitation and help them to reintegrate back into the community.

Beyond celebrating their safe return, Governor Corzine recognizes the need for support programs that assist veterans in acclimating to civilian life with their families and loved ones. In response to current conflicts and the deployment of New Jersey members of the Armed Forces and National Guard, particularly in Afghanistan and Iraq, the number of counseling

sessions for post traumatic stress disorder is projected to grow to 16,848 in fiscal 2008, an increase of 161% over the past three years. To ensure that our men and women in uniform receive the services they need, the Governor has committed to meeting the increased demands by providing an additional \$500,000 of appropriations in fiscal 2008, for a total of \$1.3 million.

World War II Memorial

To honor the State's veterans of World War II, who made the greatest sacrifice in our behalf, an additional \$1 million is appropriated in fiscal 2008 toward the construction of the World War II Memorial in Trenton. When combined with appropriations from prior years, this increase raises the State's total commitment to this project to \$3.6 million.

Vietnam Veterans' Memorial

Funding of \$250,000 has been appropriated in fiscal 2008 for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Foundation. These funds will be used to create new educational packets for teachers, expand and create new exhibits related to the Vietnam experience, and provide outreach to the veterans and educational community to attract more visitors to the Memorial.

Environment

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act provides funding increases in several areas critical to the stewardship of the State's natural resources, including Garden State Preservation Trust supplemental funding, recreational land development, diesel emission reductions, forest fire vehicles, black bear management, and ocean wind power ecology. Other important Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) programs highlighted below retain continuation level funding in fiscal 2008. These include watershed restoration projects, the Shore Protection program, and the Highlands Council.

Garden State Preservation Trust Supplemental Funds

The Appropriations Act provides a \$25 million appropriation to continue open space preservation efforts at the record pace that DEP's Green Acres Program has achieved over the last several years. This \$25 million will be used for local open space preservation projects in fiscal 2008. These State funds will augment locally raised funds to preserve and improve municipal, county, and nonprofit-owned open space.

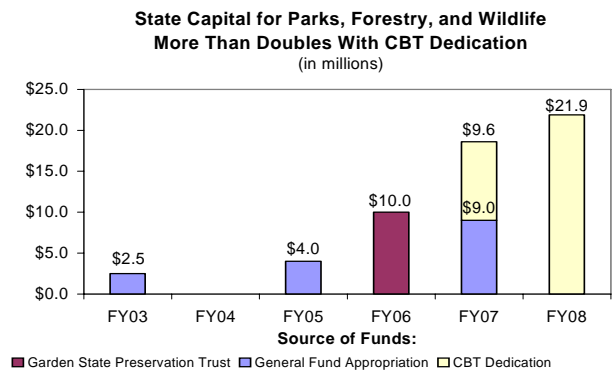
The Green Acres and Farmland Preservation programs have accelerated spending in the Garden State Preservation Trust's land preservation programs, committing nearly all of the \$2 billion originally allotted in fiscal 2000 almost two years ahead of schedule. Since fiscal 2000 over 300,000 acres have been preserved, with 100,000 more acres funded and in the process of being preserved. In order to size the fiscal 2008 local preservation program at \$40 million, an additional \$25 million is provided in direct State appropriation.

The open space program will continue in fiscal 2009 if a November 2007 voter referendum is approved to authorize \$200 million in general obligation bond financing for land and historic preservation.

Recreational Land Development – Constitutional Dedication

The recent constitutional amendment dedicates \$21.9 million of Corporation Business Tax (CBT) revenue to State parks, forests, wildlife management areas and historic sites, to begin to address an estimated \$250 million in deferred capital and maintenance needs. As dictated by the constitutional amendment, annual funding will range from \$14 million to \$22 million through 2015 and is expected to grow to over \$30 million annually thereafter. This marks the first time that a stable source of capital funding has been provided for the State's natural resource facilities, thus enabling the Department of Environmental Protection to create a long-term plan to preserve those assets.

Specific projects consist of restorations to State-owned historic sites (e.g. Waterloo Village, Walt Whitman House, the homestead of Dr. James Still), construction of a new forest nursery pesticide building, urban park development, and renovations to various recreational areas throughout the state. DEP will also undertake critical health and safety improvements, including demolition of unsafe structures, asbestos removal, lead abatement, air quality improvements, and fire safety projects.



The CBT dedication will provide record levels of new resources for recreational land improvement projects.

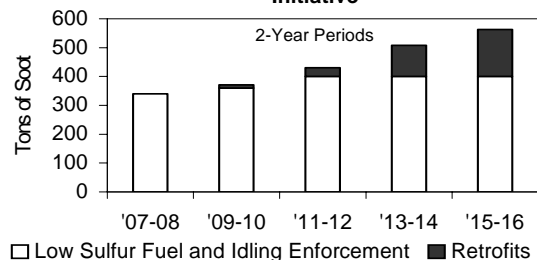
Diesel Emissions Reduction

The Corporation Business Tax dedication for the Diesel Risk Reduction program will amount to \$24.8 million in fiscal 2008, bringing total State appropriations for diesel emissions to over \$62 million since the program was initiated in fiscal 2006. The program is on the verge of adopting rules to implement the Diesel Retrofit Law, which aims to reduce diesel exhaust emission levels through the use of ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel, prevention of idling, and retrofitting of 40,000 vehicles, with initial focus on school buses, garbage trucks, and transit buses.

Specific requirements for school buses include the installation of closed crankcase ventilation technology to prevent under-hood engine emissions from entering the cabin. Other vehicles are required to install tailpipe control technology to reduce fine particle emissions and public exposure to diesel exhaust. Once the rules are adopted, certain procedures (e.g., fleet inventory and fleet plan submission by vehicle owners and State contracts with authorized installers of retrofit devices) must be followed for installers to be reimbursed.

To date, this program’s outreach efforts have resulted in the installation of over 4,000 “No Idling Zone” signs throughout the state, and nearly 100 school districts have signed a No Idling Pledge for buses. The program continues to promote idling alternatives, including electrification of truck stops and rest areas. Additionally, the Diesel Risk Reduction program is expected to complete a study to assess the need to further reduce cabin pollution levels in school buses.

Harmful Soot Reduced through Diesel Emissions Reduction Initiative



By 2016, the Diesel Emissions Reduction program will have eliminated 565 tons of soot from the atmosphere.

Forest Fire Vehicles

The Appropriations Act includes an appropriation of \$1 million for forest fire fighting needs. This funding will be used to replace 18 of the oldest vehicles in the forest fire truck fleet. This upgrade of the vehicle fleet will ensure the New Jersey Forest Fire Service’s readiness to combat future wildfires, such as the May 2007 wildfire in the Pinelands that burned through more than 17,000 acres of forest, forcing the evacuation of 2,500 people and destroying a half-dozen homes.

Black Bear Management

Reflecting Governor Corzine’s commitment to non-lethal black bear management, the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act provides \$850,000 in new funding for research, education, and control. Non-lethal management is consistent with the decision to cancel a six-day bear hunt in fiscal 2007. Following the lifting of a 35-year ban in 2003, two hunts resulted in the killing of approximately 600 bears.

Human safety concerns are a critical aspect of black bear management. The state’s growing black bear population has adapted to living in close proximity to people, taking advantage of human-derived food sources. Through public education, however, people can learn how to modify their behavior and take the precautions necessary to avoid conflicts with bears. With some modest adjustments and adherence to common-sense regulations, public safety can be ensured.

Watershed Restoration Projects

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act continues Corporation Business Tax (CBT) dedication funding for Watershed Restoration Projects at \$2.7 million, augmenting the \$5 million appropriated for this purpose in fiscal 2007. Individual regional watershed and stormwater management committees have identified close to \$100 million in watershed restoration projects that are necessary to address the ongoing sedimentation and pollution of impaired ponds and streams. With the funding provided in fiscal 2007, the Department of Environmental Protection has initiated four projects:

- Wreck Pond Restoration Plan – Watershed Restoration. The Department is working with Monmouth County on upstream erosion and pollution prevention projects to reduce the sediment accumulation in Wreck Pond, whose discharge is the source of most of New Jersey’s ocean beach closings (i.e., in fiscal 2005, it accounted for 45 out of 52 beach closings in the state);
- Pequannock River Temperature Impairment – Characterization, Assessment and Management Plan;
- Delaware and Raritan Canal Tributary Assessment and Nonpoint Source Management Project with Franklin Township; and
- Strategic Water Quality Improvement Plan for Surface Water Quality Improvements of the Long Swamp Creek Watershed.

The fiscal 2008 appropriation will enable DEP to complete these projects and also restore other watersheds including Greenwood Lake, Lake Carasaljo, Rockaway River, Cooper River and the Sandlers Woods portion of Newton Creek. The Department will continue to use these CBT funds to match federal grant monies.

Shore Protection Projects

As in previous years, \$25 million will be appropriated for the Shore Protection program to protect and replenish New Jersey’s public beaches. This dedicated appropriation will leverage up to \$49 million in federal funding and \$6 million in local funds. The projects planned for fiscal 2008 include beach fills and construction of public access points at Long Beach Island, North Wildwood and Ocean City. In fiscal 2007, the program completed beach replenishment in Surf City and intends to continue existing projects for shoreline stabilization in Island Beach State Park, bulkhead installation in Keyport and Waretown, and flume reconstruction in Fletcher Lake.

Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council

The \$3 million in the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act for the Highlands Council will continue to fund the Council’s operations as well as the adoption of the Regional Master Plan. The November 2006 release

of the draft Regional Master Plan marked a historic moment for the Council. The Plan outlined the regional land use policies and strategies required to satisfy the provisions of the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act, and will guide future land use, water resource protection, land preservation, and economic development for the Highlands region. The next phase of development includes completion of the Final Plan, evaluation of municipal proposals and ordinances for 88 municipalities and seven counties to ensure conformance with the Plan, and project review. The successful implementation of the Plan is essential to the protection of 859,000 acres of land in northern New Jersey that provide over 115 billion gallons of water each year to State residents, businesses and industries.

Ocean/Wind Power Ecological Baseline Study

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act provides a total of \$4.5 million in dedicated funding, which includes \$2 million from the Clean Energy Fund, to support an Ocean/Wind Power Ecological Baseline Study. In April 2006, the Blue Ribbon Panel on Development of Wind Turbine Facilities in Coastal Waters recommended baseline studies of New Jersey’s coastal waters to develop spatial and temporal information regarding ocean uses and living natural resources. The scope of work includes the collection of field data over an 18-month period on the distribution, abundance and migratory patterns of avian, marine mammal, marine turtle, and other species in a study area extending approximately 15 miles offshore and 1,000 square miles in size. The results of this study will help to inform the decision to place up to 80 wind turbines, which will provide a new source of clean energy for New Jersey. In addition, these studies will provide significant data to better understand and characterize the natural resources in the offshore waters of New Jersey, allowing the State to develop a more comprehensive strategy for our ocean resources.

Federal Impact - Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The President’s Fiscal 2008 Budget continues to reduce funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) program. Over the past four years, federal funding for New Jersey’s Clean Water SRF program has declined 51%, from \$54.7 million in fiscal 2004 to \$26.7 million proposed in fiscal 2008.

This ongoing reduction will significantly impede the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing program's ability to satisfy localities' growing demand for zero- and low-interest loans, which finance clean water infrastructure improvement

projects. In the last year alone, the number of applications for local clean water projects increased 29%, from 42 applications in 2006 to 54 applications in 2007. It is estimated that the current need for these projects in the State amounts to \$15 billion.

Economic Growth

As a central focus of his administration, Governor Corzine in fiscal 2007 established the Office of Economic Growth (OEG). In September 2006, the Office unveiled the Governor's Economic Growth Strategy, aimed at building New Jersey's economic base and growing jobs. The strategy is organized around six core priorities to ensure that State government 1) markets New Jersey for economic growth; 2) develops a world-class workforce; 3) supports smart, sustainable growth and infrastructure investments; 4) supports and encourages innovation; 5) encourages entrepreneurship and growth of small, minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and 6) enhances global competitiveness of New Jersey's businesses and expands access to international trade opportunities.

Under the direction of the OEG, the Governor's Strategy is being implemented, strengthening New Jersey's business climate. These achievements include:

- Secured commitments from dozens of companies – including Bayer, Unilever, Deutsche Bank, and Campbell Soup Company – to expand in New Jersey, resulting in nearly 11,500 new jobs;
- Implemented Governor Corzine's Executive Order 34, establishing the Division of Small, Women and Minority Business Development;
- Established a new State business website (www.newjerseybusiness.gov) and a centralized business hotline (866-534-7789) to facilitate "one-stop" service delivery;
- Launched the Edison Innovation Fund to grow high tech businesses, with an initial commitment of \$150 million from the Economic Development Authority (EDA) and leveraging funds from private sources. Since October 2006, EDA has made nine Edison Innovation Fund investments totaling \$8.25 million. These investments involve other funding sources totaling over \$41 million, resulting in combined investments of nearly \$50 million. These investments support the creation of 319 new jobs and 298 existing jobs;
- Created the Urban Fund to stimulate investment in urban communities with an initial investment of \$185 million from the EDA and also leveraging private sector funds. Since October 2006, EDA has invested in over 92 projects, providing over \$156 million in assistance to targeted projects in urban aid cities. This assistance, which supports over 2,583 current jobs and the estimated creation of over 3,513 new jobs, will result in total projects of \$376 million;
- Established partnerships and utilized technology to promote business and commerce between New Jersey-based companies and foreign businesses.

Supporting New Jersey's Citizens

The following proposals highlight some of the Governor's other initiatives, including help for hungry children and their parents.

Fighting Hunger

In one of the most affluent states in the nation, approximately 1.6 million New Jerseyans still go to bed hungry, including roughly 470,000 children. That is why, despite severe fiscal constraints, Governor Corzine found it unacceptable to leave these individuals behind in the Fiscal 2007 Appropriations Act. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act will continue last year's commitment and invest an additional \$1 million in the Department of Agriculture's Food Distribution Program (for a total of \$4 million), which services the major Emergency Feeding Organizations (EFOs) and 660 food pantries, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters. This \$4 million will be used to purchase 6.3 million pounds of nutrient-dense food, with first priority given to food items grown and/or produced in New Jersey. (To the extent available, purchasing priorities are to buy locally first, regionally second and nationally third.) The funding will enable the Department to expand the amount of food available for the 1.6 million New Jerseyans living below 185% of the federal poverty standard.

The Department of Agriculture purchased approximately 4.7 million pounds of food in fiscal 2007 with these funds. For the first time in several years, the purchases included turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas. The cost of those items had increased in recent years, which had prevented many of the EFOs from purchasing those commodities. We have a moral responsibility to support New Jersey's most vulnerable citizens. This investment continues last year's important strides toward alleviating hunger in the state.

Improving Services for Hispanic Communities

Furthering the progress of New Jersey's Hispanic community through cooperation and collaboration with community-based organizations is an integral part of the economic and social success of New Jersey. Recognizing that many Hispanic families and individuals face challenges and obstacles in attaining necessary services, the Governor and Legislature included increases totaling \$1.5 million for the Center for Hispanic Policy Research and Development in the Department of Community Affairs. This appropriation will strengthen existing programs and provide funds for new programs administered by Hispanic community-based and nonprofit organizations whose primary focus is to address the economic, educational, and social needs of the Hispanic community in New Jersey.

Arts and History

In fiscal 2008, \$26.4 million is appropriated for arts and history grants funded by dedicated revenues derived from the State hotel and motel occupancy fee (P.L. 2003, c. 114). This is an increase of \$3.1 million over the fiscal 2007 adjusted appropriation of \$23.3million. Included are the following:

- The Council on the Arts will receive \$21.9 million to support cultural projects, an increase of \$2.8 million, of which \$0.9 million was uniquely added during the appropriations process.
- The New Jersey Historical Commission will receive \$3.8 million for the New Jersey Historical Commission's agency grants, an increase of \$346,000.
- The New Jersey Cultural Trust will receive \$720,000, which is the same level of appropriation as in fiscal 2007.

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CHAPTER 3: BUDGET MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND SAVINGS MEASURES

OVERVIEW

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act reflects a major emphasis on making State government more efficient. This chapter reports on new efficiency efforts for fiscal 2008 and highlights savings from initiatives that began in previous fiscal years. These efforts are central to the Corzine Administration's efforts to help achieve structural balance in the budget through minimizing recurring spending needs.

Office of the State Comptroller

The newly created Office of the State Comptroller is a critical component of Governor Corzine's commitment to sound fiscal management and honest and efficient government in New Jersey. The creation of this new office is based on a simple, fundamental idea that already is applied across all sectors of our society and economy: People who work in an organization will perform more honestly and efficiently if they know their organization will be subjected to a regular audit by a professional, independent auditor. The State Comptroller will apply this basic idea to government at all levels in New Jersey and help control State and local spending and root out waste, fraud and abuse that fuel our property tax problem and also dissipate State resources.

The State Comptroller, who will be appointed by the Governor (with the advice and consent of the Senate) for a six-year term, will have broad authority to conduct financial audits and performance reviews of all State agencies, public institutions of higher education, independent State authorities, units of local government, and boards of education. Also, in order to prevent improper expenditures from occurring in the first place, the State Comptroller will have the authority to closely monitor large-scale procurements and to halt them in any case where procurement laws and rules are not being followed.

Fiscal 2008 will be the first year of existence for this new office. This Appropriations Act includes an appropriation of \$9.0 million and a staff of 59. The Office of the State Comptroller will perform its

functions in cooperation with the Office of the Inspector General, the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Education, Treasury, Transportation, and Community Affairs (Division of Local Government Services), and the Office of the State Auditor.

Hiring Freeze

This Administration has enacted a stringent hiring freeze on State employment. As of the end of June 2007, this freeze has reduced the State's workforce by approximately 1,500 employees (including almost 400 unclassified positions), compared to the number at the beginning of the Corzine Administration. This reduction is net of growth in high priority areas such as the Department of Children and Families and Homeland Security. During fiscal 2008, attrition will continue to reduce the workforce in other areas.

In fiscal 2007, the State saved \$64 million through attrition, management savings, and reductions in unclassified positions. This total is a permanent reduction to the State's salary base. For fiscal 2008, the Administration will continue the enforcement of the hiring freeze and other management efficiencies, for a further reduction of at least \$25 million.

Moratoria on State Agency Spending

In fiscal 2007, the State implemented new restrictions to slow the pace of spending on information technology (IT) equipment and services, equipment, and office furniture. The following section details these moratoria. The chart below identifies categories of non-salary State spending that appear to be trending down. Specifically, the chart compares spending in the first seven months of fiscal 2007—from July 2006 to January 2007—with the corresponding time period one year earlier, in fiscal 2006. It shows a spending slowdown in the four identified categories of almost \$16 million in State funds alone. While not every dollar in spending reductions can be directly attributable to the moratoria, these trend lines reflect the Corzine

Administration’s approach to efficiency in State government operations.

Spending Category	Slowdown in State Spending from 1 st 7 Months of FY2007 (in millions)
IT Equipment	\$8.6
IT (Consultant Services)	\$1.0
Equipment (other than IT)	\$3.8
Office Furniture	\$2.2
Total	\$15.6

Cost Efficiencies - IT Moratorium

Beginning with an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directive in July 2006, the purchase of IT equipment was constrained during fiscal 2007. Subsequently, the IT moratorium established through Executive Order 42 in November 2006 expanded these restrictions to include IT services (e.g., consultants). Critical ongoing projects were exempted, including initiatives whose disruption would increase future costs or trigger a significant loss of investment, as well as emergency maintenance, repairs and supplies under \$2,500, and projects mandated by the federal government.

Nonetheless, IT expenditures from State funds declined by \$8.6 million in equipment and an additional \$1 million in consultant services, in the first seven months of fiscal 2007 as compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year. Spending from other non-State funds dropped by over \$16 million, with savings mostly attributable to fewer equipment orders. Though some of this reduction may be ascribed to the vagaries of equipment purchasing from year-to-year, overall the spending trend is clearly down.

Spending Moratorium on Non-IT Equipment

In addition to the spending moratorium on information technology (IT) equipment, the Office of Management and Budget also heightened its scrutiny of other equipment purchases in fiscal 2007. Such purchases include vehicles, telephones, fax machines,

and photocopiers, as well as equipment for food preparation, laundry, and science and engineering. A comparison of the first seven months of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007 suggests a spending slowdown of \$3.8 million in State funds, a decrease of almost 11% in non-IT equipment spending, though some of this decline may be due to the influence of other factors, as well.

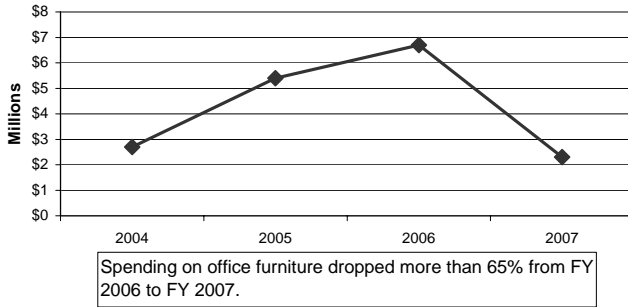
Furniture Moratorium and Re-use

Office furniture also falls under the State’s spending moratoria. In an on-going initiative, the Treasury Department’s Division of Property Management and Construction (DPMC) consolidated the collection of used furniture from various State agencies, centralizing it in one location. DPMC redistributes this furniture to other State agencies, thus avoiding the cost of new purchases. This initiative has produced savings of \$2.2 million in State funds from July 2006 to January 2007, compared to the same time period in fiscal 2006, and savings of an additional \$2.2 million in non-State funds.

Prior to DPMC’s initiative, used office furniture was haphazardly stored and inefficiently managed. These assets often occupied costly leased space or were discarded altogether. Through aggressive central management at its First Avenue warehouse in Trenton, DPMC has created a central catalog of used furniture that departments must consult before purchasing new items and made it possible to achieve warehouse lease efficiencies. DPMC also has arranged a new partnership with the Juvenile Justice Commission in which a team of nine juveniles restores damaged furniture to its original condition while earning a salary and gaining critical job training skills.

The success of this program goes beyond one year’s savings, however. When judged over time, spending from all funds for office furniture was rising significantly in recent years, more than doubling from \$2.7 million in the first seven months of fiscal 2004 to \$6.7 million in the first seven months of fiscal 2006. This initiative has restricted furniture purchases to \$2.3 million for the first seven months of fiscal 2007.

Office Furniture Expenditures
First Seven Months of Each Fiscal Year
 FY 2004 - 2007
 (All Funds, in Millions)



Re-using Personal Computers

Building on the success of the furniture initiative, DPMC recently expanded the program to include the recycling of surplus personal computers. In partnership with the Office of Information Technology, DPMC refurbishes used computers for approximately \$200 per unit. Doing so generates savings of roughly 80% compared to the average cost of buying a new computer, which is approximately \$1,000. All State departments seeking to order new computers now are referred first to DPMC, to see if their needs can be satisfied from this inventory of used computers. As a result of this partnership, orders for new computers by Executive agencies dropped by nearly \$1 million during the last half of fiscal 2007.

Western States Contracting Alliance

On July 19, 2007, New Jersey joined a nationally recognized purchasing cooperative to leverage its computer buying power and achieve significant cost savings for taxpayers in state and local governments. Currently, 43 states, led by Minnesota, have united on a single contract for computer equipment, using a high volume of purchases to negotiate significant discounts with vendors. IT commodities leveraged in the Western States Contract Alliance (WSCA) include personal computers and peripherals, such as printers, flash drives, scanners, cables and docking stations.

Comparisons between the pricing discounts available through the WSCA contract and discounts in the State's current contract show projected annual savings through WSCA from \$21 million to \$38 million. The State portion of the estimated savings ranges from \$4 million to \$8 million, while the savings to local government entities could range from \$17 to \$30 million, providing opportunities to ease pressure on property taxes.

Reduction in State Vehicles

In April 2006, in an effort to maximize the efficient utilization of the State vehicles, the Governor implemented a mandatory recall of at least 10% of the State's fleet, which was originally projected to total approximately 600 vehicles. Since that time, 835 vehicles have been turned in, or about 40% more than the original target. Of that amount, 764 have been sold at auction, generating revenue of roughly \$1.1 million and eliminating approximately \$1 million in annual operating costs.

Enhanced Debt Collection

The Fiscal 2008 Budget, along with associated legislation, includes several debt collection efficiencies that are projected to generate a total of \$47 million in new revenue. Several of the more prominent proposals are described below, each of which could be a significant source of delinquent or deficient tax revenue:

Sale of Business Assets and Liquor Licenses

The Uniform Procedure Law is amended to authorize collection of all outstanding tax liabilities prior to the purchase of a business, and upon the annual renewal or purchase of a liquor license. Current law limited such collections solely to the amount owed in sales tax. (See A-5002; P.L.2007, c.100, signed on June 28, 2007.)

Business Assistance Grants - Tax Clearance

A wide variety of State agencies (e.g., Labor, Board of Public Utilities), as well as independent authorities (e.g., Economic Development Authority) award grants and loans to businesses for various projects totaling an estimated \$1 billion per year. Unlike

individual taxpayers who are subject to Treasury's existing Setoff of Individual Liability (SOIL) program, most businesses receiving State assistance are not presently checked for tax compliance. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act implements a policy whereby business applicants voluntarily agree to a tax clearance check as a standard grant or loan condition. The Division of Taxation will determine whether a tax debt exists, and the business will pay that amount before any grants are issued. A three-year sample data match between one of the State's major business assistance programs and State debt collection records indicated a total of \$28 million in potentially outstanding taxes. (See A-5003; P.L.2007, c.102, signed on June 28, 2007.)

Bank Attachment – Expand to Jointly-Held Accounts

In a law enacted in 2004, the Division of Taxation was authorized to request deposit information from banks when a tax judgment has been secured against a bank customer. In a limited effort over the past two years involving only three banks, Taxation successfully recovered \$6 million from individual bank accounts. The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act requires disclosure of all bank account information for any accounts in which at least one account holder is a Taxation judgment debtor. (See A-5002; P.L.2007, c.100, signed on June 28, 2007.)

In addition, the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes a new appropriation of \$276,000 to support eight additional Taxation field staff. These investigators will be used to expand the bank attachment program to up to 30 additional banking institutions.

Arbitrary Assessments

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act implements a 10% cost-of-collection fee on arbitrary assessments, which result when a taxpayer fails to file or fails to register to conduct business. Current law authorizes such fees upon the filing of a formal judgment. Since 1996, when the fee was challenged as being limited to judgments only, the State has not collected this fee, and therefore has lost an estimated \$1 million per year in revenue. Associated legislation clarifies that the fee will be levied before a judgment is issued, thus enabling Taxation to recover its costs for tracking

down such debtors. (See A-5002; P.L.2007, c.100, signed on June 28, 2007.)

Lottery Winnings – Tax Clearance

For individuals who win Lottery payouts of \$600 or more, the Division of Lottery will verify with the Division of Taxation that no tax debt is owed to the State. If debt is owed, it will be deducted from the winnings. This process would mirror Lottery's current process for checking on past-due child support and student loans. (See S-2400; P.L.2007, c.106, signed on June 28, 2007.)

Personal Liability for Responsible Officers

Personal liability is imposed on officers who serve as the State's fiduciary agent for the collection of certain State taxes and fees (e.g., 911 Emergency Response fee, Atlantic City Luxury Tax). This reform is particularly important to ensure compliance by small businesses. (See A-5004; P.L.2007, c.102, signed on June 28, 2007.)

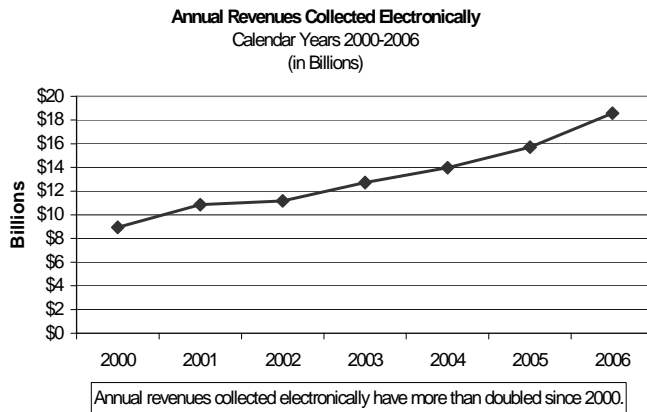
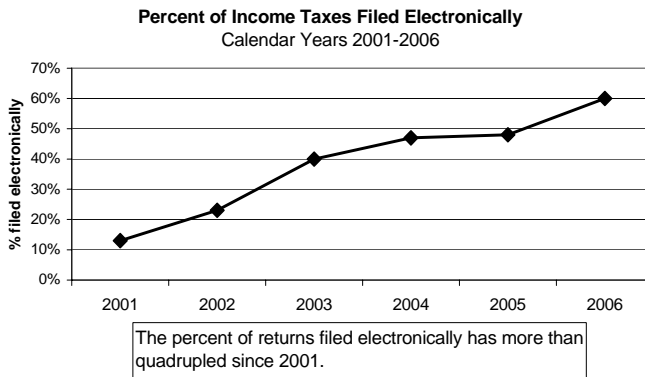
Electronic Filing

The State's rapidly expanding electronic filing (i.e., e-filing) options have increased the number of e-filing transactions from 607,000 in fiscal 2000 to 3.6 million in fiscal 2006. Today, nearly \$20 billion of revenue is processed electronically, compared to only \$9 billion six years ago. Programs that increase the speed and accuracy of filing and payment transactions benefit individual taxpayers and the State's business community, and at the same time, help to reduce the cost of government. Electronic services foster a "win-win" environment for New Jersey State government and its citizens.

The New Jersey Division of Revenue has expanded its electronic filing and processing to the point that paper transactions, which require more staff resources for data entry and manual tasks, have been reduced from 85% of all tax filings in 2001 to only 44% by 2006.

Electronic filing initiatives have produced recurring annual savings for the Division. Through fiscal year 2007, the Division of Revenue has reduced its operating budget by nearly \$3 million since fiscal 2005.

The State continues to expand its efforts in this area. In January 2008, in conjunction with the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Division will lower the threshold at which employers must use electronic filing for their quarterly wage reports from businesses with more than ten employees to those with more than five employees. In addition, e-filing is now available for a wide range of payment types, including individuals filing their income taxes and businesses filing sales and other corporate taxes.



Restructuring Information Technology

In a report published in July 2006, Governor Corzine’s Commission on Government Efficiency and Reform (GEAR) identified a critical need to overhaul and modernize the State’s information technology (IT) systems, pointedly mentioning “...a lack of accountability, control, monitoring and oversight of State department and agency information technology projects.” By reinforcing the role of the Office of Information Technology (OIT), the goal is to bolster the State’s IT infrastructure, create a comprehensive business plan for statewide IT services, coordinate planning across departments, and identify potential management efficiencies. Reforms implemented during fiscal 2007 have addressed, and, in several cases exceeded, GEAR’s initial objectives.

As a first step, the Governor signed Executive Order 42 in November 2006, authorizing the following organizational changes, which were later affirmed by statute in P.L.2007, c.56 in March 2007:

IT Governing Board

Established an IT Governing Board to determine strategic direction, standards, and funding priorities. The Board consists of 9 voting members including a chairperson appointed by the Governor, the State Treasurer, three Executive Branch commissioners, three public members, and the Chief Technology Officer described below.

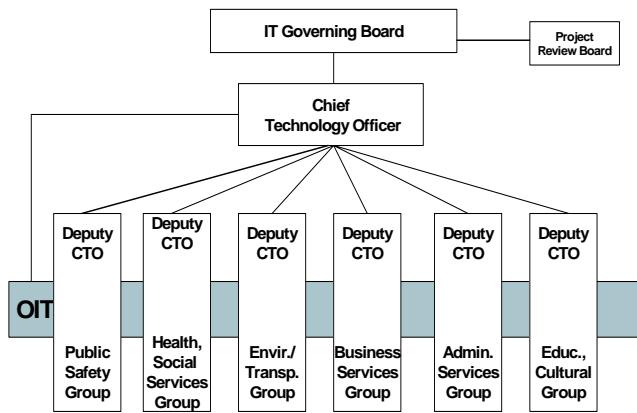
Chief Technology Officer (CTO) and Deputy CTOs

Established the position of the Chief Technology Officer (CTO) and provided for the appointment of up to six Deputy Chief Technology Officers. Serving at the pleasure of the Governor, the CTO coordinates information technology operations across the entire Executive Branch. The six deputy chief technology officers are responsible for IT management, planning and budgeting in single areas of interest that span multiple agencies, namely:

- Public Safety
- Health and Social Services
- Education, Cultural, and Intellectual Services
- Environmental and Transportation Services
- Business and Community Services
- Administrative Services

The deputy CTOs, who were primarily selected from existing staff, provide the oversight necessary to coordinate similar IT services across departmental boundaries and serve at the pleasure of the CTO.

Statewide Information Technology Governance Model



Project Review Board

Created a Project Review Board (PRB) to review and monitor large scale IT projects. In the past, control over such procurement was decentralized among the affected departments, yielding a costly patchwork of fragmented and isolated IT systems. The PRB, which reports to the new Governing Board, presently includes representatives from OIT, the Division of Purchase and Property and the Office of Management and Budget within the Department of Treasury. This collaboration provides a fresh, objective view for the purpose of quality assurance and priority-setting.

The Board plans to review all of the State’s major, long-term IT projects, which will collectively cost a projected \$500 million to develop, applying stringent management principles as a way of leveraging the State’s investment. PRB reviews have already begun on Human Services’ new child support (NJKids) and

consolidated assistance (CASS) projects as well as the Motor Vehicle Commission’s Motor Vehicle Automated Transaction System (MATRX).

Strategic Planning

In fiscal 2007, OIT initiated a detailed strategic planning process that required agencies to project their IT service needs for both new systems and ongoing services for the next three years. This plan should drive each individual department’s entire IT thrust, from the service level agreements that are struck with OIT to the equipment that is purchased. This process will be fully integrated into the State’s budget process during the fiscal 2009 cycle.

Elimination of OIT Revolving Fund

Since its inception in 1984, OIT’s operating budget has been funded through a revolving fund, with appropriations placed in the respective user departments that were billed for service. While the intent was to create a relationship between desired service levels and appropriations, that plan never fully materialized. Although the billing process approximated each department’s service usage on various mainframes and servers, it was not equitable or completely accurate. Instead, related State appropriations were routinely swept into the revolving fund to offset OIT’s fixed cost of service.

In fiscal 2008, the State-funded portion of the revolving fund has been eliminated and the supporting appropriations have been moved from the departments to OIT. OIT will continue to bill for services funded from non-state funds, which comprise about 60% of its operation. Besides eliminating an unproductive billing process, this initiative provides OIT with some degree of certainty and flexibility in operating the State’s core IT infrastructure.

IT Maintenance Savings

Annually, OIT spends approximately \$10 million to maintain the State’s core distributed environment (i.e., non-mainframe assets). In fiscal 2008, OIT will seek to leverage such expenses across all agencies, realizing better vendor pricing through the existing State global maintenance contract. In addition, OIT will identify instances where it would be economical

to eliminate costly “24/7” type coverage in favor of “per incident” coverage, particularly for modern equipment with a good track record for repairs. A savings of \$500,000 is anticipated.

Telephone Monitoring

OIT is in the process of implementing a new, automated phone monitoring system that will eliminate the existing, manual-intensive process of issuing individualized, paper-based, toll statements each month to State employees for the purpose of tracking external phone calls. The new system will improve productivity by enabling OIT to search for anomalies and suspicious patterns of usage from a central location. In addition, OIT has recently published new guidelines establishing a monthly threshold below which reimbursement would not be sought, eliminating the unproductive pursuit of insignificant charges. This initiative relinquishes five OIT staff to analyze data, rather than merely assembling and sorting it, and effectively eliminates the printing of 30,000 paper bills each month. Savings of \$360,000 is projected from reduced printing costs alone.

Future Efforts

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes \$9.8 million to fund several OIT operational efficiency projects:

- Rollout of a statewide electronic timekeeping system to replace the existing systems, which are manual-intensive and antiquated. The application of this new system to all agencies will allow the State to process payroll in a more accurate, timely, and detailed manner and will substantially reduce processing and recordkeeping costs.
- Standardization and consolidation of e-mail systems to improve statewide communications. The State’s four distinct systems will be consolidated into one.
- Increased Quality Assurance (QA) oversight of large information technology projects. The development of new QA requirements and assessment of current projects will provide for greater cost containment and project monitoring.
- Consolidation of data centers into a single facility in Trenton.

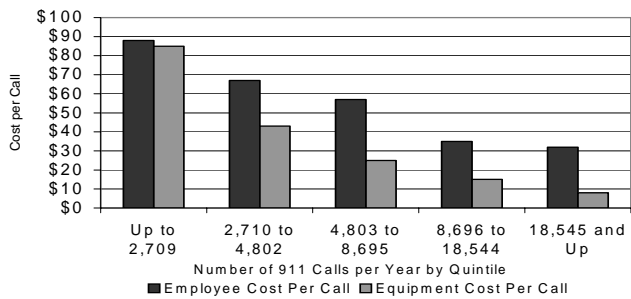
OIT will also be focusing on several other key initiatives throughout fiscal 2008, including:

- **Data Sharing:** Establish a common, core set of data that can be shared across all levels of government, negotiating comprehensive data sharing agreements with local and county organizations.
- **Mobile Workforce:** Automate field operations by providing IT systems and infrastructure to support the direct delivery of agency services in the field, where appropriate.
- **Shared Infrastructure:** Redeploy and consolidate underused infrastructure and services to support agencies’ growing demands.
- **Self Service:** Aggressively expand e-Government/e-Commerce to provide more residents and clients with quick, easy options for accessing government services.
- **Procurement:** Work with the Purchase Bureau to aggregate IT purchase requests and maximize the State’s purchasing power. Early indications suggest a significant potential to reduce IT hardware costs with this approach, particularly if the effort includes local governments.

Consolidation of 911 Call Centers

In October 2006, the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development, Rutgers University, completed a study commissioned by the Office of Management and Budget concerning the potential for consolidation of the State’s local 911 system. The study confirmed that the existing system, which includes approximately 200 primary Public Service Answering Points (PSAPs) and 100 secondary Public Service Dispatch Points (PSDPs) spread across a multitude of municipalities and counties, is significantly overbuilt. This finding was bolstered by a November 2006 report, issued by the Joint Legislative Committee on Government Consolidation and Shared Services, which recommended that the State’s 911 Commission be given the specific authority to consolidate PSAPs on an as-needed basis.

Local 911 Call Centers: Employee and Equipment Cost per Call Categorized by Annual Call Volume Per Center



Costs per 911 call decrease significantly as call center volume increases. Source: Heldrich Center/PSAP Survey, Verizon, and OETS, 2005.

Within the existing system, New Jersey has a relatively high number of very small 911 call centers, with 36% of PSAPs receiving less than one call per hour. On the other hand, only 15% of the existing PSAPs handle nearly 80% of all 911 calls. The Heldrich Center report concluded that these larger PSAPs are more efficient by every known measure. Furthermore, because small 911 centers are easily overwhelmed in a crisis situation, consolidation offers an opportunity to save money *and* significantly bolster public safety by improving service.

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes action on two of the key recommendations of the Heldrich Center report, both of which support efforts toward future consolidation:

- To improve the collection of financial and performance information on PSAP and dispatch operations, 911 grants and State aid to localities that are issued through the Department of Community Affairs' existing Municipal Homeland Security Assistance Aid program will be predicated on the submission of budget, staffing, and call volume data to the State's Office of Emergency Telecommunications Services (OETS) during fiscal 2008.
- To target the issuance of State grants for 911 operations and equipment to the most efficient PSAPs, the Appropriations Act empowers OETS to set grant criteria. Effective with the fiscal 2008 grants, the 911 Commission recently adopted OETS' recommendation that requires all PSAPs to

- certify that they use a minimum of two call takers per shift in order to qualify for State assistance. This level of service, which is typical of larger 911 centers, will support future consolidation efforts and enhance public safety.

Rent Consolidation

In fiscal 2007, the Department of the Treasury's Division of Property Management and Construction (DPMC) conducted audits of State-owned buildings in the Trenton area, as well as all leased facilities, to identify opportunities for reducing lease costs. Due to a reduction in workforce initiated by the Governor, DPMC and State departments collaborated to identify initiatives that would enable the State to either close leases or relinquish existing office space for staff associated with new or enhanced programs. As a result, nine leases have been eliminated from the Fiscal 2008 Budget, generating a reduction of \$1.8 million in rent expense. The audits also identified opportunities to consolidate into existing vacant space as a means of absorbing five new or enhanced programs, generating \$1.7 million in cost avoidance.

The Joint Space Utilization Committee is expanding this inquiry, requiring all agencies to justify their current allocations and project future requirements for office space. This information will be captured in the State's Land, Building, and Asset Management system (LBAM), and will be used for future space planning initiatives.

Roofs – Central Account (Capital)

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes a total of \$7 million in capital funding for roofing projects that were previously deferred. In a break with past practice, these funds have been budgeted in a central (i.e., Interdepartmental) account so that projects may be prioritized across departments. After first creating a statewide database of roof conditions, the Department of Treasury's Office of Management and Budget and its Division of Property Management and Construction will rank projects based on a set of specific criteria, including the importance of the facility, its age, and potential operating savings. By

appropriating funds within a central account, an added degree of flexibility and accountability will be provided, thus ensuring that the maximum number of projects can be funded at the lowest responsible cost.

Automated Records Management Systems

In an interagency effort involving the Department of Treasury’s Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Division of Revenue (DOR) and Office of Information Technology (OIT), as well as the Department of State’s Division of Archives and Records Management (DARM), strict procedures were established in July 2006 for the review and approval of new automated records management systems and services. The initiative, which applies to all Executive Branch departments, requires agencies to first consult the considerable expertise that exists in DOR, DARM, and OIT before supplementing or replacing paper-based records with new automated systems or services.

Up until now, individual departments would independently purchase new automated systems and services, including electronic imaging and related technologies, with quality varying significantly across agencies. There was little attempt to leverage these investments across other departments with similar needs under the new effort. As of fiscal 2007, agencies must submit proposals including a detailed conceptual design or requirements statement, along with a cost/benefit analysis. The joint review will establish whether departments can avoid unnecessary expenditures by taking advantage of unused capacity in the State’s existing systems (e.g., DOR imaging), some of which fluctuates seasonally, and whether proposed new systems will be compatible with other affected departments.

In sum, this initiative will help State government save money, streamline records management operations, and maximize the benefits of standardization and resource sharing across agency lines.

Energy Savings and Efficiencies

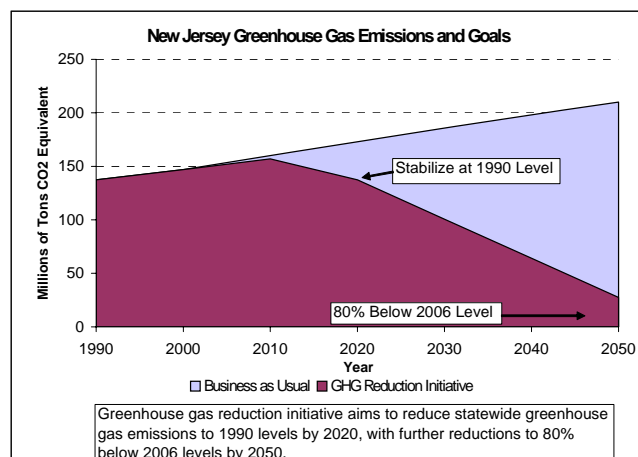
This Administration is committed to maintaining New Jersey’s status as a leader in the effort to curb greenhouse gases. Moreover, with the actions it is

taking to save energy at its own facilities, the State is striving to show how conserving energy helps the environment while generating savings for taxpayers. The following policy initiatives illustrate the steps the State is taking to save energy and combat global warming.

Reducing Greenhouse Gases

On February 13, 2007, the Governor signed Executive Order 54, establishing a goal of reducing statewide greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, with further reductions to 80% below 2006 levels by 2050. The Order mandates that the Department of Environmental Protection work with the Board of Public Utilities, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Community Affairs, to evaluate methods to meet or exceed the 2020 target reductions and to develop a 1990 greenhouse gas emission inventory and a monitoring system to track progress. The Order also requires the Director of Energy Savings to develop targets and implement strategies to reduce energy use by State facilities and vehicle fleets.

On July 6, 2007, the Governor signed the *Global Warming Response Act (A-3301)*, which establishes as law the Governor’s goals for lowering the State’s greenhouse gas emissions. New Jersey becomes only the third state in the nation to mandate such reductions under state law.



Lighting Reduction

With the signing of Executive Order 11, Governor Corzine created the position of the Director of Energy Savings within the Department of Treasury. The Director is responsible for implementing a program to increase energy efficiency, reduce energy usage, and improve the procurement of energy for all State facilities. The Executive Order mandates the performance of energy audits at State buildings, the purchase of energy-efficient products, and the development of a plan for the use of renewable energy and advanced energy sources. Since the issuance, off-peak lighting restrictions have been implemented in State offices located in the city of Trenton, resulting in a reduction of more than 3.5 million kilowatt hours per year and generating fiscal 2008 savings of \$250,000 in the central fuel and utility account.

Capital Investments – State Facilities

To reduce energy use in State facilities, the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act authorizes \$10 million in critical capital investments from the Clean Energy Fund, a dedicated program administered by the Board of Public Utilities that supports energy efficiency investments by businesses, residents and governmental entities. The projects chosen for the \$10 million, all of which were approved by the Commission on Capital Budgeting and Planning, were drawn from a larger list of nearly \$90 million in energy-saving needs identified by various departments during the Fiscal 2008 Budget process. The facilities affected include institutions that house sensitive clients as well as major office buildings, all of which are in dire need of new energy-efficient support systems. Major projects include:

- Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) at various Human Services institutions (\$6 million);
- Automated energy control (i.e., pneumatic) systems in State office buildings (\$2.8 million);
- Boiler at Agriculture’s Beneficial Insect Laboratory (\$275,000);
- Energy efficiency study, State-owned facilities (\$200,000)

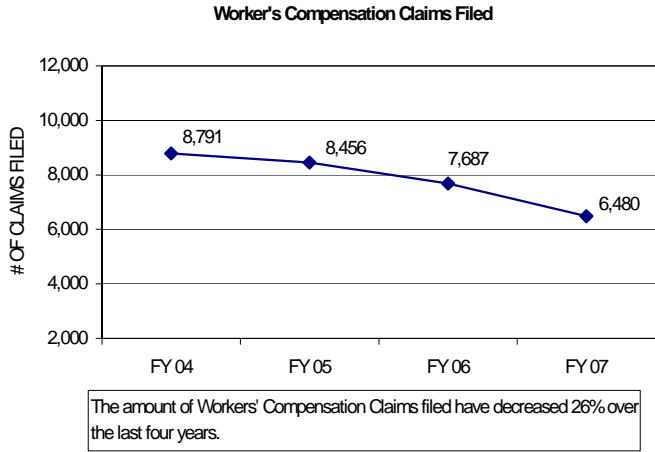
To achieve maximum energy efficiency, these investments will be subject to the review of the Department of Treasury’s Director of Energy Savings.

Energy Monitoring

This Appropriations Act provides funding from the Petroleum Overcharge Reimbursement Fund to institute a centralized Energy Tracking System (ETS) to determine current levels of energy performance for State facilities and develop a cost-effective, targeted strategy for reducing consumption, cost, and related greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, by tracking ongoing energy performance, the ETS will increase accountability for all State agencies. The State spends well over \$100 million a year on energy and utility costs for its facilities and institutions. Thus, ETS will serve as the foundation for a sustainable energy management program that will save the State millions each year and be a major contributor to New Jersey’s greenhouse gas reduction initiative. The Office of Energy Savings is preparing a Request for Proposal for such a system to be used statewide, with oversight by the Director of Energy Savings.

Risk Management

A consultant report commissioned by the Department of Treasury in 2005 suggested numerous management reforms for the State’s Workers Compensation program that are gradually being implemented by the Bureau of Risk Management (BRM). One of the key suggestions was to expand BRM’s investigative staff to increase the number of field investigations and improve the overall administration of claims. In response, the Bureau hired seven new investigators, an increase of 100% over BRM’s existing investigatory staff. This enabled BRM to assign more reasonable caseloads consistent with industry standards. Due in part to that initiative, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of Workers Compensation claims reported for fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005. Specifically, 2006 claims fell 9% from the number of claims filed in fiscal 2005. This trend has continued into fiscal 2007 (see chart below). To sustain this progress, BRM will need to retain key investigative staff to provide a degree of continuity in this program.



Over the past few months, the BRM has partnered with other agencies to obtain accurate information regarding the true value of State-owned assets. As a result, several facilities were removed from BRM's property schedule, thus lowering the cost of related insurance premiums by \$150,000. In addition, the Bureau has established a "First Response" team of trained Treasury staff who can respond to notifications from State agencies regarding potential damage to State property. Since BRM is responsible for the handling of all claims or loss to State property, this early notification system mitigates losses and helps improve the accuracy of claims.

New legislation has established the Bureau of Risk Management as a discrete Treasury Division, reporting directly to the State Treasurer. This legislation empowers Risk Management to establish a Statewide Risk Management Committee, establish programs to protect agencies' physical assets, and implement safety programs. These reforms will help arrest claims growth, improve claims management, and substantially improve workplace safety, thus accomplishing the combined goal of reducing costs to the taxpayer while protecting the health and welfare of public workers, clients, and visitors.

Statewide Management Efficiency Savings

This Appropriations Act assumes \$25 million in savings from management efficiencies in fiscal 2008. This initiative is similar to that implemented in the Fiscal 2007 Appropriations Act, which assumed management efficiencies totaling \$50 million. Savings will be realized across the various departments, each of which will be asked to identify efficiency gains through such means as: utilization of internal economies-of-scale; consolidation of functions; and improvements in operating methods.

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CHAPTER 4: ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND REVENUE FORECAST

New Jersey Economic Overview

New Jersey's economy continued to expand during calendar year 2006 following a steady recovery in 2005, albeit at a somewhat slower pace.

- Payroll employment increased by 1.0% in calendar 2005 and another 0.9% in 2006, continuing a positive trend for the forty-first consecutive month. Employment growth is projected to continue to expand at a moderate pace in 2007 and 2008.
- Personal income grew at an average annual rate of 6.4% in 2006. The average annual growth rate in personal income for 2007 is expected to moderate to around 5.2%.
- New Jersey's unemployment rate declined steadily during the last quarter of 2006 through February of this year (4.1%), reflecting improvements in the State labor market condition. Although the jobless rate increased to 4.3% in March, it remained unchanged for the last four months and stayed below the national rate for the eighth straight month. The state jobless rate remains below the neighboring tri-state average.
- New vehicle registrations in 2006 remained above the 600,000 level for the seventh consecutive year, and are anticipated to remain above that level for 2007.
- The housing sector weakened in 2006 with sales of existing homes declining by 16.4% and housing starts down by 9%. The weakness in the housing market has continued to persist through the first-half of the year and is expected to have a softening effect on real consumer spending in 2007.
- Real Gross State Product (GSP) grew at 2.1% in 2005 and 2.3% in 2006. Projections are for growth of 1.7% in 2007 and 2.6% in 2008.
- The rate of inflation is expected to remain modest.

Fiscal 2008 Revenue Projections

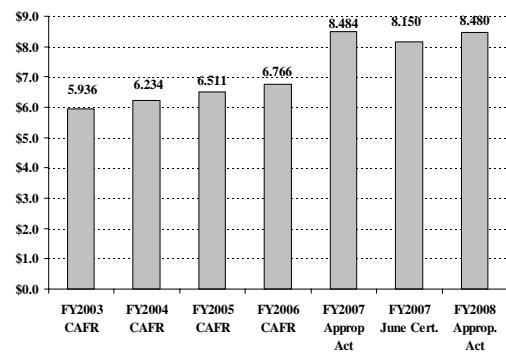
Total revenues for fiscal 2008 are expected to be \$31.9 billion, \$1.0 billion above the revised fiscal 2007 anticipated levels, and include revenue solutions of \$376 million, none of which involve new or increased taxes. Base revenues are expected to grow moderately in fiscal 2008. Most economic indicators for the nation and New Jersey are projected to be softer in 2007 than they were in 2006, but show some improvement in 2008.

Sales Tax

The forecast of \$8.5 billion in Sales Tax revenue for fiscal 2008 is an increase of \$330 million over the revised fiscal 2007 level. This forecast takes into account the fiscal 2007 changes in the Sales Tax, by annualizing the changes resulting from the new tax base and tax rate. The basic underlying growth of 2.2% reflects anticipated slower growth in wages and business investment in calendar years 2007 and 2008.

Sales Tax

(In Billions)



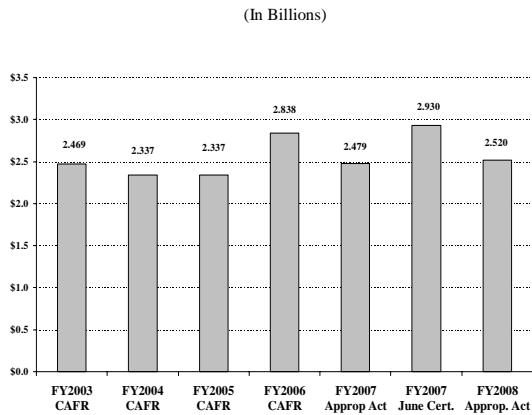
FY2007 had a change in tax policy.
 - increase in sales tax rate from 6% to 7%
 - broadened sales tax base

Sales tax excludes the tax on energy.
 CAFR – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Corporation Business Tax

The fiscal 2008 Corporation Business Tax (CBT) revenue forecast of \$2.5 billion represents a decrease of \$410 million (14.0%), compared with the revised fiscal 2007 level. This net downward revision is the result of losses due to: the expiration of the Alternative Minimum Assessment or AMA (-\$160 million); fully phasing-in full net operating loss (NOL) deductibility (-\$80 million); and the elimination of the 0.67% tax rate on S-corporations (-\$35 million). It also assumes slower growth in payments for calendar year 2007 associated with the anticipated slowdown in corporate pre-tax profit growth, from over 19% in 2006 to around 3% in 2007.

Corporation Business Tax



Corporation business tax excludes the tax on energy.
CAFR – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Gross Income Tax

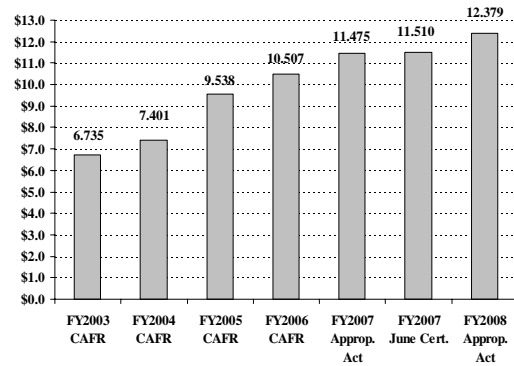
The fiscal 2008 forecast of \$12.4 billion is an increase of \$869 million over the revised fiscal 2007 level. This forecast encompasses a \$36 million decline, to take into account the expansion of the New Jersey Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The basic underlying growth rate of 8.3% over the revised fiscal 2007 level reflects the continuation of current income growth trends. New Jersey Total Income, which is the tax base, increased 9.2% in 2004 and 9.6% in 2005. The tax base is projected to grow by 6.6% in 2006 and 5.8% in 2007, reflecting the outlook for personal income anticipated by a number of independent economic forecasting services. Households reporting

over \$100,000 in total income account for 84% of the income tax revenue. Growth in income for these households is expected to increase 10.6% in calendar 2006 and between 8% and 9% in 2007 and 2008. This is well below the 14.6% rate experienced in the 1994-96 period, when economic conditions were similar.

The current EITC in New Jersey, equal to 20% of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit, is available only to taxpayers who have an eligible dependent and who earn no more than \$20,000 in New Jersey Gross Income. The expanded EITC would be available to all taxpayers who are eligible for the federal credit.

Gross Income Tax

(In Billions)



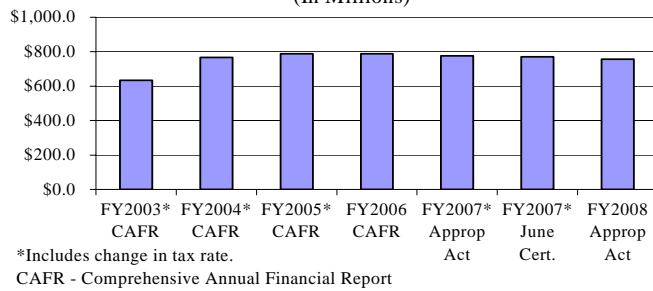
These revenues include changes in tax policy.
FY 2005 – Tax rate increase on incomes of \$500,000 or greater
FY 2008 – EITC Expansion (\$36 million)

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Cigarette Tax

For fiscal 2008 the gross cigarette tax collections are estimated to be \$757 million. This estimate assumes a decline of approximately 2% in consumption from the revised fiscal 2007 estimate for gross collections. From the fiscal 2008 gross collections, \$370 million is dedicated to the Health Care Subsidy Fund to assist hospitals with charity care and other uncompensated care disproportionate share payments, for subsidies for the New Jersey Kid Care program, and for other hospital financial assistance. Also \$150 million has been pledged to bondholders with the issuance of the Cigarette Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2004. The remaining funds of \$237 million are available to support the General Fund.

CIGARETTE TAX GROSS COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)



Revenue Initiatives

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Debt Restructuring (Tobacco Settlement Fund, \$114.3 million)

In August 2002, New Jersey sold its right to receive amounts payable to the State under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) to the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC). In return, the TSFC pledged 50% of the Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs), in order to secure the Series 2002 bonds that it issued. In 2003, the TSFC pledged the other 50% of the TSRs to secure the Series 2003 bonds. In January 2007, these bonds were refunded, and the TSFC issued Series 2007-1 refunding bonds totaling \$3.6 billion in exchange for the previous two issues. The Series 2007-1 bonds pledged 76.3% of the revenue received under the MSA for payment of the bonds. The non-pledged portion of the revenue received under the MSA amounts to 23.7% of the TSRs, and will be paid to the State on an annual basis. The amount of revenues not pledged to bond holders and reclaimed as a revenue of the State in fiscal 2008 is estimated to be \$114.3 million.

Non-Pledged Dedicated Cigarette Tax Revenue (\$82.5 million)

The NJ Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) is a state entity that operates under the NJEDA Act, P.L. 1974, c. 80. The EDA Act was supplemented by the Cigarette Tax Securitization Act of 2004, Chapter 68. In October 2004, the Authority issued \$1.5 billion of Cigarette Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2004. Beginning July 1, 2006, the State began depositing into the “Dedicated Cigarette Tax Revenue Fund” an amount equal to \$0.0325 of the tax per cigarette, about 25% of the total cigarette tax collected. Of this amount, about 78.6 % is pledged to secure the bonds. The remaining 21.4% of the dedicated tax has not been pledged and is available in the Dedicated Cigarette Tax Revenue Fund. The amount of non-pledged revenue available for fiscal 2008 is estimated at \$82.5 million.

State Disability Benefits Fund (\$75 million)

The Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act includes a \$75 million diversion from the State Disability Benefits Fund. The fund’s fiscal 2007 ending balance is projected to be a healthy \$221 million and would have grown to an estimated \$285 million in fiscal 2008, the highest fund balance since fiscal 1996. Annual revenues are projected to outpace expenditures by approximately \$64 million. Following the \$75 million diversion, the fund is projected to have an ending balance of \$210 million. This initiative will not impact the fund’s ability to meet its obligations.

(For information regarding Enhanced Debt Collection, please see Chapter 3.)

Chapter 5: Charts and Graphs

State of New Jersey

Details of the FY 2008 Appropriations Act

(In Millions)

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	Change	
			\$	%
Opening Surplus	\$ 1,779	\$ 2,198	\$ 419	23.6
Revenues				
Income				
Base	11,510	12,415	905	7.9
EITC Expansion		(36)	(36)	-
Sales	8,150	8,480	330	4.0
Corporate	2,930	2,520	(410)	(14.0)
Other				
Base	8,293	8,121	(172)	(2.1)
Additions		376	376	-
Total Revenues	\$ 30,883	\$ 31,876	\$ 993	3.2
Lapses	604		(604)	-
Total Resources	\$ 33,266	\$ 34,074	\$ 808	2.4
Appropriations				
Original	\$ 30,819	\$ 33,471	\$ 2,652	8.6
Supplemental	249		(249)	-
Total Appropriations	\$ 31,068	\$ 33,471	\$ 2,403	7.7
Fund Balance	\$ 2,198	\$ 603	\$ (1,595)	(72.6)

State of New Jersey

State Revenues Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008 Estimates

(\$ In Thousands)

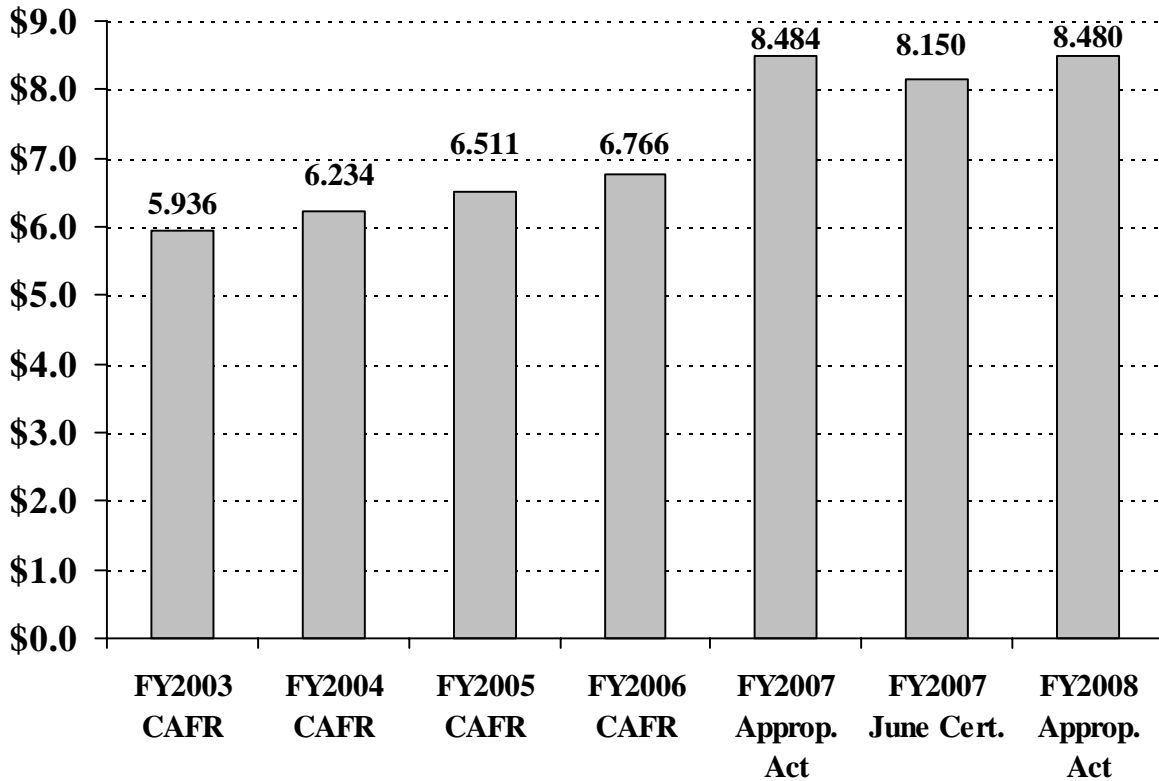
	APPROP. ACT FY2007	REVISED FY2007	CHANGE FY2007	FY2008	CHANGE FY07 to FY08
Major Taxes					
Sales	\$8,483,600	\$8,149,968	(\$333,632)	\$8,480,000	\$330,032
Sales - Energy	238,000	417,400	179,400	420,400	3,000
Corporation Business	2,478,571	2,930,000	451,429	2,520,000	(410,000)
Corporation Business-Energy	128,500	66,400	(62,100)	103,000	36,600
Motor Fuels	553,000	564,000	11,000	572,000	8,000
Motor Vehicle Fees	275,244	275,274	30	278,444	3,170
Transfer Inheritance	600,000	615,000	15,000	618,000	3,000
Insurance Premium	495,000	455,000	(40,000)	466,000	11,000
Cigarette	215,033	205,631	(9,402)	236,809	31,178
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	225,000	230,000	5,000	233,000	3,000
Public Utility Excise (Reform)	10,912	10,726	(186)	10,726	-
Corporation Banks and Financial Institutions	120,000	140,000	20,000	130,000	(10,000)
Alcoholic Beverage Excise	94,000	92,000	(2,000)	93,000	1,000
Realty Transfer	415,000	404,000	(11,000)	380,000	(24,000)
Savings Institution	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Products Wholesale Sales	16,000	13,000	(3,000)	13,000	-
Total Major Taxes	\$14,347,860	\$14,568,399	\$220,539	\$14,554,379	(\$14,020)
Miscellaneous Taxes, Fees, Revenues					
Assessment on Real Property Greater Than \$1 Million	\$113,000	\$135,000	\$22,000	\$140,000	\$5,000
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	349,831	374,688	24,857	488,345	113,657
Good Driver	77,450	77,450	-	71,950	(5,500)
Motor Vehicle Inspection Fund	78,900	78,900	-	77,200	(1,700)
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax	76,000	79,000	3,000	79,000	-
Investment Earnings	-	53,897	53,897	-	(53,897)
Public Utility GRFT	75,000	87,100	12,100	87,100	-
TEFA	250,924	217,427	(33,497)	232,104	14,677
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	446,646	431,900	(14,746)	451,555	19,655
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	1,308,665	1,268,840	(39,825)	1,255,120	(13,720)
Total Miscellaneous Taxes, Fees, Revenues	\$2,776,416	\$2,804,202	\$27,786	\$2,882,374	\$78,172
Interfund Transfers					
State Lottery Fund	\$846,000	\$831,000	(\$15,000)	\$845,000	\$14,000
Tobacco Settlement/Securitization	27,278	14,746	(12,532)	114,308	99,562
Other Funds	611,089	628,318	17,229	593,310	(35,008)
Total Interfund Transfers	\$1,484,367	\$1,474,064	(\$10,303)	\$1,552,618	\$78,554
Total State Revenues General Fund	\$18,608,643	\$18,846,665	\$238,022	\$18,989,371	\$142,706
Property Tax Relief Fund*	\$11,475,000	\$11,510,000	\$35,000	\$12,379,000	\$869,000
Casino Control Fund	72,039	75,534	3,495	73,889	(1,645)
Casino Revenue Fund	468,087	449,664	(18,423)	433,033	(16,631)
Gubernatorial Elections Fund	700	700	-	700	-
TOTAL STATE REVENUES	\$30,624,469	\$30,882,563	\$258,094	\$31,875,993	\$993,430

*For FY07 \$650 million and for FY08 \$674 million will be transferred from Sales Tax to the Property Tax Relief Fund representing the Sales Tax dedication.

State of New Jersey

Sales Tax

(In Billions)



FY2007 had a change in tax policy.

- increase in sales tax rate from 6% to 7%
- broadened sales tax base

Sales tax excludes the tax on energy.

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State of New Jersey

FY 2008 Revenues

(In Millions)

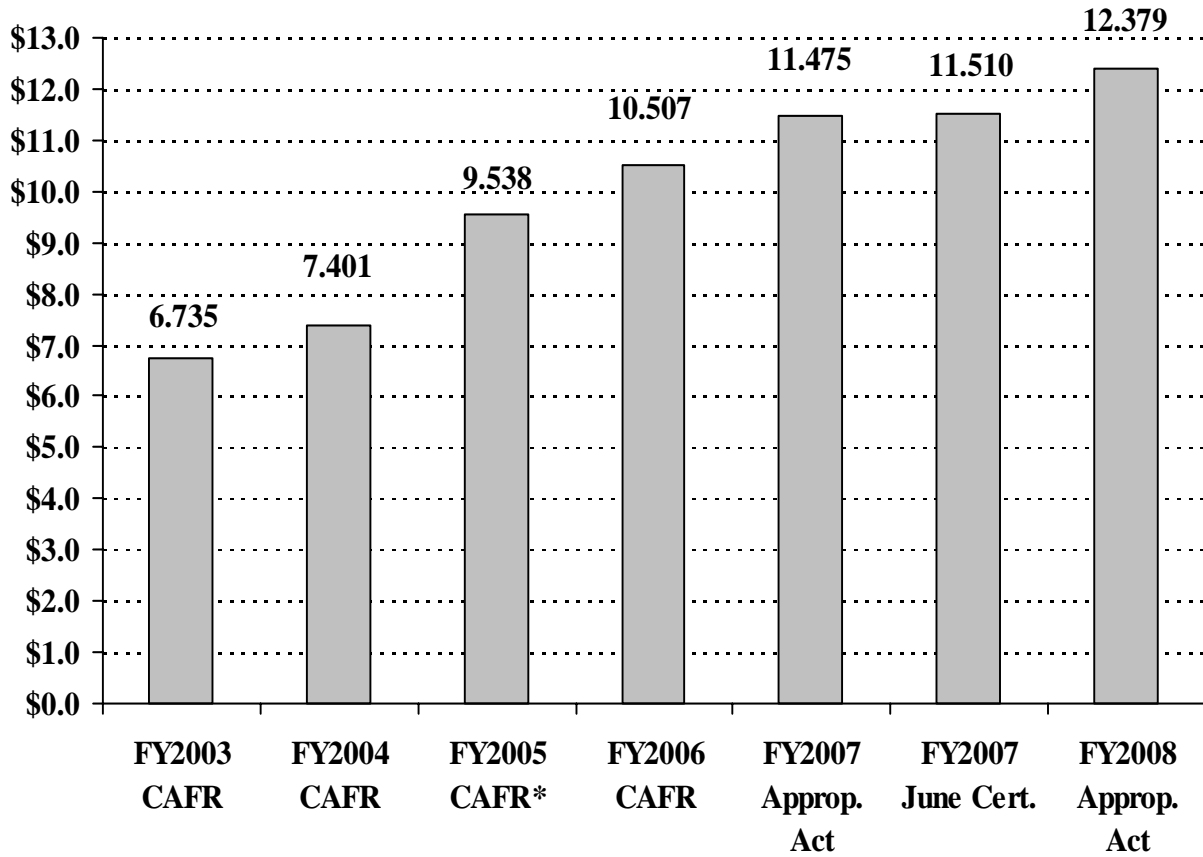
	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>June Cert.</u>	<u>FY2008</u> <u>Revenues</u>	<u>-----Change-----</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Income	\$ 11,510	\$ 12,379	\$ 869	7.5
Sales	8,150	8,480	330	4.0
Corporate	2,930	2,520	(410)	(14.0)
Other*	<u>8,293</u>	<u>8,497</u>	<u>204</u>	2.5
Total	<u>\$ 30,883</u>	<u>\$ 31,876</u>	<u>\$ 993</u>	3.2

* All Sales Tax and Corporation Business Tax on Energy are included in Other.

State of New Jersey

Gross Income Tax

(In Billions)



*These revenues include changes in tax policy.

FY 2005 – Tax rate increase on incomes of \$500,000 or greater

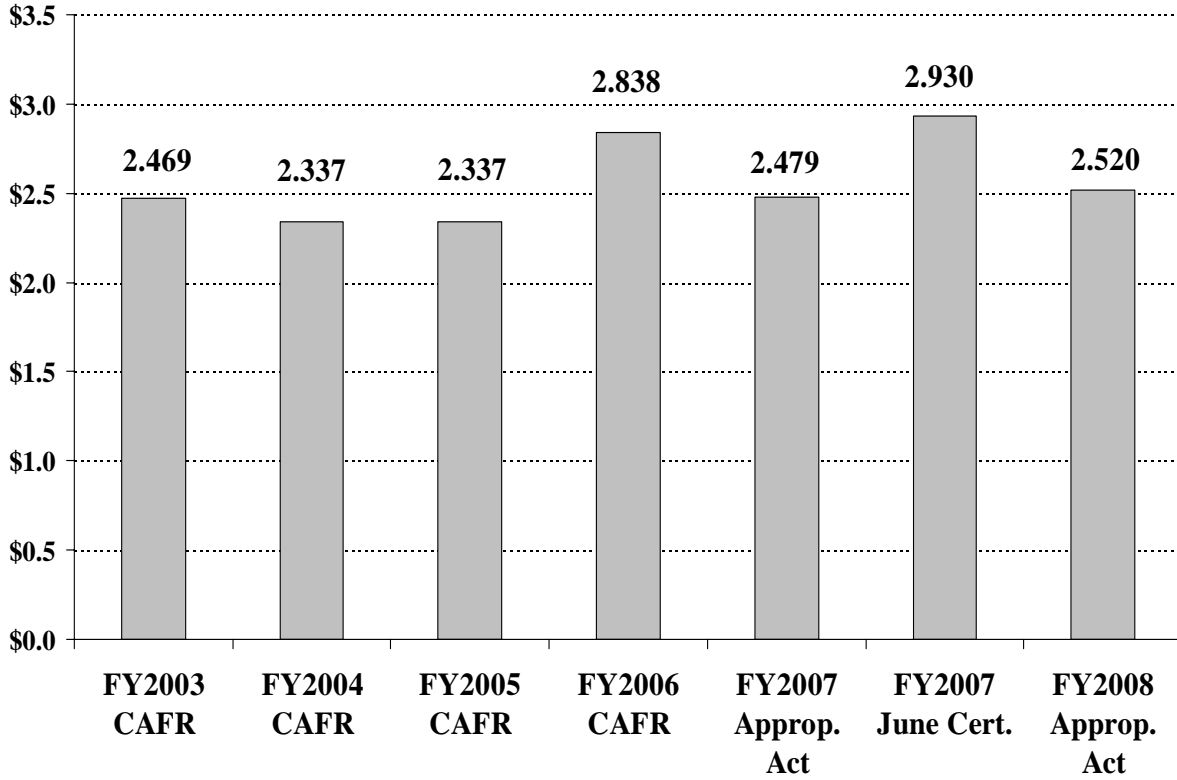
FY 2008 – EITC Expansion (\$36 million)

CAFR – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

State of New Jersey

Corporation Business Tax

(In Billions)

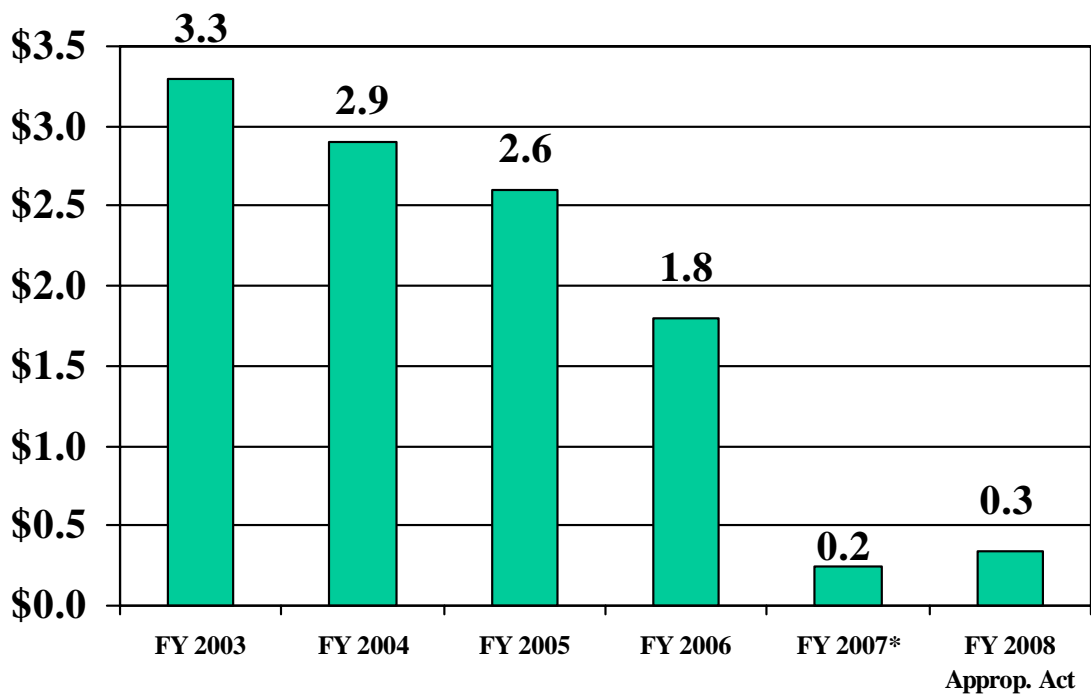


Corporation business tax excludes the tax on energy.
CAFR – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

State of New Jersey

Diversions from Dedicated Funds Down by More Than 80% Compared to the Average of Last 5 Years

(In Billions)



* Note: Excludes \$80 million of one-time revenues for capital improvement projects in FY07.

State of New Jersey

Diversions from Dedicated Funds Down by More Than 80% Compared to the Average of Last 5 Years

(In Millions)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY2007	FY 2008
Tobacco Securitization	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,612	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Revenue Securitization	-	-	1,930	-	-	-
Unemployment Insurance Fund	325	325	100	350	-	-
Millionaire's Tax - Retroactive Impact	-	-	156	-	-	-
Federal Stimulus	106	433	-	-	-	-
PAAD Waiver	147	148	-	-	-	-
CBT Accelerated Payments	651	-	-	-	-	-
Car Registration Acceleration **	-	-	16	22	22	6
Unclaimed Property	100	-	-	-	-	-
State Disability Fund	-	30	110	-	50	75
Securities Enforcement Collections	-	10	2	-	-	-
Real Estate Guarantee	-	1	-	-	-	-
NJ Redevelopment Authority	-	9	-	-	-	-
Hotel Revenue State Share	-	25	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Authority	-	30	2	2	-	-
Toll Road Revenue TTF	22	22	-	-	-	-
Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief Fund	-	4	-	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Demand Reduction	4	3	1	2	1	2
Educational Facilities Authority	-	-	2	-	-	-
Federal TANF Balances	70	86	18	-	-	-
VOI/TIS Federal Funds	12	13	-	-	-	-
Cash Management Fund	20	-	-	12	-	-
Free Public Schools	25	-	-	-	-	-
Meadowlands Commission	62	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Landfill Contingency	6	6	-	-	-	-
Second Injury Fund	20	-	-	5	-	-
Surplus Lines	43	-	-	-	-	-
UMDNJ Self Insurance Fund	77	-	-	-	-	-
UEZ Balances	37	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual Workers' Compensation Fund	-	-	5	-	-	-
Petroleum Surcharge Fund	-	-	-	5	-	-
PAAD / ADDP Rebate Receivable	-	-	-	56	-	-
PAAD Medicare D Administration	-	-	-	5	-	-
Bond Refinancing	-	-	-	150	-	-
Benefit Enhancement Fund / Pensions	-	126	265	385	-	-
Asset Sales	-	-	-	200	-	-
Human Services-Revenues	-	-	-	4	94	100
Tobacco Settlement Fund	-	-	-	10	13	-
New Home Warranty Security Fund	-	-	-	20	-	-
Phase-out of Casino Comps	-	-	-	43	-	-
Public Records Preservation Fund	-	-	-	5	-	10
G.O. / Bldg. Authority Refinance Savings	-	-	-	266	-	-
Health Benefits / Rx Fund Balance	-	-	-	60	-	-
Health Care Subsidy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	12
Market Transition Facility	-	-	-	-	-	11
Supplemental Workforce Fund	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cigarette Tax Revenue (Non-Pledged)****	-	-	-	-	-	42
Cigarette and MVC Revenues	-	-	-	243	-	-
Tobacco Settlement Debt Restructuring****	-	-	-	-	-	56
Workforce Development Fund***	-	-	-	-	20	20
<u>Fund Shifts (various)</u>	-	-	-	-	44	-
Total, Dedicated fund Diversions	<u>\$ 3,284</u>	<u>\$ 2,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,607</u>	<u>\$ 1,845</u>	<u>\$ 244</u>	<u>\$ 340</u>
General Fund Surplus *	15	-	463	44	794	947
<u>Deferred Sales Tax Revenue</u>	-	-	-	-	-	650
Grand Total	<u>\$ 3,299</u>	<u>\$ 2,883</u>	<u>\$ 3,070</u>	<u>\$ 1,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,038</u>	<u>\$ 1,937</u>

Comparing Approp. Act to Approp. Act

* Excluding Property Tax Reserve Fund, FY2007 Approp. Act

** Impact from 4 year vehicle registration

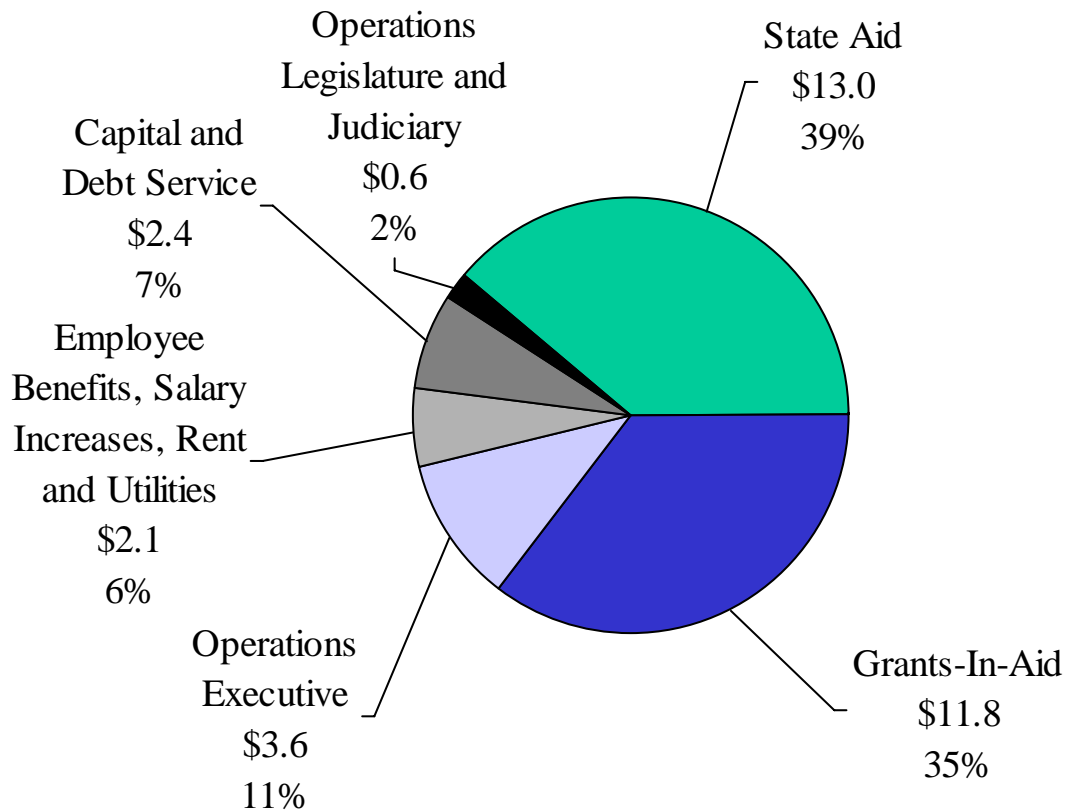
*** Originally projected as a one-time revenue in FY2007, sustained in FY2008

**** A portion of this revenue is non-recurring and a similar amount does recur each year

State of New Jersey

Where Does the Money Go – State Aid and Grants Represent 74% of Budget

(In Billions)



74 cents of every dollar goes to Property Tax Relief and Grants in Aid

State Aid: includes Education Aid programs, Municipal Aid, Property Tax Relief programs, General Assistance, and Aid to County Colleges.

Grant-In-Aid: includes Property Tax Relief programs, Medicaid, Pharmaceutical Assistance for the Aged and Disabled, Nursing Home and long-term care alternative programs, and support for Higher Education.

Operations Executive: includes funding for adult prisons and juvenile facilities, State Police and other Law Enforcement programs, Human Services institutions, Veterans Homes, Children and Families and the Public Advocate Departments.

State of New Jersey

Property Tax Relief and Mandatory Growth Greater Than Overall Growth

(In Millions)

Property Tax Relief	\$ 1,908.9
Homestead Rebate Program	
Homeowners	1,068.7
Tenants	125.0
Existing Direct Relief Programs	
Senior and Disabled Property Tax Freeze	26.5
School Formula Aid	359.0
Other School Aid	21.7
Teacher Pension, Social Security and Post Retirement Medical	53.6
School Construction Debt Service	147.5
Municipal Aid (1)	79.0
County Colleges and Psychiatric Hospitals	27.9
Salary Increase State/Higher Education Employees	248.8
Medicaid/General Assistance Health Care	173.9
Child Welfare Reform	70.1
Employer Taxes (2)	37.7
Employees Pension (2)	33.1
TANF Work Activities and Case Management	28.1
Tuition Aid Grants and NJ STARS I+II	21.8
Correctional Programs	21.8
General Obligation and Other Debt Service	19.3
Early Childhood Intervention	5.0
Statewide Education Assessment	4.4
Enhanced Mental Health Staffing	3.5
Employees Active and Retirees Health Benefits (2)	2.9
Transportation for the Elderly	2.0
	<u>\$ 2,581.3</u>

(1) One time \$80m for Special Municipal Aid netted out of base for FY07 - was FY06 cost.

(2) State, Higher Education, County Colleges and Municipalities

State of New Jersey

Funding for Property Tax Relief

(In Millions)

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	Change \$	%
School Aid	\$ 10,319.1	\$ 10,900.9	\$ 581.8	5.6
Municipal Aid	1,917.5	1,996.5	79.0	4.1
Other Local Aid	814.2	887.0	72.8	8.9
Direct Property Tax Relief	<u>1,740.9</u>	<u>2,991.0</u>	<u>1,250.1</u>	71.8
Total Direct Aid	<u>\$ 14,791.7</u>	<u>\$ 16,775.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,983.7</u>	13.4

State of New Jersey

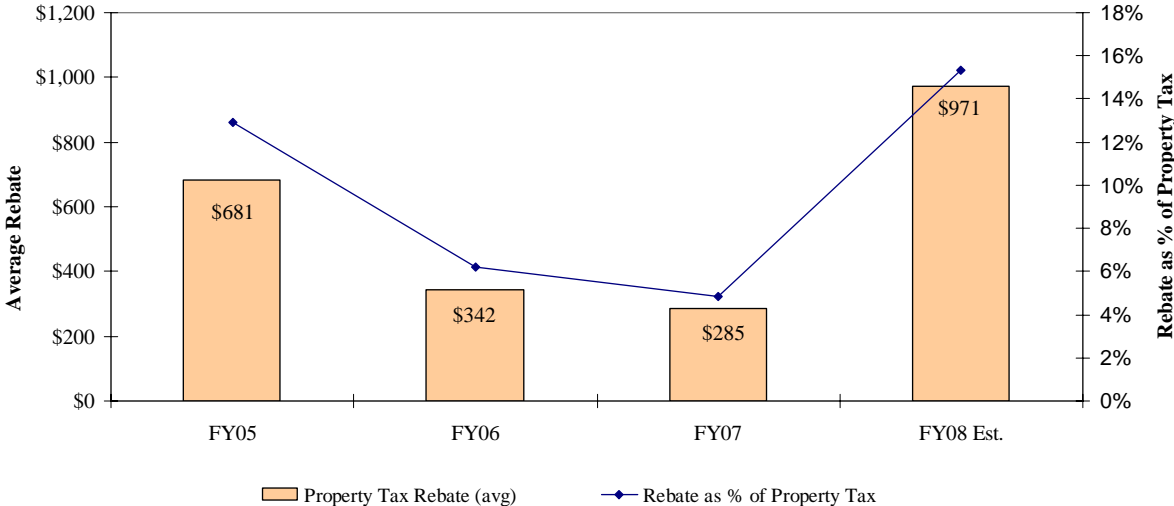
Direct Property Tax Relief

(In Millions)

	<u>FY2007 Adjusted Approp.</u>	<u>FY2008 Approp. Act</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>
Homestead Rebates for Homeowners	\$931.3	\$2,000.0	\$1,068.7
Homestead Rebates for Tenants	126.0	251.0	125.0
Senior/Disabled Citizens' Property Tax Freeze	126.5	153.0	26.5
Property Tax Deduction Act	458.0	490.0	32.0
Municipal Reimbursement - Veterans' Tax Deductions	76.4	75.0	(1.4)
Municipal Reimbursement - Senior/Disabled Citizens' Tax Deductions	22.7	22.0	(0.7)
Total Direct Property Tax Relief	<u>\$1,740.9</u>	<u>\$2,991.0</u>	<u>\$1,250.1</u>

State of New Jersey

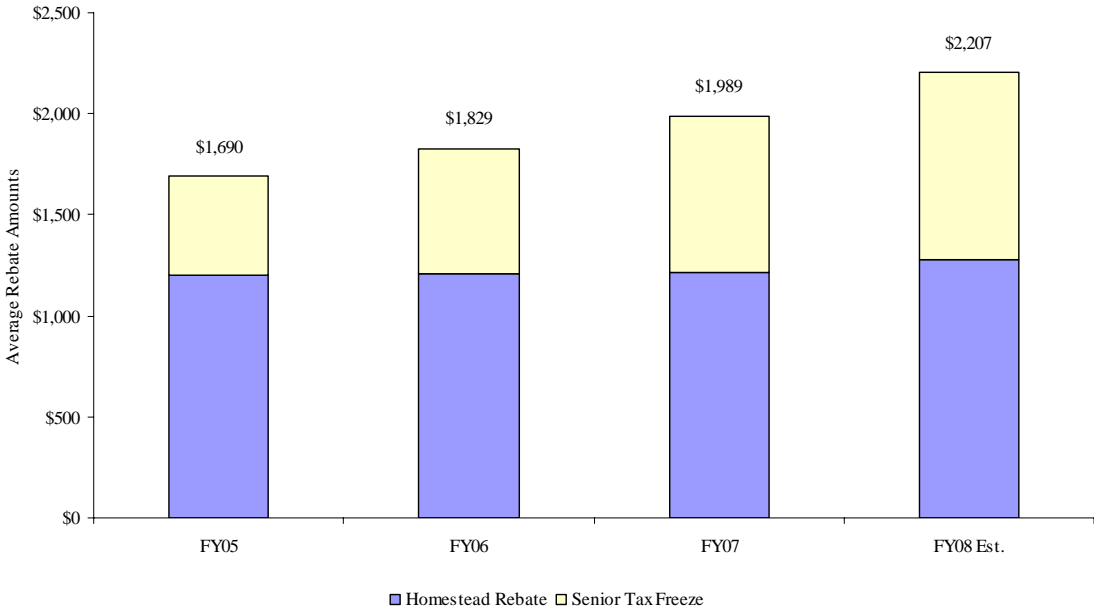
Non-Senior Homeowners Benefit From Record High Property Tax Rebates



Rebates for non-senior homeowners will grow by nearly \$700 on average, outpacing average increases in property taxes and increasing the credit to up to 20% of the property tax bill (15% on average across all income levels).

State of New Jersey

Property Tax Relief for Senior Homeowners



The average combined reimbursement for property tax increases to senior homeowners eligible for the Property Tax Freeze program climbed from \$1,690 in fiscal 2005 to an estimated \$2,207 in fiscal 2008, comprising more than one-third of their property tax bill.

State of New Jersey

School Aid

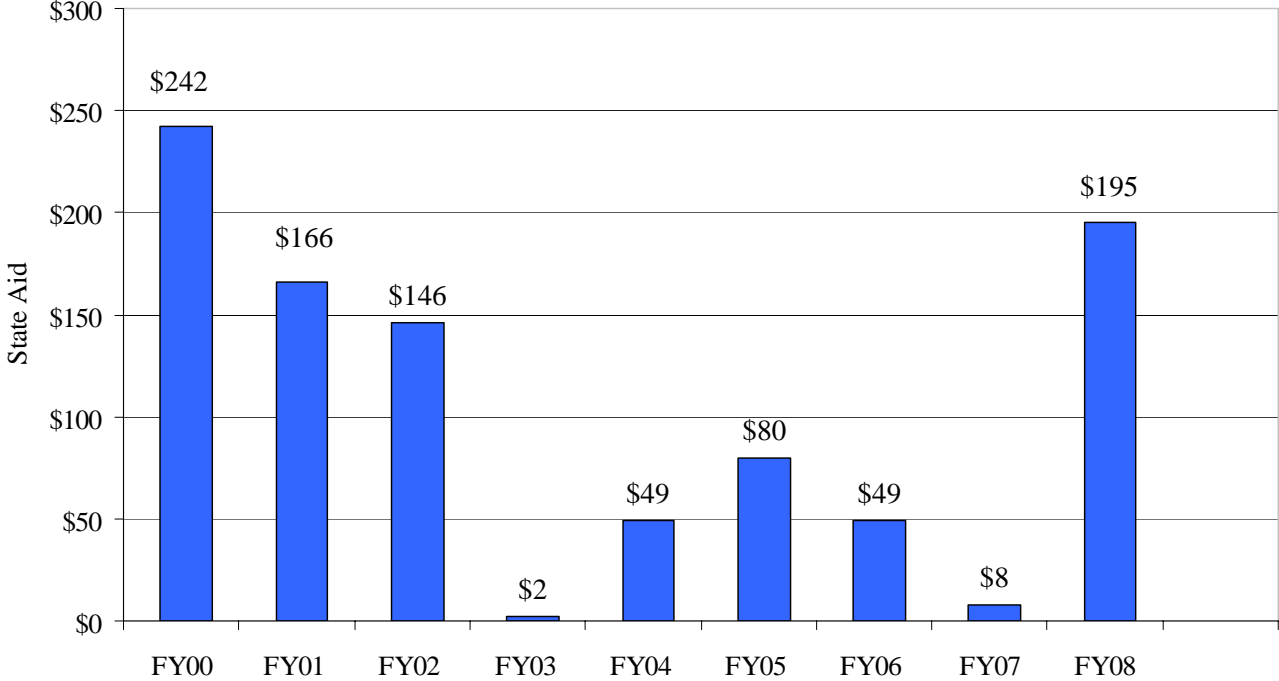
(In Millions)

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	\$ Change
Formula/Supplemental Programs	\$7,147.8	\$7,403.9	\$256.1
Abbott Preschool Expansion	243.2	246.3	3.1
Targeted- At-Risk- Aid	-	66.8	66.8
Full-Day Kindergarten Supplemental Aid	-	26.2	26.2
Preschool Expansion and Enhancement Grants	-	10.0	10.0
Adult Education Aid	-	10.0	10.0
Other Aid	244.3	248.3	4.0
Total Direct School Aid	<u>\$7,635.3</u>	<u>\$8,011.5</u>	<u>\$376.2</u>
Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	\$693.9	\$692.3	(\$1.6)
Post Retirement Medical	721.4	751.1	29.7
Debt Service on Pension Obligation Bonds	95.1	103.5	8.4
Teachers' Social Security	691.8	717.2	25.4
Total Direct State Payments for Education	<u>\$2,202.2</u>	<u>\$2,264.1</u>	<u>\$61.9</u>
School Construction and Renovation Fund	\$364.8	\$512.3	\$147.5
Debt Service Aid	116.8	113.0	(3.8)
Total School Building Aid	<u>\$481.6</u>	<u>\$625.3</u>	<u>\$143.7</u>
Total School Aid	<u>\$10,319.1</u>	<u>\$10,900.9</u>	<u>\$581.8</u>

State of New Jersey

Increases in NJ State Aid for Non-Abbott Districts FY 2000-FY 2008

(In Millions)



The increase in FY 2008 state aid for non-Abbott school districts is the largest increase since FY 2000.

State of New Jersey

Municipal Aid

(In Millions)

	<u>FY2007 Adjusted Approp.</u>	<u>FY2008 Approp. Act</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>
Consolidated Municipal Property Tax Relief Aid (CMPTRA)	\$ 835.4	\$ 835.4	\$ -
Energy Tax Receipts Property Tax Relief Aid	788.5	788.5	-
Special Municipal Aid	94.7	153.0	58.3
Trenton Capital City Aid	16.5	37.5	21.0
Municipal Efficiency Promotion Aid Program	34.8	34.8	-
Extraordinary Aid	43.0	34.0	(9.0)
2008 Municipal Property Tax Assistance	-	32.6	32.6
Municipal Homeland Security Assistance	32.0	32.0	-
Consolidation Fund / SHARE	4.2	19.2	15.0
Highlands Protection Fund Aid	12.0	12.0	-
Open Space - Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)	9.5	9.5	-
Regional Efficiency Aid Program (REAP)	11.0	8.0	(3.0)
Municipal Assistance - Legislative Earmarks	<u>35.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35.9)</u>
Total Direct Municipal Aid	<u>\$ 1,917.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,996.5</u>	<u>\$ 79.0</u>

State of New Jersey

Funding for Property Tax Relief

(In Millions)

Programs	FY2007	FY2008	Change	
	Adjusted Approp.	Approp. Act	\$	%
School Aid				
Direct Aid	\$ 7,635.3	\$ 8,011.5	\$ 376.2	4.9
School Building Aid	481.6	625.3	143.7	29.8
Teachers' Retirement Benefits & Social Security	2,202.2	2,264.1	61.9	2.8
Subtotal School Aid	\$ 10,319.1	\$ 10,900.9	\$ 581.8	5.6
Municipal Aid				
Consolidated Municipal Property Tax Relief Aid (CMPTRA)	\$ 835.4	\$ 835.4	\$ -	-
* Energy Tax Receipts Property Tax Relief Aid	788.5	788.5	-	-
Special Municipal Aid	94.7	153.0	58.3	61.6
Trenton Capital City Aid	16.5	37.5	21.0	127.3
Municipal Efficiency Promotion Aid Program	34.8	34.8	-	-
Extraordinary Aid	43.0	34.0	(9.0)	(20.9)
2008 Municipal Property Tax Assistance	-	32.6	32.6	-
Municipal Homeland Security Assistance	32.0	32.0	-	-
Consolidation Fund / SHARE	4.2	19.2	15.0	357.1
Highlands Protection Fund Aid	12.0	12.0	-	-
Open Space - Payments in Lieu of Taxes	9.5	9.5	-	-
Regional Efficiency Aid Program (REAP)	11.0	8.0	(3.0)	(27.3)
Municipal Assistance - Legislative Earmarks	35.9	-	(35.9)	-
Subtotal Municipal Aid	\$ 1,917.5	\$ 1,996.5	\$ 79.0	4.1
Other Local Aid				
County College Aid	\$ 217.6	\$ 231.4	\$ 13.8	6.3
* Transportation Trust Fund - Local Project Aid	175.0	175.0	-	-
Aid to County Psychiatric Hospitals	108.2	122.0	13.8	12.8
Employee Benefits on behalf of Local Governments	93.3	94.3	1.0	1.1
* Urban Enterprise Zones - Sales Tax Dedication	90.0	85.0	(5.0)	(5.6)
County Solid Waste Debt	40.0	35.0	(5.0)	(12.5)
General Assistance Administration	26.0	26.0	-	-
GSPT Supplemental Funding	-	25.0	25.0	-
Library Aid	18.5	18.5	-	-
DCA - Housing and Neighborhood Assistance	16.7	16.7	-	-
911 Enhancement	14.9	14.9	-	-
Presidential Primary	-	10.5	10.5	-
Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail	-	10.0	10.0	-
Spring 2007 Flood Relief	-	8.0	8.0	-
County Prosecutors	8.0	8.0	-	-
County Environmental Health Act	3.5	3.5	-	-
SJPC Property Tax Reserve Fund (PILOT)	2.5	3.2	0.7	28.0
Subtotal Other Local Aid	\$ 814.2	\$ 887.0	\$ 72.8	8.9
Direct Taxpayer Relief				
Homestead Rebates for Homeowners	\$ 931.3	\$ 2,000.0	\$ 1,068.7	114.8
Homestead Rebates for Tenants	126.0	251.0	125.0	99.2
Senior/Disabled Citizens' Property Tax Freeze	126.5	153.0	26.5	20.9
Municipal Reimbursement--Veterans' Tax Deductions	76.4	75.0	(1.4)	(1.8)
Municipal Reimbursement--Senior/Disabled Citizens' Tax Deductions	22.7	22.0	(0.7)	(3.1)
* Property Tax Deduction Act	458.0	490.0	32.0	7.0
Subtotal Direct Taxpayer Relief	\$ 1,740.9	\$ 2,991.0	\$ 1,250.1	71.8
Grand Total - Taxpayer Relief	\$ 14,791.7	\$ 16,775.4	\$ 1,983.7	13.4

* Not part of State budget

State of New Jersey

Higher Education

(In Millions)

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	\$ Change
Colleges and Universities			
Senior Public Colleges and Universities	\$ 1,468.5	\$ 1,494.7	\$ 26.2
County Colleges	217.6	231.4	13.8
Independent Colleges and Universities	19.5	20.4	0.9
Student Financial Assistance	250.2	268.3	18.1
Educational Opportunity Fund	40.6	40.6	-
Facility and Capital Improvement Programs	98.5	93.4	(5.1)
Other Programs	18.3	18.1	(0.2)
Total Higher Education	\$ 2,113.2	\$ 2,166.9	\$ 53.7

State of New Jersey

Higher Education

(In Millions)

	FY2007 Adjusted Approp.	FY2008 Approp. Act	\$ Change
Senior Public Institutions			
Rutgers University	\$309.4	\$322.1	\$12.7
UMDNJ	220.7	231.1	10.4
NJIT	47.2	48.5	1.3
Thomas Edison State College	6.2	5.9	(0.3)
Rowan University	36.5	38.2	1.7
New Jersey City University	31.0	32.5	1.5
Kean University	39.6	42.0	2.4
William Paterson University	39.0	40.9	1.9
Montclair State University	46.1	48.0	1.9
College of New Jersey	35.0	36.6	1.6
Ramapo College of New Jersey	19.6	20.2	0.6
Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	23.7	24.8	1.1
Subtotal Senior Publics Direct Aid	\$854.0	\$890.8	\$36.8
Senior Publics Salary Funding	---	11.0	11.0
Senior Publics Net Fringe Benefits	614.5	592.9	(21.6)
Total Senior Publics	\$1,468.5	\$1,494.7	\$26.2
County Colleges			
Operating Support ^a	\$155.8	\$163.4	\$7.6
Fringe Benefits	34.2	34.5	0.3
Chapter 12 Debt Service	27.6	33.5	5.9
Total County Colleges	\$217.6	\$231.4	\$13.8
Total Independent Colleges and Universities	\$19.5	\$20.4	\$0.9
Student Financial Assistance			
Tuition Aid Grants (TAG)	\$214.7	\$230.2	\$15.5
Part-time TAG for County Colleges	5.0	5.5	0.5
NJSTARS I & II	8.0	13.8	5.8
EOF Grants and Scholarships	40.6	40.6	---
Loan Forgiveness for Mental Health Workers	3.5	3.5	---
Other Student Aid Programs	19.0	15.3	(3.7)
Total Student Financial Assistance	\$290.8	\$308.9	\$18.1
Other Programs			
Capital Grants and Facilities Support ^b	\$98.5	\$93.4	(\$5.1)
New Jersey Stem Cell Research Institute	5.5	5.5	---
All Other Programs	12.8	12.6	(0.2)
Total Other Programs	\$116.8	\$111.5	(\$5.3)
Grand Total Higher Education	\$2,113.2	\$2,166.9	\$53.7

(a) Includes funding from Supplemental Workforce Fund for Basic Skills of \$14.0 million in FY 2007 and \$20.0 million in FY 2008.

(b) Includes use of off-budget fund balances of \$12 million in FY 2007 and \$1.2 million in FY 2008.

State of New Jersey

Total Direct State Services By Department

(In Thousands)

	FY2007		FY2008		Change	
	Adjusted Appropriation		Appropriations Act		\$	%
Chief Executive	\$ 5,056		\$ 5,056		\$ -	-
Agriculture	9,088		9,238		150	1.7
Banking and Insurance	70,311		70,311		-	-
Community Affairs	38,773		38,678		(95)	(0.2)
Corrections	963,938		974,226		10,288	1.1
Education	75,118		76,733		1,615	2.1
Environmental Protection	245,151		240,156		(4,995)	(2.0)
Health & Senior Services	76,587		73,116		(3,471)	(4.5)
Human Services-Other	44,486		44,919		433	1.0
Central Office	17,115		26,036		8,921	52.1
Developmental Disabilities	107,470		104,901		(2,569)	(2.4)
Medical Assistance	25,229		24,249		(980)	(3.9)
Mental Health	281,295		283,070		1,775	0.6
Labor	63,169		63,264		95	0.2
Law & Public Safety	149,066		145,226		(3,840)	(2.6)
State Police	300,478		291,593		(8,885)	(3.0)
Division of Law	17,010		16,010		(1,000)	(5.9)
Juvenile Justice Commission	101,104		99,132		(1,972)	(2.0)
Military & Veterans' Affairs	89,016		89,156		140	0.2
Personnel	22,687		22,437		(250)	(1.1)
Public Advocate	19,202		19,202		-	-
State	13,447		13,902		455	3.4
Public Broadcasting	5,759		5,759		-	-
State Library	4,509		6,509		2,000	44.4
Transportation	99,204		88,712		(10,492)	(10.6)
Treasury	480,256		466,905		(13,351)	(2.8)
Miscellaneous Commissions	1,408		1,444		36	2.6
Total Executive Branch	<u>\$ 3,325,932</u>		<u>\$ 3,299,940</u>		<u>\$ (25,992)</u>	<u>(0.8)</u>
Legislature	\$ 75,080		\$ 74,638		\$ (442)	(0.6)
Judiciary	597,398		594,398		(3,000)	(0.5)
Subtotal Operations-Base	<u>\$ 3,998,410</u>		<u>\$ 3,968,976</u>		<u>\$ (29,434)</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>
Children and Families	\$ 293,103		\$ 309,450		\$ 16,347	5.6
Total Operating Departments	<u>\$ 4,291,513</u>		<u>\$ 4,278,426</u>		<u>\$ (13,087)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>
Interdepartmental						
Other	\$ 48,107		\$ 23,443		\$ (24,664)	(51.3)
Pension, Health Benefits & PRM	1,306,017		1,365,877		59,860	4.6
Employer Taxes	340,944		379,146		38,202	11.2
Insurance, Utilities, and Other	351,617		325,076		(26,541)	(7.5)
Salary Program	-		212,845		212,845	
Subtotal Interdepartmental	<u>\$ 2,046,685</u>		<u>\$ 2,306,387</u>		<u>\$ 259,702</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,338,198</u>		<u>\$ 6,584,813</u>		<u>\$ 246,615</u>	<u>3.9</u>

REVENUE CERTIFICATION

In accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, Section II, Paragraph 2 of the State Constitution, I hereby certify that the resources listed below are available to support appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

GENERAL FUND

Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1, 2007	\$ 1,047,875,000
All Revenues—same as S-3000	18,997,143,000
Except for: Reduction in Outdoor Advertising	(7,772,000)
Transfer of dedicated Sales Tax from the General Fund to the Property Tax Relief Fund - Property Tax Reform Account	(674,000,000)
Total Resources, General Fund	\$ 19,363,246,000

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FUND

Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1, 2007	\$ 650,000,000
All Revenues—same as S-3000	12,379,000,000
Transfer of dedicated Sales Tax to the Property Tax Relief Fund - Property Tax Reform Account from the General Fund	674,000,000
Total Resources, Property Tax Relief Fund	\$ 13,703,000,000

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS FUND

Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1, 2007	\$ 700,000
All Revenues—same as S-3000	700,000
Total Resources, Gubernatorial Elections Fund	\$ 1,400,000

CASINO REVENUE FUND

Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1, 2007	\$ 10,070,000
All Revenues—same as S-3000	433,033,000
Total Resources, Casino Revenue Fund	\$ 443,103,000

CASINO CONTROL FUND

Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1, 2007	\$ 150,000
All Revenues—same as S-3000	73,889,000
Total Resources, Casino Control Fund	\$ 74,039,000

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND

Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1, 2007	\$ 489,798,000
Total Resources, Surplus Revenue Fund	\$ 489,798,000

GRAND TOTAL, ALL STATE FUNDS	\$ 34,074,586,000
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FEDERAL FUNDS

Uncertainty over the amount of federal aid which may be available to the State prevents me from making a like certification in the case of federal funds. Federal monies specified in the appropriations bill cannot be regarded as immediately available for expenditure. Pursuant to NJS 52:27B-26, I direct that expenditures be permitted under these appropriations only upon determination by the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting that federal funds to support any expenditure are receivable or have been received by the State.

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2007-08 APPROPRIATIONS

(thousands of dollars)

Table I shows the appropriations from all State sources by Fund. It highlights the percent change in appropriations between fiscal years.

	2007 Adjusted Approp.	2008 Approp. Act	----- Change -----	
			Dollar	Percent
GENERAL FUND AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FUND				
State Aid and Grants	22,605,641	24,734,599	2,128,958	% 9.4
State Operations				
Executive Branch	3,544,033	3,534,388	-9,645	-0.3
Legislature	75,080	74,638	-442	-0.6
Judiciary	597,398	594,398	-3,000	-0.5
Interdepartmental	2,046,685	2,306,387	259,702	12.7
Total State Operations	6,263,196	6,509,811	246,615	% 3.9
Capital Construction	1,238,779	1,280,565	41,786	3.4
Debt Service	427,785	438,797	11,012	2.6
TOTAL GENERAL FUND AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FUND	30,535,401	32,963,772	2,428,371	% 8.0
CASINO CONTROL FUND	73,739	74,039	300	---
CASINO REVENUE FUND	459,029	433,103	-25,926	-5.6
GRAND TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS	31,068,169	33,470,914	2,402,745	% 7.7

APPROPRIATIONS
MAJOR INCREASES AND DECREASES
Fiscal 2008 Budget to Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act
(\$ In Millions)

This table summarizes the major increases and decreases in State appropriations that occurred between the Fiscal 2008 Governor's Budget Message and the final Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act. For the first time ever, this list includes references to the sponsors of these changes. The changes are organized by category, as follows:

State Operations consists of programs and services operated directly by the State government. The largest single component is for the salary and benefits of State employees. This portion of the Budget is subject to the spending limitations imposed by the Cap Law.

Grants-in-Aid appropriations are for programs and services provided to the public on behalf of the State by a third party provider, or grants made directly to individuals based on assorted program eligibility criteria. The Medicaid program, Tuition Aid Grant Program, Homestead Rebates, payments for State inmates housed in county jails, and funding for New Jersey Transit and State colleges and universities fall into this category.

State Aid consists of payments to or on behalf of counties, municipalities, and school districts to assist them in carrying out their local responsibilities. In addition to school aid, this category of expenditure includes the Consolidated Municipal Property Tax Relief Aid program, the Municipal Block Grant program and other forms of municipal aid. It also includes funding for county colleges, local public assistance and county psychiatric hospital costs.

Debt Service payments represent the interest and principal on capital projects funded through the sale of general obligation bonds.

Capital Construction represents pay-as-you-go allocations for construction and other infrastructure items.

	<u>House/Sponsor</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
State Operations				
OIT Efficiencies and Consolidation	EXECUTIVE	\$ 9.800		
Corporate Business Tax Constitutional Dedication	EXECUTIVE	6.100		
Forest Fire Truck Equipment Replacement	EXECUTIVE	1.000		
JJC Custody Officer In-Service Training	EXECUTIVE	0.465		
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	(A) JACK CONNERS	0.250		
Maintenance of Old Barracks	EXECUTIVE	<u>0.150</u>		
	(A) REED GUSCIORA			
Subtotal - State Operations Increases		<u>\$ 17.765</u>		
State Employees Health Benefits and State Social Security Tax Revised Need	EXECUTIVE		\$ (33.000)	
	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD			
	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.			
	(S) RICHARD J. CODEY			
Fuel and Utilities Revised Need	EXECUTIVE		(22.840)	
	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD			
	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.			
	(S) RICHARD J. CODEY			
Human Services Shift to Federal Resources	EXECUTIVE		(4.000)	
Knowledge Initiative	EXECUTIVE		(1.000)	
	(S) RICHARD J. CODEY			
Property Assessment Management (PAMS)	EXECUTIVE		(1.000)	
	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD			
	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.			
	(S) RICHARD J. CODEY			
Replenish Commerce Funds Transferred to OIT	EXECUTIVE		<u>(0.350)</u>	
Subtotal - State Operations Decreases			<u>\$ (62.190)</u>	
Net Change (State Operations)				<u>\$ (44.425)</u>

	<u>House/Sponsor</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Grants-In-Aid				
Charity Care/Graduate Medical Education	EXECUTIVE (A) LINDA R. GREENSTEIN (A) WILLIAM D. PAYNE (S) JOSEPH F. VITALE	\$ 129.000		
Cancer Research Grants	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) CRAIG A. STANLEY (S) JOHN H. ADLER (S) BOB SMITH	21.500		
Community Provider COLA Increase from 2% to 3%	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH CRYAN (A) MIMS HACKETT, JR.	13.157		
Nursing Home Inflation	EXECUTIVE (A) JOHN J. BURZICHELLI (S) JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR. (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD	13.000		
Eliminate Medicaid Prescription Drug Co-pay	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH CRYAN (A) WILLIAM D. PAYNE (S) SHIRLEY K. TURNER	6.982		
Revised Nursing Homes Bedhold	EXECUTIVE (A) JOHN J. BURZICHELLI (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (S) JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR.	6.000		
Eliminate Medical Day Care Co-pay	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH CRYAN (A) WILLIAM D. PAYNE	5.000		
Corporate Business Tax Constitutional Dedication	EXECUTIVE	3.247		
Liberty Science Center-Educational Services	EXECUTIVE (S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR.	2.750		
Newark Museum	EXECUTIVE (A) WILLIAM D. PAYNE	2.270		
Boys and Girls Clubs of New Jersey	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR. (A) WILFREDO CARABALLO	1.400		
Battleship New Jersey Museum	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.	1.300		
Faith-Based Initiatives	EXECUTIVE (A) BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN	1.000		
Cultural Projects	EXECUTIVE (A) PATRICK J. DIEGNAN, JR. (A) LOUIS M. MANZO	0.900		
Mobile Health Van Pilot Program	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) NELLIE POU	0.900		
Liberty Hall Preservation and Restoration (Kean University)	EXECUTIVE (S) RAYMOND J. LESNIAK	0.750		
Big Brother Big Sisters	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR. (A) WILFREDO CARABALLO	0.700		
College Bound	EXECUTIVE	0.650		
NJ Commission on Science and Technology -- Business Incubator Network	EXECUTIVE (A) UPENDRA J. CHIVUKULA	0.630		

	<u>House/Sponsor</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Tourism Advertising and Promotion	EXECUTIVE (A) NELSON T. ALBANO (A) JEFF VAN DREW	0.625		
Eliminate Medicaid Emergency Room Co-pay	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH CRYAN (A) WILLIAM D. PAYNE	0.550		
Ellis Island New Jersey Foundation	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) PAMELA R. LAMPITT (S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR.	0.550		
ACCSES NJ - Sheltered Workshop Support	EXECUTIVE (A) JOSEPH CRYAN (A) JOHN J. BURZICHELLI (S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR.	0.500		
Alzheimer's Disease	EXECUTIVE (A) NILSA CRUZ-PEREZ	0.500		
Center for Hispanic Policy, Research and Development	EXECUTIVE (S) JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR. (A) NELLIE POU (A) JOSEPH VAS	0.500		
Federally Qualified Health Centers - Services to the Higher Education for Special Needs Students	(A) JIM WHELAN EXECUTIVE (A) GORDON M. JOHNSON (A) VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE	0.500 0.500		
Corrections Re-entry Case Management	(S) JOSEPH F. VITALE (A) PAMELA R. LAMPITT	0.400		
New Jersey Center for Outreach Services for the Autism Community (COSAC) - Adult Resources Initiative Project	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.	0.350		
Replenish Commerce Funds Transferred to OIT	EXECUTIVE	0.350		
Food Innovation Research and Extension Center	(A) DOUGLAS H. FISHER	0.300		
Soil and Water Conservation Grants	EXECUTIVE (A) NELSON T. ALBANO	0.300		
Camden Eye Center	(A) NILSA CRUZ-PEREZ (A) PAMELA R. LAMPITT	0.250		
Center for Great Expectations	(S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR. (A) UPENDRA J. CHIVUKULA	0.250		
New Jersey Institute of Disabilities	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.	0.250		
New Jersey Performing Arts Center	(S) RONALD L. RICE	0.250		
New Jersey State Association of Jewish Federations - Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORC) Pilot Program	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) GARY S. SCHAER	0.250		
NJ Symphony	(S) JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR. (A) ALFRED E. STEELE, REV.	0.250		
Paper Mill Playhouse	(S) RICHARD J. CODEY (S) THOMAS H. KEAN, JR.	0.250		
Rutgers Camden Center for the Arts -- Walter K. Gordon Theater	(A) NILSA CRUZ-PEREZ	0.250		
United Way 2-1-1 System	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) PAMELA R. LAMPITT	0.250		
NJ Council for the Humanities	EXECUTIVE (S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR.	0.235		
Hemophilia Services	(S) BARBARA BUONO	0.200		

	<u>House/Sponsor</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Municipal Park Initiative - Park Ranger Program	(A) DAVID R. MAYER (A) PAUL D. MORIARTY	0.200		
The Children's Institute, Verona	(A) THOMAS P. GIBLIN	0.200		
Eastern Christian Children's Retreat	(S) HENRY P. MCNAMARA	0.175		
Durand Academy and Community Services, Gloucester County - Land Acquisition	(S) STEPHEN M. SWEENEY	0.150		
Grant to ASPIRA	(A) NELLIE POU (A) VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE	0.150		
Museum for Contemporary Sciences	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.	0.150		
AIDS Resource Foundation	(A) WILLIAM D. PAYNE	0.100		
Aspergers Syndrome Vocational, Educational and Social Training (VEST) Program, Jewish Family Services Inc., Teaneck	(S) LORETTA WEINBERG (A) GORDON M. JOHNSON (A) VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE	0.100		
Montclair Art Museum	(S) NIA H. GILL, ESQ.	0.100		
New Jersey Governor's School	EXECUTIVE	0.100		
Oral History Archive	(A) JOHN S. WISNIEWSKI	0.100		
Thomas Edison Museum	(A) PATRICK J. DIEGNAN, JR.	0.100		
NJ Fire and EMS Crisis Intervention Services Telephone Hotline - UMDNJ	(A) FREDERICK SCALERA	0.095		
National Alliance on Mental Illness - New Jersey	(S) RICHARD J. CODEY (A) MIMS HACKETT, JR.	0.090		
Bergen Performing Arts Center	(A) GORDON M. JOHNSON (S) LORETTA WEINBERG	0.075		
Lenape Regional Performing Arts Center	(A) FRANCIS L. BODINE	0.075		
Dante Hall Theater of the Arts	(A) JIM WHELAN	0.050		
Latino Regional Health Fairs and Social Service Programs	(S) NICHOLAS J. SACCO (A) JOSEPH CRYAN	0.050		
New Jersey Crime Victims Law Center	(A) JOHN J. BURZICHELLI (A) DOUGLAS H. FISHER	0.050		
Oskar Schindler Performing Arts Center	(A) JOHN F. MCKEON	0.050		
The Violence Prevention Institute	(A) JOHN F. MCKEON (A) SHEILA Y. OLIVER	0.050		
Boheme Opera New Jersey	(A) LINDA R. GREENSTEIN	<u>0.025</u>		
Subtotal - Grants-In-Aid Increases		<u>\$ 221.981</u>		
PAAD/Senior Gold Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		\$ (70.000)	
Human Services Shift to Federal Resources	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR. (S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR.		(25.000)	
Medicaid Clinic Services Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		(15.000)	
State Rental Assistance Program	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR. (S) BERNARD F. KENNY, JR.		(10.000)	
Alternate Benefit Program Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		(6.110)	

	<u>House/Sponsor</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Managed Care Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR. (S) RICHARD J. CODEY		(6.000)	
Tamiflu Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		(6.000)	
Global Budget Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		<u>(2.000)</u>	
<i>Subtotal - Grants-In-Aid Decreases</i>			<u>\$ (140.110)</u>	
<i>Net Change (Grants-In-Aid)</i>				<u>\$ 81.871</u>
State Aid				
Education Opportunity Aid	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.	\$ 48.000		
Special Municipal Aid	EXECUTIVE	21.000		
Trenton Capital City Aid	EXECUTIVE	21.000		
Adult Education	EXECUTIVE (A) JOAN M. QUIGLEY (A) BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN	10.000		
Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail	EXECUTIVE	10.000		
Extraordinary Aid	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) ALFRED E. STEELE, REV.	9.000		
Flood Relief	EXECUTIVE	8.000		
Regional Efficiency Aid Program (REAP)	EXECUTIVE (A) VINCENT PRIETO (S) JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR.	8.000		
Presidential Primary	EXECUTIVE	7.000		
Targeted At-Risk Aid for Charter Schools	EXECUTIVE (S) JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR. (A) BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN	5.700		
Inflationary Increase - Nonpublic Transportation	EXECUTIVE (A) FRANCIS L. BODINE (S) MARTHA W. BARK	3.200		
Core Curriculum Standards Aid Targeted to Low Spending Districts	EXECUTIVE (A) MICHAEL J. PANTER	2.900		
Increase Burial Cost Reimbursement	EXECUTIVE	2.000		
South Jersey Port Corporation Contractual PILOT for Paulsboro and Gloucester County	EXECUTIVE	0.700		
State Mosquito Research, Administration and Operations	EXECUTIVE (A) JIM WHELAN	<u>0.300</u>		
<i>Subtotal - State Aid Increases</i>		<u>\$ 156.800</u>		
School Construction and Renovation Fund Revised Need			\$ (44.683)	
Senior/Disabled/Veterans Property Tax Deduction Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		(2.100)	
Charter School Aid Revised Need	EXECUTIVE (A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD (A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.		(1.000)	

	<u>House/Sponsor</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Alternate Benefit Program Revised Need	EXECUTIVE		<u>(0.590)</u>	
	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD			
	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.			
<i>Subtotal - State Aid Decreases</i>			<u>\$ (48.373)</u>	
<i>Net Change (State Aid)</i>				<u>\$ 108.427</u>
Capital Construction				
Garden State Preservation Trust	EXECUTIVE	\$ 25.000		
Corporate Business Tax Constitutional Dedication	EXECUTIVE	9.753		
Fire Alarm System at Paramus Veterans' Home	EXECUTIVE	<u>0.153</u>		
<i>Subtotal - Capital Construction Increases</i>		<u>\$ 34.906</u>		
<i>Net Change (Capital Construction)</i>				<u>\$ 34.906</u>
Debt Service				
General Obligation Revised Need	EXECUTIVE		<u>\$ (1.601)</u>	
	(A) LOUIS D. GREENWALD			
	(A) JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.			
<i>Subtotal - Debt Service Decreases</i>			<u>\$ (1.601)</u>	
<i>Net Change (Debt Service)</i>				<u>\$ (1.601)</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$431.452</u>	<u>(\$252.274)</u>	<u>\$179.178</u>

FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATIONS ACT – VETO MESSAGE SUMMARY

The following pages display the Veto Message Summary for the Fiscal 2008 Appropriations Act. This summary lists all of the programs that were affected by the Governor's veto, listed in department order. The associated narrative provides an explanation of the rationale for those vetoes and the specific amount of the reduction. The page numbers listed on the Veto Message Summary refer to P.L.2007, c.111 which is the final 2008 Appropriations Act. The full version of P.L.2007, c.111 may be found on the New Jersey Legislature's Internet site at www.njleg.state.nj.us.

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16 DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

- 33** The appropriation of \$100,000 for Jewish Family Service of Clifton/Passaic - Riskin Children's Center is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 33** The appropriation of \$50,000 for United Way of Central Jersey - Nurse/Family Partnership Program is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

22 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

- 41** The appropriation of \$350,000 for the Grant to ASPIRA is reduced to \$250,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 41** The appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the Boys and Girls Club of New Jersey is reduced to \$1,400,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 41** The appropriation of \$750,000 for Big Brothers / Big Sisters is reduced to \$700,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 41** The appropriation of \$150,000 for the Hispanic Research and Information Center is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

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- 41 The appropriation of \$300,000 for The Children's Institute, Verona is reduced to \$200,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 41 The appropriation of \$300,000 for the New Jersey State Association of Jewish Federations - Naturally Occuring Retirement Communities (NORC) Pilot Program is reduced to \$250,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 41 The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Mercer Alliance to End Homelessness is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 41 The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Main Street Counseling Center, West Orange is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$400,000 for the Municipal Park Initiative - Park Ranger Program is reduced to \$200,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$100,000 for Mentor Power is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$30,000 for Christ Church Community Development Corp., Hackensack - Next Step Initiative / Peter's Place Safe Haven is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Bayshore Senior Health, Education and Recreation Center is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$48,000 for the Jewish Family and Vocational Services of Middlesex County, Inc. - Afterschool Support Program of Teens (SPOT) is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget

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resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

- 42 The appropriation of \$531,000 for the Center for Great Expectations is reduced to \$250,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$75,000 for the Spirit of Newark / NJ is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$100,000 for Women in Support of the Million Man March, Inc. is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Newark Bears Children's Educational and Sportsmanship Foundation - 2008 Academic Scholarship Superstars is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$100,000 for Catholic Charities, Diocese of Trenton - Emergency and Community Services is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 42 The appropriation of \$50,000 for Home Front, Mercer County is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

34 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- 55 The appropriation of \$1,000,000 for Montclair Board of Education - Minority Student Achievement Network is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 55 Language expanding eligibility for regionalization incentive aid is deleted in its entirety. The FY 2008 Appropriations Act does not include the required associated increase in funds. Based on clarification from the Office of Legislative Services on the intent of the language, the additional cost is estimated at almost \$22,000,000.
- 63 The appropriation of \$6,100,000 for Liberty Science Center - Educational Services is reduced to \$5,750,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced

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amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing need to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization relies on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if publicly funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

- 65 Language establishing a 5.5 percent pension contribution for TPAF members is deleted in its entirety. Provisions regarding employee contributions to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund are included in separate legislation that is being enacted in conjunction with the enactment of the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.

42 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- 70 The appropriation of \$150,000 for Oyster Resource Development is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that funding decisions as to programs of this type ordinarily are made through the standard budget-development process of State departments and agencies that receive appropriations through the General Appropriations Law. I recommend that the relevant department or agency consider funding for this item in that context.
- 72 Waterloo Village language authorizing DEP's contract with Waterloo Foundation for the Arts is deleted in its entirety because the State ended its relationship with the Waterloo Foundation for the Arts.

46 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

- 84 The appropriation of \$30,000 for Review of Evacuation Readiness at Institutional Health Care Facilities is eliminated. I agree with the concept and will ask the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to use their existing resources in developing an evacuation readiness plan from existing programs rather than special appropriations.
- 86 The appropriation of \$750,000 for Federally Qualified Health Centers - Services to the Homeless is reduced to \$500,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 86 The appropriation of \$160,000 for Area Health Education Centers is eliminated. Based on current information, the fiscal year 2007 appropriation for this program remains unspent.
- 86 The appropriation of \$40,000 for Bergen Volunteer Medical Initiative, Inc. is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 86 The appropriation of \$32,000,000 for Cancer Research is reduced. I believe that decisions regarding the funding of the State's various cancer centers should be coordinated by a central agency rather than made through the addition of language in the General Appropriations Law that directs specific sums to specific institutions. To address this concern I am requesting that the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, in coordination with the Director of the Cancer Institute of New Jersey, develop criteria for a peer review process to assist in the allocation of cancer research funding in the future. I would expect that this peer review process will eliminate the practice of adding language in the General Appropriations Law that directs specific sums of cancer research funding to specific institutions, and I am not likely to look favorably on any allocation of cancer research funding that does not result from the peer review process developed as set forth above.
- 86 The appropriation of \$6,900,000 for Cancer Institute of New Jersey, South Jersey Program - Debt Service is Reduced to \$6,400,000. I believe that decisions regarding the funding of the State's various cancer centers should be coordinated by a central agency rather than made through the addition of language in the General Appropriations Law that directs specific sums to specific institutions. To address this concern I am requesting that the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, in coordination with the Director of the Cancer Institute of New Jersey, develop criteria for a peer review process to assist in the allocation of cancer research funding in the future. I

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would expect that this peer review process will eliminate the practice of adding language in the General Appropriations Law that directs specific sums of cancer research funding to specific institutions, and I am not likely to look favorably on any allocation of cancer research funding that does not result from the peer review process developed as set forth above.

- 87** The appropriation of \$20,000 for Leukemia and Lymphoma Society - Patient Services Program is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that funding decisions as to programs of this type ordinarily are made through the standard budget-development process of State departments and agencies that receive appropriations through the General Appropriations Law. I recommend that the relevant department or agency consider funding for this item in that context.
- 94** The appropriation of \$150,000 for Family and Childrens' Service - New Jersey Eldercare Resource Center (NJERC) is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that funding decisions as to programs of this type ordinarily are made through the standard budget-development process of State departments and agencies that receive appropriations through the General Appropriations Law. I recommend that the relevant department or agency consider funding for this item in that context.
- 94** The appropriation of \$82,000 for UJA Federation of Northern New Jersey - Meal Program is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

54 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

- 120** The appropriation of \$190,000 for Eastern Christian Children's Retreat is reduced to \$175,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 123** The appropriation of \$400,000 for New Jersey Institute of Disabilities is reduced to \$250,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 132** The appropriation of \$500,000 for Hispanic Directors Association of New Jersey is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that funding decisions as to programs of this type ordinarily are made through the standard budget-development process of State departments and agencies that receive appropriations through the General Appropriations Law. I recommend that the relevant department or agency consider funding for this item in that context.
- 138** The appropriation of \$300,000 for United Way 2-1-1 System is reduced to \$250,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

66 DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

- 161** The appropriation of \$100,000 for New Jersey Crime Victims Law Center is reduced to \$50,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

67 DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

- 164** The appropriation of \$50,000 for Gloucester County Veterans Affairs Office - Transportation Services is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 165** The appropriation of \$50,000 for Camden County Veterans Affairs Office - Transportation Services is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would not fund programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. If State funding for local programs or services of this type is appropriate, it should be provided through existing grant mechanisms administered by the appropriate departments rather than through a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

74 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- 173** The appropriation of \$200,000 for Oral History Archive is being reduced to \$100,000. Based on the information provided, I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate. If this initiative is an institutional priority, the institution should reallocate funding for it from available resources.
- 174** The appropriation of \$400,000 for Food Innovation Research and Extension Center is being reduced to \$300,000. Based on the information provided, I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate. If this initiative is an institutional priority, the institution should reallocate funding for it from available resources.
- 176** The appropriation of \$50,000 for Concrete Industry Management Program is eliminated. If this initiative is an institutional priority, the institution should reallocate funding for it from available resources.
- 177** The appropriation for General Institutional Operations (Thomas Edison State College) is being reduced from \$6.1 million to \$5.9 million. I cannot support special appropriations for college operating costs. In addition to the \$5.9 million appropriated for General Institutional Operations, Thomas Edison State College will receive almost \$1.9 million in support for rent and utilities, which the State does not provide for other colleges and universities. Additionally, Thomas Edison has been excluded from out-of-state tuition adjustments, although more than 60% of Edison's students are not New Jersey residents.
- 182** The appropriation of \$4,930,000 for Newark Museum is reduced to \$4,700,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 182** The appropriation of \$100,000 for Edison Symphony Orchestra is eliminated. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. Edison Symphony Orchestra did not seek funding from the State Council on the Arts in fiscal 2007. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the

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processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.

- 182** The appropriation of \$100,000 for Lenape Regional Performing Arts Center is reduced to \$75,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 182** The appropriation of \$100,000 for Bergen Performing Arts Center is reduced to \$75,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 182** The appropriation of \$75,000 for Oskar Schindler Performing Arts Center is reduced to \$50,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 182** The appropriation of \$400,000 for Rutgers Camden Center for the Arts -- Walter K. Gordon Theater is reduced to \$250,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 182** The appropriation of \$50,000 for Boheme Opera New Jersey is reduced to \$25,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be

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- 182** The appropriation of \$350,000 for NJ Symphony is reduced to \$250,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 182** The appropriation of \$300,000 for Paper Mill Playhouse is reduced to \$250,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 182** The appropriation of \$200,000 for Montclair Art Museum is reduced to \$100,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 183** The appropriation of \$500,000 for New Jersey Performing Arts Center is reduced to \$250,000. I am troubled by the inclusion of specific line-item appropriations in the General Appropriations Law for specific arts or cultural organizations when State law provides a process through the State Council on the Arts in the Department of State, funded by a general appropriation, for arts and cultural organizations to seek needed funding. I recognize that there may be some concerns that the processes used by the State Council on the Arts may not meet the demonstrated needs of the arts and cultural community. I am therefore requesting that the Secretary of State and the State Council on the Arts review the processes used by the Council and recommend changes, if necessary. I would expect that this review and any changes to the processes of the State Council on the Arts that it may bring will eliminate or at least dramatically curtail the practice of including specific line-item appropriations for arts and cultural organizations in the General Appropriations Law, and I am not likely to look favorably on any such specific line-item appropriations in the future.
- 183** The appropriation of \$3,000,000 for Battleship New Jersey Museum is reduced to \$2,800,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also

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am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

- 183** The appropriation of \$300,000 for Thomas Edison Museum is reduced to \$100,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 183** The appropriation of \$200,000 for Museum for Contemporary Sciences is reduced to \$150,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 183** The appropriation of \$600,000 for Ellis Island New Jersey Foundation, Inc. is reduced to \$550,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.
- 183** The appropriation of \$250,000 for New Jersey Council for the Humanities is reduced to \$235,000. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that this appropriation would fund needed programs or services that would be available on a statewide or regional basis. But I believe that this reduced amount is more appropriate in light of our continuing obligation to closely review all discretionary spending. I also am concerned to the extent that an organization may rely on a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law to fund its operating expenses and urge that this practice be ended so that, if State-funded operating support is appropriate, that support would be provided through existing programs in the appropriate departments rather than a specific line-item appropriation in the General Appropriations Law.

82 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

- 198** The appropriation of \$317,000 for Union County College - Multi-Service System for Inmates and Ex-Offenders is eliminated. Based on information provided in the budget resolution regarding this item, it appears that funding decisions as to programs of this type ordinarily are made through the standard budget-development process of State departments and agencies that receive appropriations through the General Appropriations Law. I recommend that the relevant department or agency consider funding for this item in that context.

94 INTERDEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS

- 234** Language establishing a 5.5 percent pension contribution for TPAF and PERS members is deleted in its entirety. Provisions regarding employee contributions to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund and the Public Employees' Retirement System are included in separate legislation that is being enacted in conjunction with the enactment of the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 291** Language appropriating funds for the study of asset monetization initiatives is modified to delete "sale" from the allowable areas to be studied. This funding is required to support the work of financial advisors, lawyers, engineers,

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and traffic consultants advising the administration on alternative approaches to asset monetization. Each of those advisors' services has been procured through the State's standard competitive bidding process. Every effort has been, and will be, made to minimize the expense associated with this endeavor.

However, I believe government's most important responsibility is to provide for the future. While I am proud of this budget, I remain concerned that in the absence of bold, new action, we face an uncertain future. We must find ways to reduce the unacceptable debt that burdens this budget, and the taxpayers of New Jersey. At the same time, we simply cannot afford to fall short in our responsibility to build and maintain the infrastructure necessary to create jobs and economic growth. The status quo is not an option. As without bold action, our state will inevitably be confronted with deterioration in our core infrastructure. Accordingly, I have made it the highest priority of this administration to identify alternatives that would allow us to meet these goals.

The original language allowed for the study to encompass alternatives that included a sale of assets. As it relates to critical infrastructure, I believe that a sale would entail a loss of control and therefore would not be in the public interest and does not merit further study. Under no circumstances, for as long as I am Governor, will I allow for critical roadways that belong to the people of our state to be sold, or leased to a for-profit company or foreign entity.

Any asset monetization proposal put forth by this administration will adhere to the following principles:

1. New Jersey's roadways will not be sold; and they will not be leased to a for-profit or foreign operator.
2. Allowable uses of proceeds (reducing State debt and capital investments) will be identified upfront and subject to public and/or legislative approval with safeguards against diversions for other uses.
3. New Jersey citizens will retain ownership and the benefits from both initial proceeds and ongoing operations.
4. Safety, maintenance and operating standards will be provided at current or improved levels.
5. Sufficient funding to meet the long-term capital needs required to improve our roadways and reduce congestion will be provided.
6. Terms and conditions of employment for current employees and contractors will remain unchanged with prevailing wage and competitive contracting procedures retained.
7. Toll schedules will be open, predictable and available to the public.
8. There will be a substantial, open and public discussion in advance of any transaction.

Respectfully,
Jon S. Corzine
Governor

Attested,
Kenneth Zimmerman
Chief Counsel

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Legislature	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	75,080
Department		
DSS	Office of Legislative Services - Master Lease Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(442)
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		(442)
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		74,638

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Chief Executive	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	5,056
	FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION	5,056

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Agriculture	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	25,840
Department		
GIA	Capital Improvements for Storing Food for Food Banks Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(1,000)
GIA	Soil and Water Conservation Grants Growth to offset loss of non-recurring resource.	300
GIA	Hunger Initiative/Food Assistance Program Program priority growth.	1,000
Department		
CC	Chromatographic Diagnostic Equipment Program priority growth.	250
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		550
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		26,390

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Banking and Insurance	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	70,311
	FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION	70,311

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Children and Families	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,011,620
Department		
CC	Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(10,000)
GIA	Capital Improvements for Child Advocacy Centers Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(2,000)
DSS	Office of Education Line of Credit Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(1,053)
GIA	UMDNJ - NJ Cares Program Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(800)
GIA	Wynona M. Lipman Child Advocacy Center Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(511)
GIA	Court Appointed Special Advocate Program Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(200)
GIA	Community Provider COLA Increase from 2% to 3% Program priority growth.	3,385
GIA	Community Provider COLA Program priority growth.	6,771
P	Other Settlement Services Program priority growth.	9,000
GIA	Division of Youth and Family Services Caseload Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	18,647
P	Child Welfare Reform Annualization Annualization of fiscal year 2007 costs.	29,500
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		52,739
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,064,359

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Community Affairs	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,314,158
Department		
PTRF	Special Municipal Aid	(42,700)
	Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	
SA	Newark Municipal Assistance	(24,000)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
P	Regional Efficiency Aid Program (REAP)	(10,992)
	Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	
GIA	State Rental Assistance Program	(10,000)
	Containment of growth.	
SA	Extraordinary Aid	(9,000)
	Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	
SA	Trenton Municipal Assistance	(4,000)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
GIA	Capital Improvements for Homeless Shelters	(4,000)
	One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	
SA	East Orange Municipal Assistance	(1,900)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
SA	Irvington Municipal Assistance	(1,900)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
GIA	Boys and Girls Clubs of New Jersey	(1,500)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
SA	Ewing Municipal Assistance	(1,500)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
GIA	Capital Improvements for Women's Shelters	(1,500)
	One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	
GIA	Larc School Bellmawr	(1,000)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
SA	Orange Municipal Assistance	(950)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
SA	Gloucester City Municipal Assistance	(950)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
SA	Bloomfield Municipal Assistance	(665)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
GIA	Big Brothers/Big Sisters	(650)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	
GIA	Piscataway Community Center	(500)
	Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Community Affairs	Amount
GIA	Paterson Library Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(500)
GIA	Community YMCA of Red Bank - ESL Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(500)
GIA	Capital Improvements for Rape Care Centers One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	(500)
GIA	Wood-Ridge Brownfields Projects Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(350)
GIA	Passaic County Domestic Violence Training Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(250)
GIA	West New York Senior Outreach Transportation Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(250)
GIA	Latino Institute Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(200)
GIA	Sewell Boys and Girls Club Renovation - Mantua Township Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(150)
GIA	Center for Great Expectations Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(125)
GIA	NJ Fire and EMS Crisis Intervention Services Telephone Hotline - UMDNJ Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(95)
DSS	Local Unit Alignment, Reorganization, and Consolidation Commission Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(95)
GIA	Belleville Township - Disabled American Veterans Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(75)
GIA	Mentor Power Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(75)
GIA	Lawrence Non-Profit Housing Inc. Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(75)
GIA	Trenton Catholic Charities Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(75)
GIA	Lawrence Neighborhood Center - After School Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(75)
GIA	United Jewish Appeal of River Edge - Capital Improvements Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(50)
GIA	Passaic PRIDE Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(50)
GIA	Barnesboro Fire House (Mantua) - Roof Repair Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(40)
SA	Mercer Shared Services Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(15)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Community Affairs	Amount
GIA	The Violence Prevention Institute Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	50
GIA	Latino Regional Health Fairs and Social Service Programs Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	50
GIA	NJ Fire and EMS Crisis Intervention Services Telephone Hotline - UMDNJ Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	95
GIA	Grant to ASPIRA Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	150
GIA	Durand Academy and Community Services, Gloucester County - Land Acquisition Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	150
GIA	Municipal Park Initiative - Park Ranger Program Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	200
GIA	The Children's Institute, Verona Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	200
GIA	New Jersey State Association of Jewish Federations - Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORC) Pilot Program Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	Center for Great Expectations Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	Big Brother Big Sisters Program priority growth.	700
GIA	Boys and Girls Clubs of New Jersey Program priority growth.	1,400
P	Center for Hispanic Policy, Research and Development Program priority growth.	1,500
PTRF	Regional Efficiency Aid Program (REAP) Program priority growth.	8,000
PTRF	Consolidation Fund Program priority growth.	15,000
PTRF	Special Municipal Aid Program priority growth.	21,000
PTRF	Trenton Capital City Aid Program priority growth.	21,000
PTRF	2008 Municipal Property Tax Assistance Program priority growth.	32,600
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		(18,657)
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,295,501

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Corrections	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,097,089
Department		
GIA	DOC - Life Skills Academy Elimination Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(1,500)
DSS	DOC - Elimination of Unclassified Positions Elimination of funding for program administrative costs, which will be absorbed within the agency's normal operations funded by its base budget.	(378)
DSS	DOC - State Match to Federal Grants Reduction Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(368)
GIA	DOC - Reduce Purchase of Services for Inmates Incarcerated in Out-of-State Facilities Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(20)
DSS	DOC - Offender Re-entry Program Initiative Program priority growth.	1,000
DSS	DOC - Services Other Than Personal Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	10,034
P	DOC - County Jail Back-up Facilities - Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	19,067
Parole Board		
GIA	Corrections Re-entry Case Management Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	400
Department		
CC	DOC - Fire Safety Code Compliance One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	3,936
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		32,171
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,129,260

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Education	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	10,409,349
Department		
GIA	In-District Autism & Special Education Grants One-time savings achieved by utilizing available prior year balances.	(19,500)
SA	School Building Aid Reduction Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(3,829)
P	Governor's Literacy Initiative Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(2,225)
SA	East Brunswick School District Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,300)
SA	Edison School District Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,300)
SA	Montclair Board of Education - Minority Student Achievement Network Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,000)
SA	Lawrence Township (Mercer) School District Extraordinary Aid Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(675)
DSS	Criminal History Background This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(200)
SA	South Plainfield School District Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(195)
PTRF	School Building Aid Debt Service (PTRF) Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(23)
DSS	Indirect Cost Recovery Positions Growth to offset loss of federal or other non-state funding.	338
PTRF	Unknown District of Residence (PTRF) Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	1,510
P	Charter School Aid (PTRF) Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	1,885
GIA	Liberty Science Center-Educational Services Program priority growth.	2,750
PTRF	Charter Schools - Council on Local Mandates (PTRF) Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	2,835
PTRF	Core Curriculum Standards Aid Targeted to Low Spending Districts Program priority growth.	2,900
SA	Nonpublic Auxiliary Services Aid Program priority growth.	3,049

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Education	Amount
PTRF	Abbott Preschool Expansion Aid (PTRF) Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	3,100
PTRF	Inflationary Increase - Nonpublic Transportation Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	3,200
P	Education Staffing Program priority growth.	3,527
DSS	Statewide Assessment Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	4,500
PTRF	Targeted At-Risk Aid for Charter Schools Program priority growth.	5,700
PTRF	Adult Education Program priority growth.	10,000
GIA	Preschool Expansion and Enhancement Grants Program priority growth.	10,000
PTRF	Full Day Kindergarten Supplemental Aid Program priority growth.	26,182
PTRF	Targeted At-Risk Aid Program priority growth.	66,798
PTRF	Non-Abbott Formula Aid Increase Program priority growth.	92,606
P	School Construction and Renovation Fund Revised Need Growth based on increased debt service costs.	147,511
P	Abbott Aid Increase Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	172,238
Teachers Pensions/Social Sec.		
P	Pensions Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(1,520)
P	Debt Service - Pension Bonds Growth based on increased debt service costs.	8,375
P	Social Security Tax (BoE) Trend projections indicate increased costs.	25,400
P	Local Retired Employees' Health Benefit (PRM) Trend projections indicate increased costs.	29,746
Department		
CC	Upgrade Fire Alarm System - Katzenbach Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(1,600)

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Education	Amount
CC	Install Fire Suppression System - Piscataway Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(500)
CC	Replace Fire Strobes - Katzenbach Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(350)
CC	Install Fire Suppression System (Morris Regional Day School) One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	400
CC	Upgrade Fire Alarm/Phase II (Katzenbach) One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	2,400
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		<hr/> 592,733
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		<hr/> 11,002,082 <hr/>

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Environmental Protection	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	472,955
Department		
DSS	Defer State Funding of Passaic River Litigation for One Year One-time savings achieved by utilizing available prior year balances.	(10,000)
DSS	Passaic River Cleanup Litigation Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,000)
DSS	Nuclear Emergency Response (NER) - receipts offset Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,201)
DSS	Hunting and Fishing Licenses for National Guard and Disabled Veterans Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(283)
P	Corporation Business Tax (CBT) Dedication for Watershed, Cleanups Administrative Costs, and Diesel Risk Reduction Change mandated by CBT constitutional dedication.	(239)
DSS	West Nile Virus Wildlife Monitoring Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(79)
DSS	Shift Office of the Rivermaster Funding to Water Allocation Fee Resources This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(58)
DSS	Endangered Species Tax Check-Off Reduction Reduction based on corresponding reduction in revenue.	(42)
DSS	Black Bear Management Program Program priority growth.	850
DSS	Forest Fire Truck Equipment Replacement Program priority growth.	1,000
P	Corporate Business Tax Constitutional Dedication Change mandated by CBT constitutional dedication.	9,347
Department		
DS	General Obligation Debt Service Costs Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(7,874)
Department		
CC	Governor's One-Time Capital Initiative for Parks One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	(9,000)
CC	CBT Dedication for Capital Projects: State Cleanups, Brownfields, and Recreational Lands Change mandated by CBT constitutional dedication.	(731)
P	HR-6 Flood Control – Urgent Projects Program priority growth.	235
P	Corporate Business Tax Constitutional Dedication Change mandated by CBT constitutional dedication.	9,753

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Environmental Protection	Amount
	TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES	<u>(10,322)</u>
	FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION	<u>462,633</u>

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Health & Senior Services	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,868,815
Department		
P	PAAD/Senior Gold Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(70,000)
GIA	Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged & Disabled (PAAD) Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(70,000)
P	Jersey City Medical Center Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(38,100)
GIA	Hospital Assistance Grants Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(35,200)
P	Cancer Research Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(17,250)
P	Nursing Homes - 1/2 Inflation Increase Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(13,000)
GIA	Health Care Subsidy Fund Reduction This program's costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies and utilization of non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(12,000)
GIA	Health Care Subsidy Fund Reduction - Non-Recurring Costs Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(11,500)
GIA	Nursing Homes - Bedhold Savings Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(10,000)
P	Hospital Assistance Grants Not Continued Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(8,450)
GIA	Cancer Institute of New Jersey, South Jersey - Debt Service Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(6,900)
GIA	Tamiflu Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(6,000)
P	Inspection of Health Care Facilities Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(5,550)
GIA	Medical Day Care - \$3 Copay Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(5,000)
GIA	Trinitas Hospital - Debt Defeasance Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(4,700)
GIA	St. Mary Hospital, Hoboken Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(4,000)
GIA	AIDS Drug Distribution Program (ADDP) Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(3,000)
GIA	Senior Gold Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,500)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Health & Senior Services	Amount
GIA	Global Budget Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,000)
GIA	Solaris Health System Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,800)
CRFG	Community Care Alternatives (CCPED) Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(1,500)
GIA	Lourdes Health System - Osborn Family Clinic Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,500)
GIA	Palisades Medical Center Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,000)
GIA	St. Barnabas Neurological Center Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(350)
GIA	Camden Optometric Eye Center Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(350)
GIA	Hemophilia Association of New Jersey Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(200)
GIA	Area Health Education Centers Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(160)
GIA	Voices for Patient Protection Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(32)
GIA	AIDS Resource Foundation Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	100
GIA	Hemophilia Services Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	200
GIA	Camden Eye Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	Family Planning Services Program priority growth.	500
GIA	Federally Qualified Health Centers - Services to the Homeless Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	500
GIA	Alzheimer's Disease Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	500
GIA	Mobile Health Van Pilot Program Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	900
DSS	Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged & Disabled (PAAD) Imaging Project Program priority growth.	1,000
DSS	Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and Disabled (PAAD) Program priority growth.	1,079
GIA	Community Provider COLA Increase from 2% to 3% Program priority growth.	2,079

SUMMARY OF CHANGES
Major Agencies
Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation
(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Health & Senior Services	Amount
GIA	Cancer Institute of New Jersey Program priority growth.	3,000
GIA	Assisted Living Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	4,000
GIA	Community Provider COLA Program priority growth.	4,161
GIA	Early Childhood Intervention - Mandatory Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	5,000
GIA	Eliminate Medical Day Care Co-pay Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	5,000
GIA	Revised Nursing Homes Bedhold Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	6,000
GIA	Medical Day Care Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	6,000
GIA	Nursing Home Inflation Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	13,000
P	Nursing Homes Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	14,200
GIA	Cancer Research Grants Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	21,500
GIA	Charity Care/Graduate Medical Education Program priority growth.	109,000
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		(134,073)
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,734,742

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Human Services	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	4,646,481
Addiction Services		
GIA	Substance Abuse Treatment Capital Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(2,000)
GIA	Community Based Substance Abuse Programs This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(1,600)
GIA	Community Based Substance Abuse Programs This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(1,500)
DSS	Increase Oversight Staff Program priority growth.	607
SA	Essex County - Delaney Hall Substance Abuse Treatment Program Trend projections indicate increased costs.	5,000
Medicaid		
GIA	Human Services Shift to Federal Resources This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(25,000)
GIA	Medicaid Clinic Services Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(15,000)
GIA	Medicaid Rx - \$2 Copayment Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(6,981)
GIA	Managed Care Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(6,000)
GIA	Medicaid - Move Plan H Clients to Plan D Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(1,050)
GIA	Medicaid - General Assistance Savings Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(1,000)
GIA	Medicaid - Audit Savings Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(650)
GIA	Medicaid - Copay on Emergency Room Visits Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(550)
GIA	Eliminate Medicaid Emergency Room Co-pay Program priority growth.	550
GIA	Medicaid - Access to Health Care for Children Program priority growth.	5,000
GIA	Medicaid - Direct State Services Increases Program priority growth.	6,327

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Human Services	Amount
GIA	Eliminate Medicaid Prescription Drug Co-pay Program priority growth.	6,982
GIA	General Assistance Medical Services Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	11,695
GIA	Charity Care/Graduate Medical Education Program priority growth.	20,000
GIA	Medicaid - NJ FamilyCare (Adults) Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	21,142
P	Medicaid - State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) Growth to offset loss of federal or other non-state funding.	40,000
GIA	Medicaid - General Medical Services Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	137,762
 Mental Health Services		
DSS	Offset Salary Costs with Enhanced Federal Revenue This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(1,380)
GIA	Clinical Training Contract Phase Down Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(150)
DSS	Eliminate Nursing Incentive Program Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(86)
GIA	National Alliance on Mental Illness - New Jersey Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	90
P	Medicare Part D Prescription Benefit Coordination Program priority growth.	816
DSS	Ancora Staff Increase Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	3,498
SA	Mental Health State Aid Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	13,864
P	Expansion of Mental Health Community Programs Program priority growth.	20,000
 Family Development		
GIA	Reform Copayment for After-School/Summer Child Care Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(20,000)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Human Services	Amount
SA	<p>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Federal Block Grant Balances This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.</p>	(9,000)
DSS	<p>Automated Child Support Enforcement System Additional Costs Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.</p>	(6,000)
SA	<p>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Caseload Reduction Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.</p>	(4,000)
GIA	<p>Breaking the Cycle Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.</p>	(1,000)
P	<p>Child Care Increase Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.</p>	542
SA	<p>Increase Burial Cost Reimbursement Program priority growth.</p>	2,000
DSS	<p>Automated Child Support Enforcement System Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.</p>	3,844
SA	<p>General Assistance / Supplemental Security Income Caseload Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.</p>	4,197
GIA	<p>TANF Reauthorization Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.</p>	13,676
GIA	<p>Substance Abuse Treatment Services Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.</p>	19,442
 Disability Services		
GIA	<p>Division of Disability Services Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.</p>	(16,000)
GIA	<p>Eastern Christian Children's Retreat Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.</p>	175
GIA	<p>Personal Assistance Service Program Program priority growth.</p>	3,500
 Developmental Disabilities		
DSS	<p>Offset State Salary Costs with Enhanced Federal Revenues This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.</p>	(11,417)
DSS	<p>Human Services Shift to Federal Resources This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.</p>	(4,000)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Human Services	Amount
GIA	Capital Improvements for Olmstead Group Homes Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(3,000)
GIA	Move Developmentally Disabled Clients to Health Maintenance Organizations This program's costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(1,347)
GIA	Cerebral Palsy of Middlesex County Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(500)
GIA	Asperger's Syndrome Pilot Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(300)
GIA	Aspergers Syndrome Vocational, Educational and Social Training (VEST) Program, Jewish Family Services Inc., Teaneck Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	100
GIA	New Jersey Institute of Disabilities Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	New Jersey Center for Outreach Services for the Autism Community (COSAC) - Adult Resources Initiative Project Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	350
GIA	ICF/MR Provider Tax Regulations Change Growth to offset loss of federal or other non-state funding.	1,100
GIA	Addressing Needs of the Autism Community Program priority growth.	5,000
P	Developmental Disabilities Community Programs Program priority growth.	10,082
P	Federal Funds Shortfall Growth to offset loss of non-recurring resource.	19,000
Central Office		
DSS	Federal Maximization Contract Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,185)
GIA	United Way 2-1-1 Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(300)
GIA	United Way 2-1-1 System Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	Community Provider COLA Increase from 2% to 3% Program priority growth.	7,500
GIA	Community Provider COLA Program priority growth.	13,966
Central Office		
CC	Replace HVAC Distribution System Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(4,500)
CC	Replace Underground Water lines Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(3,200)

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Human Services	Amount
CC	Replace Underground Water Lines - Hunterdon	2,800
	One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	
	TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES	<u>252,411</u>
	FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION	<u><u>4,898,892</u></u>

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Labor and Workforce Development	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	121,664
Department		
DSS	Council on Gender Parity Program priority growth.	95
GIA	Community Provider COLA Increase from 2% to 3% Program priority growth.	96
GIA	Community Provider COLA Program priority growth.	193
GIA	ACCSES NJ - Sheltered Workshop Support Program priority growth.	500
GIA	TANF Reauthorization Costs Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	14,413
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		15,297
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		136,961

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Law & Public Safety	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	614,657
Department		
DSS	State Police Salary Offset This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(7,000)
DSS	State Police Line-of-Credit Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(5,397)
DSS	Purchase and Maintenance of MedEvac and Law Enforcement Helicopters This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(3,768)
DSS	Eliminate Smart Growth Enforcement Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(250)
DSS	Project Phoenix Technical shift between fund sources or between accounts.	(150)
DSS	State Police Reward Supplemental Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(20)
GIA	Addressing Violence Against Women Program priority growth.	500
SA	Extended Polling Place Hours for Presidential Primary Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	3,515
P	State Police Salaries Program priority growth.	3,935
SA	Presidential Primary Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	7,000
SA	Flood Relief Funding required for federal match funds.	8,000
SA	Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	10,000
Election Law Enforcement		
DSS	New Jersey Fair and Clean Elections Pilot Project of 2007 Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(925)
DSS	Election Law Enforcement Commission Program priority growth.	100

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Law & Public Safety	Amount
Juvenile Justice Commission		
P	JJC Conversion of Life Skills & Leadership Academy to Project Use Residential Program Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(1,659)
GIA	Community Provider COLA Increase from 2% to 3% Program priority growth.	97
DSS	Project Phoenix Technical shift between fund sources or between accounts.	150
GIA	Community Provider COLA Program priority growth.	191
DSS	JJC Custody Officer In-Service Training Program priority growth.	465
GIA	JJC - Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) Program priority growth.	4,000
Juvenile Justice Commission		
CC	Critical Repairs, Secure & Community Facilities Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(500)
CC	Fire Safety Initiatives Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(500)
CC	Suicide Prevention Improvements Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(500)
CC	Fire Life Safety - Phase III One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	500
CC	Critical Repairs - Commission Facilities One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	500
CC	Sewer Connection to MUA/Plant Decommissioning One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	2,800
Violent Crimes Commission		
DSS	Victims of Crime Compensation Board Reduction Plan Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(400)
GIA	New Jersey Crime Victims Law Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	50
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		20,734
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		635,391

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Military & Veterans Affairs	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	93,150
Department		
DSS	Excess Resident Contributions and Federal Reimbursements Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(415)
DSS	Management Efficiencies - Energy Conservation Program Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(150)
DSS	Medicare Part D Clerical Positions Program priority growth.	105
DSS	Vietnam Veterans Memorial Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
DSS	Expand Youth ChalleNGe Program Program priority growth.	350
GIA	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	500
GIA	Support Services for Returning Veterans Program priority growth.	1,000
Department		
CC	Capital Improvements for Sheltering Homeless Veterans Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(2,000)
CC	Upgrade Fire Detection Alarm System Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(590)
CC	Fire Alarm System at Paramus Veterans' Home One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	153
CC	Upgrade Fire Alarm System One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	165
CC	World War II Memorial One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	1,000
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		368
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		93,518

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Personnel	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	22,687
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Department		
DSS	Time & Leave Reporting Migration Acceleration This reduction will be absorbed within the agency's normal operations funded from its base budget.	(250)
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TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		(250)
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		22,437
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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Public Advocate	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	19,202
	FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION	19,202

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	State	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,226,473
Department		
GIA	Rutgers Camden Performing Arts Center Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(450)
DSS	Line of Credit Debt Service - Reduced Need Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(265)
GIA	Battleship New Jersey Museum Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(200)
P	Montclair Art Museum Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(100)
DSS	Records Management Start-up Costs Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(95)
GIA	Community Theater of Morristown Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(50)
GIA	Ellis Island New Jersey Foundation This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(50)
GIA	Boheme Opera New Jersey Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	25
GIA	Dante Hall Theater of the Arts Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	50
GIA	Oskar Schindler Performing Arts Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	50
GIA	Lenape Regional Performing Arts Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	75
GIA	Bergen Performing Arts Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	75
GIA	Thomas Edison Museum Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	100
GIA	Museum for Contemporary Sciences Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	150
DSS	Maintenance of Old Barracks Program priority growth.	150
GIA	NJ Council for the Humanities Program priority growth.	235
GIA	Rutgers Camden Center for the Arts -- Walter K. Gordon Theater Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	New Jersey Performing Arts Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	State	Amount
GIA	NJ Symphony Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
GIA	Paper Mill Playhouse Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	250
P	Newark Museum Program priority growth.	700
DSS	State Museum Re-opening Costs Program priority growth.	700
GIA	Faith-Based Initiatives Program priority growth.	1,000
P	Arts and History Grants Program priority growth.	3,157
Kean University		
GIA	Liberty Hall Preservation and Restoration (Kean University) Program priority growth.	750
State Library		
P	State Library -- New Jersey Knowledge Initiative Contract Renewal Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	2,000
Commission on Higher Education		
GIA	Commission on Higher Education - NJ Transfer This program could be supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(297)
P	CHE - EOF -- Reduction in Non-Personnel Operating Costs Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(35)
GIA	New Jersey Governor's School Program priority growth.	100
GIA	Higher Education for Special Needs Students Program priority growth.	500
GIA	College Bound Program priority growth.	650
Higher Ed Student Assistance Auth.		
GIA	Continued Phase-Out of Outstanding Scholars Recruitment Program (OSRP) Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(3,261)
GIA	Funding Reduction for Coordinated Garden State Scholarship Programs Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(427)
GIA	Reduction for Part-Time TAG for EOF Students Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(62)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	State	Amount
GIA	Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants for County Colleges Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	553
GIA	NJSTARS I & II Program Growth Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	5,789
GIA	Tuition Aid Grants (TAG) Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	15,501
 Senior Public Colleges		
P	Senior Publics -- Continuation of FY 2007-Initiated Tuition Policy for Out-of-State Undergraduate Students This program could be supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(5,071)
P	Senior Publics - Increase Base Operating Support Program priority growth.	41,415
 Rutgers, The State Univ.		
GIA	Oral History Archive Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	100
 Agricul Exper Stat-Rutgers		
GIA	Food Innovation Research and Extension Center Legislative addition to the FY 2008 Appropriations Act.	300
 NJ Institute of Technology		
GIA	NJIT CIM Technology Program Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(50)
 Thomas A. Edison State College		
GIA	John S. Watson Institute for Public Policy - Eliminate Funding Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(314)
GIA	Thomas Edison General Institutional Operations Reduction Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(300)
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		64,098
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,290,571

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Transportation	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,327,334
Department		
DSS	Snow Removal - Winter Operations Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(10,000)
DSS	Reduction in Master Lease Debt Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(297)
DSS	Attrition Savings - Transportation Systems Improvements Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(192)
DSS	Veterans Memorial Highway - Supplemental Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(3)
NJ Transit		
CRFS	Growth in Funding for Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Services Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	1,998
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		(8,494)
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,318,840

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Treasury	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	2,898,905
Department		
DSS	Administrative Costs Funded by Investment Funds Technical shift between fund sources or between accounts.	(8,687)
DSS	Supplemental for Fair and Clean Elections Fund Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(6,750)
DSS	Supplemental for Asset Diversification Initiative Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(4,700)
DSS	Supplemental for Taxation Collection Services Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(3,500)
DSS	Supplemental for Office of the Medicaid Inspector General Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(3,000)
GIA	Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Planning Authority Program priority growth.	150
DSS	OMB Independent Audit Costs Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	170
DSS	Heat Pumps for DEP Facility Program priority growth.	250
DSS	Operating Costs for Taxation Bank Attachment Initiative Program priority growth.	276
P	Taxation Property Assessment and Management System (PAMS) Program priority growth.	900
DSS	Office of the State Comptroller Program priority growth.	9,000
Office of Information Technology		
P	OIT Line of Credit Maturation Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,768)
DSS	Statewide 911 Emergency Telephone System Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,500)
P	One-Time Funding for GIS Mapping Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,500)
DSS	Hire Existing Consultants as Staff This program's costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(800)
DSS	Non-Mainframe Maintenance Costs This program's costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(500)
DSS	Telephone Billing Operational Efficiency This program's costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(360)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Treasury	Amount
P	Replenish Commerce Funds Transferred to OIT Technical shift between fund sources or between accounts.	(350)
DSS	Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services Operational Budget Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(250)
DSS	Eliminate Use of Temporary Personnel Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(22)
DSS	Garden State Network Increase for Leased Lines Program priority growth.	744
DSS	OIT Mainframe Maintenance Program priority growth.	2,400
DSS	OIT Efficiencies and Consolidation Program priority growth.	9,800
Commerce & Economic Growth Commission		
P	Replenish Commerce Funds Transferred to OIT Technical shift between fund sources or between accounts.	350
GIA	Tourism Advertising and Promotion Program priority growth.	625
Science and Technology		
GIA	NJ Commission on Science and Technology -- Business Incubator Network Program priority growth.	630
GIA	Stem Cell Research Grants Program priority growth.	5,000
Office of Administrative Law		
DSS	Office of Administrative Law- Reduction Funding for this program is reduced in fiscal 2008.	(208)
Treasury-Municipal & County Aid		
SA	County Solid Waste Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(5,000)
P	Pensions Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(1,261)
SA	Cherry Hill Township - Library Debt Service Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(500)
SA	West Deptford Township - Diesel-Fired Electric Generator Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(200)
SA	Logan Township Sidewalk Improvements Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(110)
SA	Paulsboro Borough - Property Acquisition and Demolition Costs Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(50)

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Treasury	Amount
SA	South Jersey Port Corporation Contractual PILOT for Paulsboro and Gloucester County Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	700
PTRF	Debt Service - Pension Bonds Growth based on increased debt service costs.	827
PTRF	Municipal Retired Employees' Health Benefits (PRM) Trend projections indicate increased costs.	1,366
Treasury-Homestead Rebates		
PTRF	Senior/Disabled/Veterans Property Tax Deduction Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(2,100)
PTRG	Senior Tax Freeze Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	26,500
PTRG	Homestead Rebate for Tenants Program priority growth.	125,000
P	Homestead Property Tax Credit/Rebate for Homeowners Program priority growth.	1,068,712
Miscellaneous Higher Ed.		
GIA	Equipment Leasing Fund - Debt Service Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(4,581)
GIA	Dormitory Safety Trust Fund - Debt Service Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(288)
GIA	Higher Education Technology Bond - Debt Service Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(31)
GIA	Higher Education Facilities Trust - Debt Service Growth based on increased debt service costs.	61
P	Higher Education Capital Improvement Program - Debt Service Growth to offset loss of non-recurring resource.	10,549
Higher Ed - Indepen. Colleges & Oth		
GIA	Bloomfield College - Academic Center Legislative add not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(1,000)
GIA	Institute for Advanced Study, Discrete Mathematics and Computer Science Center Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(80)
GIA	Institute for Advanced Study, Park City Mathematics Institute Funding for this program is eliminated in fiscal 2008.	(80)
GIA	Independent Colleges and Universities Program priority growth.	954

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Treasury	Amount
Higher Ed - County Colleges		
SA	Supplemental Workforce Fund for Basic Skills - Aid to County Colleges Funding Offset This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(6,000)
P	Alternate Benefit Program Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(590)
P	Debt Service - Pension Bonds Growth based on increased debt service costs.	8
P	Pensions Trend projections indicate increased costs.	366
SA	County College Retired Employees' Health Benefit (PRM) Trend projections indicate increased costs.	551
PTRF	Chapter 12 Debt Service for County Colleges Growth based on increased debt service costs.	5,964
SA	County Colleges Operating Support Program priority growth.	7,631
Department		
P	General Obligation Debt Service Costs (DS) Growth based on increased debt service costs.	18,886
Office of Information Technology		
CC	Availability and Recovery Site (OARS) This program will be totally or partially supported by non-state resources in fiscal year 2008.	(6,500)
CC	Information Technology Capital Projects - Strengthening the Core Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(416)
CC	Garden State Network Security and Core Strengthening Program priority growth.	1,500
CC	Critical Facility Preservation Capital Funding Program priority growth.	2,000
CC	Data Storage and Infrastructure Program priority growth.	3,000
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		1,239,188
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		4,138,093

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Miscellaneous Commissions	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	1,408
Delaware River Basin Commission		
DSS	Delaware River Basin Commission Program priority growth.	36
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		36
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		1,444

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Inter-departmental	Amount
**	2007 Adjusted Appropriations	3,140,746
Employee Benefits		
P	Employee Benefit Negotiation Savings Containment of growth.	(106,113)
DSS	State Employees Health Benefits and State Social Security Tax Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(33,000)
P	Alternate Benefit Program Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(6,110)
P	Debt Service - Pension Bonds Growth based on increased debt service costs.	6,588
P	Health Benefits Fund (PRM) Trend projections indicate increased costs.	14,480
P	Pensions Trend projections indicate increased costs.	40,505
P	State Taxes (FICA, UI and TDI) Trend projections indicate increased costs.	43,675
P	State Health Benefits Fund for Active Employees Trend projections indicate increased costs.	118,665
Other Inter-departmental Accounts		
P	Interest on Short Term Notes Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(22,000)
DSS	OIT Line of Credit Maturation Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(1,032)
GIA	Business Employment Incentive Program - Debt Service Funding Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(302)
GIA	Municipal Rehabilitation Debt Service Costs Debt service savings due to bond refunding, interest earnings, or reduced costs.	(4)
GIA	Newark Performing Arts Center - Debt Service Growth based on increased debt service costs.	1
DSS	Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief Fund-Employer Contribution Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	68
GIA	BEIP Debt Service Costs Growth based on increased debt service costs.	1,681
GIA	Sports and Exposition Authority - Debt Service Growth based on increased debt service costs.	2,847
GIA	Liberty Science Center Growth based on increased debt service costs.	6,868

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Inter-departmental	Amount
Rentals and Utilities		
DSS	Fuel and Utilities Revised Need Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(22,840)
DSS	Supplemental for Tort Insurance Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(8,500)
DSS	Supplemental for Motor Vehicle Commission Building Rent Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(7,500)
DSS	Tort Insurance Claims Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(2,500)
DSS	Supplemental for Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(2,500)
DSS	Supplemental for N. Princeton and Marlboro Maintenance Costs Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.	(2,000)
DSS	Casualty Insurance Premiums Reduction based on actual or projected utilization decrease or reduced costs.	(929)
DSS	Constrain Lighting Hours to Save on Energy Costs Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(250)
DSS	EDA Debt Service Costs Growth based on increased debt service costs.	45
DSS	Central Household and Security Costs Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	330
DSS	Property Insurance Premiums Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	707
DSS	Implementation of Prevailing Wage Legislation Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	2,133
DSS	Line of Credit Debt Service - Ancora Renovations Growth based on increased debt service costs.	3,250
DSS	Rent Costs for Current and New Leases Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	4,399
DSS	Other Debt Service Leases and Tax Payments - Greystone Facility Growth based on increased debt service costs.	4,514
DSS	Increase in Rates for Electricity and Natural Gas Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	5,100

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Inter-departmental	Amount
Salary & Other Benefits (Adjustmts)		
DSS	Salary Program Management Efficiencies Program costs will be reduced through operational efficiencies.	(25,000)
GIA	Salary Program - Senior Public Colleges and Universities Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	11,047
DSS	Employee Contract 3% COLA Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	68,350
P	Salary Increases - State Employees Growth mandated by statute, court decision, contract or entitlement program inflation or utilization increase.	169,495
Department		
CC	HVAC and Roof Repairs at the Document Control Center Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(2,400)
CC	Capital Complex Security System Upgrades Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(1,500)
CC	Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(1,000)
CC	Hazardous Material Removal Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(500)
CC	DCA Fire Code Compliance Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(225)
CC	Energy Upgrades Reduction of one-time or other non-recurring costs.	(200)
CC	Fire Code Remediation Study One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	200
CC	Planetarium Dome Sealant and Painting One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	250
CC	Water infiltration One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	285
CC	Replace Audiovisual Equipment Thomas Edison State College One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	360
CC	ADA-Physical and Programmatic Compliance One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	1,000
CC	Hazardous Materials - Statewide One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	1,975
CC	Capital Complex Security System Upgrade/Replacement One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	2,000

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Major Agencies

Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation

(\$ in Thousands)

IPB Fund	Inter-departmental	Amount
CC	Tenant Fit-Up One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	2,500
CC	Building Authority Debt Service Costs Growth based on increased debt service costs.	6,536
CC	Roof Replacements - Statewide One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	7,000
CC	Energy Efficiency - Statewide Projects One-time capital improvement funding to support administration initiatives.	10,000
CC	Garden State Preservation Trust Program priority growth.	25,000
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		<hr/> 315,449
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		<hr/> 3,456,195 <hr/>

<p>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</p> <p>Major Agencies</p> <p>Fiscal 2007 Adjusted Appropriation to Fiscal 2008 Appropriation</p> <p>(\$ in Thousands)</p>

IPB Fund	Judiciary	Amount
** 2007 Adjusted Appropriations		597,398
Department		
DSS NJKids		(3,000)
Supplemental not continued in fiscal year 2008.		
TOTAL FISCAL 2008 REDUCTIONS/INCREASES		(3,000)
FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION		594,398
GRAND TOTAL -- FISCAL 2008 APPROPRIATION (Excludes Federal Funds)		33,470,914

Appendix



GOVERNOR'S FEBRUARY BUDGET MESSAGE

**Budget Address of Governor Jon S. Corzine
Transmitted to the Second Annual Session
of the Two Hundred and Twelfth Legislature
Assembly Chambers, February 22, 2007**

Good morning.

Thank you, President Codey and Speaker Roberts for allowing me to deliver my address five days early. After last year, we can probably use the extra time.

I'd like to start today with a simple thank you to all the members of the Legislature – and to the retiring members in particular. The last 15 months have had their moments. We have dealt with a lot. I think we all know there's more to do – a lot more. And I'll talk about that in a moment.

But let's get to the budget. As you know, a budget is more than just a set of numbers. It touches on every aspect of every life in our state. It's inevitable that when we talk about the budget we talk about the challenges people face.

But amidst all the fiscal terms – unfunded liabilities, structural deficits, and monetization – let's not lose sight of why budgets matter. They matter because they impact peoples' lives – today, tomorrow, and far into the future.

That said, the proposal I will present next week is a very good budget for the people of New Jersey. It confirms the Legislature's and my commitment to meaningful property tax relief. It does this in the context of the fiscal principles we established and fought for last year. It's financially disciplined and restrained. It's responsibly balanced with honest numbers. We don't rely on any strategies that mortgage our future.

It's the first budget in six years with no new taxes or tax increases. In fact, the only tax change proposed is a tax cut – a progressive cut for almost 300,000 working families.

This budget provides the largest increase in direct property tax relief in New Jersey history and the first real increase in school and municipal aid in a number of years. Finally, this budget preserves the safety net for the most vulnerable in our society – our seniors, the poor, the mentally ill, and the physically disabled.

After last year, some might label this budget boring. I suspect that nowadays in Trenton, boring's not such a bad thing. So, let me quickly review the numbers.

First and foremost, this is a property tax relief budget. The credit program is fully funded. 1.9 million of 2 million property taxpayers will receive an average of \$1,000 in relief – \$750 of which is new money. Half a million tenants will see their \$75 checks increased to as high as \$350.

Year over year, there's \$580 million more in aid to education. For the first time in many years, aid to every single school district will be increased. New aid will be dedicated toward educational priorities that focus on the individual needs of children. In particular, non-Abbott communities with high concentrations of children living in poverty will receive more funding. And there are new incentives for full day kindergarten and expanded pre-school. Our focus on individual children is conceptually consistent with the new funding formula being developed for the fiscal 2009 budget.

Finally, for the first time in three years, there will be an across-the-board two percent increase in municipal aid. Over 80 percent – or more than \$1.8 billion – of all new spending in this budget reflects our mutual efforts to provide more property tax relief and more aid to schools and local governments.

The overwhelming majority of the remaining new spending is driven by the cumulative impact of obligations created over the last 15 years.

Specifically, the budget contains \$730 million more than last year to meet healthcare costs for state workers and retirees, contractual salary increases, court-ordered Abbott and child welfare funding and Medicaid increases, federal mandates, or offsets to federal cutbacks.

Reflecting fiscal realities, this budget regrettably has few new initiatives – although the painful spending cuts we saw last year are limited. I must say, it's frustrating to have so few financial resources to invest in our future. I didn't run for public office to be a number cruncher, or to play scrooge. Like so many of you, I sought to serve because I care passionately about making New Jersey a better place for our families and communities.

So recognizing the constraints, I've made an allowance of roughly \$100 million for new initiatives that will have both short- and long-term paybacks:

- There is \$9 million for the new comptroller's office to root out waste, prevent fraud and reduce spending;
- There is \$20 million for a consolidation fund to provide meaningful incentives for schools and local governments to share services and reduce costs, an idea promoted by Speaker Roberts;
- There is \$10 million for stem cell research grants – and \$5 million for autism;
- And finally, as part of a broader anti-poverty initiative, we are seeking \$64 million to raise the threshold to \$40,000 for Earned Income Tax Credits. Today, New Jersey cuts off EITC eligibility at \$20,000.

This change will mean almost 300,000 working families will receive a double tax cut – one from New Jersey and the other from Washington. Considering our tough budget last year, I'm very pleased we could fund these modest, but important, initiatives.

Still, I'm almost embarrassed to highlight them because they are a fraction of what really should be done. So let me summarize the spending. In short, almost 50 cents of every dollar in this \$33 billion budget goes to property tax relief. That's a total of \$16.6 billion. Overall spending is up 7.2 percent from last year – or \$2.2 billion. However, setting aside the growth in property tax relief and the increases in

school and municipal aid, spending is up a mere 2 percent, year over year. Let me repeat – less than two percent.

Now, let me break down and explain how we pay for this net \$2.2 billion in new spending. First, \$665 million is a non-recurring use of the dedicated fiscal 2007 half penny. We've benefited from two years of value in this budget – which I accept will be an issue in fiscal 2009.

Second, \$670 million is a result of stronger fiscal 2007 revenues – coupled with spending restraints and efficiencies that built up surplus. This came from a lot of hard work. Four hundred – or one-half – of all political appointees were eliminated; the headcount was reduced by 1,300 across government even as we added staff for Homeland Security, Children and Families, and the Public Advocate. Technology improvements paid dividends; new furniture and office space purchases were suspended.

Travel and promotions were, and still are, frozen; 1,200 state cars were auctioned; and energy conservation achieved savings. All these actions have lowered the cost of doing business, and will be pursued vigorously in the '08 cycle.

Third, an additional \$150 million was saved through better management of state debt, minor spending reductions, and initiatives like improved debt collection. Finally, our '08 budget includes almost \$750 million projected revenue growth as a result of strong economic expansion. Growing our revenue base is part of our long-term strategy to stabilize the state's finances. It's also fundamental to our economic objectives.

It's why we are giving so much focus to creating a better business climate. Although we're far from taking a victory lap, we have had some great wins. Campbell's Soup, Bayer Pharmaceutical, Unilever, Citigroup and Verizon are all making significant New Jersey expansions with good, high-paying jobs. And there are others in the pipeline.

So that's the budget outline. Most of it expected – \$33 billion spent, \$33 billion raised. Those are the facts – so let's talk about the future. The real news of this budget isn't what's in it but rather what's not, and what will never be in future budgets unless, together,

we do something to further restructure the state's finances.

Spending for individuals with mental illness and developmental disabilities is up, but only a fraction of what is truly needed to provide proper care and housing. Just consider the tragedies at Ancora in the last six months. Autism rates among children in New Jersey appear to be the highest in the nation, but we've only touched the surface of the necessary response.

Hospitals are treating more and more of the uninsured, but we haven't been able to increase charity care funding. In fact, the only items that are fully funded are mandatory costs over which we have little discretion.

The constant focus on short-term priorities without consideration of long-term costs has led to financial decisions that hang over the state today, tomorrow, and far into the future. We must break with the patterns of the past. To do that, we need to build greater public confidence in the actions of government – especially when it comes to transparency and accountability of the purse strings. We have tough choices coming, and the public needs to trust that we are working for them – not ourselves, not our friends, not for anyone else.

We have to openly debate and defend our priorities, choices, and decisions. And to be more precise, we have to put an end to the midnight spending sprees. I applaud President Codey for the steps he has proposed to bring greater openness to the budgetary process. To reinforce those efforts, I am sending a letter today to the legislative leadership of both parties, outlining further steps to build public accountability – including in the executive branch.

Specifically, the Legislature's proposed budget should be available for public review seven days prior to final passage. In addition, the executive branch needs three days after passage to allow for a thorough review. And, finally, treasury will prepare a "Budget in Brief" that summarizes the enacted budget just as it does for the Governor's proposal, the public can see how we've appropriated their money. The Codey package of reforms plus my recommendations should be implemented this cycle. Together, let's open up the process.

Now, if our only objective was to meet the constitutional obligation to balance revenues and expenditures, our job would be hard, but not impossible. What is becoming impossible is to balance the budget consistent with the letter and the spirit of the constitution, meeting mandated and committed costs while still making necessary investments for our future.

Let's examine history to see why. Right or wrong, in the '90s, the state issued bonds to fill an unfunded pension liability – and then took a 10-year holiday from making contributions. Right or wrong, in this decade, the state borrowed against the tobacco settlements to balance its operating budget.

Right or wrong, in both decades, the state provided employee benefit enhancements and undertook borrowing – for important things like school construction – without any means to finance the carrying costs or pay back our borrowed obligation. As a result of these kinds of decisions, the unfunded liability of today's pension system is nearly \$25 billion, and our unfunded healthcare liability approaches an incredible \$80 billion.

If that weren't bad enough, we remain one of only six states with a structural deficit after four and a half years of national economic expansion. And our debt burden, per capita, is the third highest in the nation. As serious as these financial challenges are, the problem goes beyond how money was raised, spent, or promised.

We are paying huge sums of money every year to meet court orders on Abbott and child welfare because responsibilities to the most vulnerable were long neglected. Not only have children suffered unnecessarily, our failure to invest appropriately has cost more in the long run than to have done it right in the first place. Unfortunately, I fear we are perilously close to additional court-ordered mandates.

Yes, we've started to wean ourselves off the gimmicks and borrowings that were used to meet the letter of our constitutional obligations. We've stopped the annual raid on the unemployment insurance fund. And we ended inappropriate bonding. Because of spending controls, the half penny, and fewer uses of one-shots, the structural deficit has been reduced – for the moment. But like Freddy Krueger, it'll be back.

Next year, we estimate we begin the budget season \$2.5 billion in the hole, give or take a few dollars.

This year, we're in the eye of the hurricane. But no one should let the calm of the '08 budget lull them into a false sense of security. Just look at the mandatory cost increases we face. In the next five years, total debt service will increase from \$2.7 billion to \$3.4 billion, assuming expected borrowing for school construction, open space, and stem cell research. Healthcare costs for state workers and retirees are projected to double – from \$1.4 billion to \$2.8 billion in five years. Post-retirement medical costs for teachers are expected to more than double – from \$750 million this year to \$1.8 billion in just five years.

Fortunately, people are living longer – that's a good thing. But it means pension liabilities are increasing faster. It also means that in five years, our required pension contribution will be \$3.3 billion instead of \$1.3 billion today.

Let's get real – there is no way to close the structural deficit with the avalanche of growing fixed costs that hang over the state. It's just not going to happen unless we change. So we have choices to make – tough choices. We can continue struggling every year – scraping by with duct tape and baling wire, and pulling together no frill, investment-free budgets. Or we can change course.

Keep in mind that we have one of the best performing public school systems in America; we have one of the most educated, best trained workforces; we have an expansive transportation and mass transit network; and, we have the highest median income in the nation. I could go on. But some future Governor isn't going to be able to make those statements if we choose a path of just "getting by."

If we want universal pre-K and kindergarten, where are the resources? If we want to build new schools and expand higher education facilities, where are the resources? If we want to build mass transit in South Jersey, where are the resources? If we want to revitalize brownfields, purchase open space, and ensure compensation for Highlands farmers, where are the resources? Again, I could go on. How can we do any of these when future revenues are already spoken for? We all have a vision for a brighter New

Jersey, but today we can't afford the investments to make our vision a reality.

To a large degree, this year's budget was decided well before I became governor. We need to make choices that will change old paradigms so that future budgets are not tied up in knots. One choice is to stand pat – just chip away at the structural deficit, and resign ourselves to a more limited future.

A second choice is to raise taxes – and there are a lot of unattractive options on this path that could well erode New Jersey's competitiveness and make our state less affordable. We could raise the top income tax rate even higher, we could push more middle-class families into higher tax brackets, we could expand the sales tax to professional services, or we could increase the gas tax. Need I go on?

If tax increases are the way, we can probably find an option or a series of options that can generate the revenue to make some, but not all of the investments we need; that's what we have done in the past. But I ask, what is the net effect? A third choice is to lay off thousands of state workers and dramatically cut services where no legal mandates exist. This means people who work in areas where the state has some "discretion" – healthcare personnel, prison guards, environmental officers, motor vehicle workers, and state police among others. Consider – every thousand workers laid off potentially saves \$50 million per year. So to fund \$500 million, we would need to lay off 10,000 workers. You get the math.

Or, we can search for other ways to raise the revenue needed to restructure the state's long-term finances. Some would suggest VLT's or Keno – and we're looking at them – but no one suggests these activities would solve the problem by themselves. So, we pretty much know the impact of more tax hikes or massive layoffs, and we can all handicap the likelihood of either happening.

The one option that is new and that we are now studying is asset monetization. It's something that has been implemented in other states and successfully around the globe. I think it's fair to say that most governmental entities across the country are examining its feasibility and appropriateness. The economic potential from restructuring the state's interest in our asset portfolio is too significant to

ignore whether that asset is the Turnpike, the lottery, naming rights, air rights, or whatever.

Potentially, asset monetization could reset the state's finances by dramatically reducing our debt burden, and consequently reducing debt service. Monetization could free up as much as a billion dollars or more in every year's budget – long into the future.

Just look at what debt service is doing to the state budget today. It consumes every dollar brought in from corporate taxes. We spend twice as much to pay investors as we do to support student aid, charity care, prescription drugs and parks combined. The debt service payments made every year could more than fund the universal health care initiative that I'm working on with Senator Vitale.

I know others are interested as well. Asset monetization gives us the potential to reduce our crushing debt burden – and meet New Jersey's long-term capital needs in a way no other alternative provides. Now let me be clear – borrowing to meet operating expenses is a terrible idea. And transferring an interest in a state asset to fund operating expenses is worse. And it is not under consideration.

What we have done under the guidance of Treasurer Abelow and Commissioner Kolluri is undertake a thorough and intellectually rigorous analysis of public-private partnership structures or public ownership options. Make no mistake – with any proposal, we would insist on protective conditions. If we can't ensure that the high standards of operations and maintenance will continue, we won't proceed. If we can't ensure public safety will be maintained, we won't proceed. If we can't ensure the state will maintain oversight in the governance of the asset, we won't proceed.

If we can't ensure that price increases will be predictable and reasonable, we won't proceed. Today, we're not ready with recommendations. When we are ready, we'll be back. We intend to give asset monetization, and all its derivatives, the same level of serious focus we've given to property tax relief and reform. To take this option off the table is to accept some combination of hand-to-mouth budgets without capital or social investments. Whatever choices we make, I think it's time for a new paradigm for the state's fiscal future. So that's the budget for 2008 and a perspective on our financial future.

But before I close, let me touch on some unfinished business. Yesterday, the state reached a tentative agreement with our public employees. The agreement reached is the result of the collective bargaining process – one I deeply respect. These were not easy negotiations – not by any stretch. But the outcome was a sea-change in public employee bargaining. I suspect that both sides found the outcome less than ideal. But bargaining requires give-and-take – and this agreement represents compromise on both sides. It creates a defined contribution pension plan for new state, municipal, and educational employees with earnings above \$97,000. We'll be the first state in the Northeast to make this change.

It also increases the retirement age for new employees to 60. Both of these changes only apply to new hires because existing hires have non-forfeitable rights that were obligated by court decisions and statute. The agreement calls for progressive healthcare contributions by state employees. It includes plan-design changes that should both benefit employees and cost the state less. Our public employees will make additional pension contributions. And the state will contribute at least \$1 billion to the pension fund for the next three years.

The agreement contains wage increases of 3% in each of years one and two of the contract – and 3.5% in years three and four. It also includes workplace and grievance rule changes, changes to pension governance and a more precise definition of “essential employees.” While the agreement will produce savings this year, the real benefits will be felt over the next two or three decades – long after all of us are gone – and will result in hundreds of millions of dollars of savings. Over the long run, this agreement will protect the stability and solvency of the benefit structure for taxpayers and public employees alike.

I want to acknowledge the goodwill and hard work of all our public employees – and thank those at the bargaining table who chose to make it happen. Our career employees serve our people well – and I commend them. I also want to thank Senator Scutari, Assemblywoman Pou and other members of the pension and health benefit committee who worked for months to frame the issues that led to this agreement.

Now, we all have to work together to turn these agreements into law, by revisiting the still pending

proposals from the special session. The same reforms that emerged from collective bargaining need to be applied to elected and appointed officials in a consistent and coherent manner.

It has always been my view that career employees were not the source of benefit abuses that have so infuriated the public. Applying these negotiated reforms across the board to all public officials and employees will eliminate most, if not all, of the most egregious abuses of the system.

Now that we have established a pension and benefit reform package, we have two additional topics to address. Each has been long debated and is well understood by the public. Dual office-holding is an obstacle to achieving the common good we all desire. I cannot tell you how strongly I feel about ending it – now.

To that end, I am pleased to announce that Speaker Roberts and President Codey have made a personal commitment that a ban on dual office-holding will be passed and sent to my desk before it's time to sign this budget. This is a reform that is long overdue – as

are bans on pay-to-play and wheeling. If we're truly serious about restoring the public's trust in government, about restoring their trust in us, it's time to act on these reforms sooner rather than later.

So let me close. The budget I present to you is in far better shape than it has been in years. There are no new taxes and no old gimmicks. There is more direct property tax relief than ever. Schools and local governments are finally receiving overdue aid. But when we look to the long-term, the situation is filled with challenges.

Now is the time to change the paradigm. Now is when we should decide to build the capacity to invest in New Jersey's future. We demonstrated on property taxes we can take on tough tasks and make progress. We must demonstrate on ethics that we can end the toxic mix of money and politics. The public has entrusted all of us to choose and chart a way forward.

A hero of my youth, Dag Hammarskjold, said it best: "Only he who keeps his eye fixed on the far horizon will find the right road." Let's stay focused on that far horizon, and let's find a path to a tomorrow that's worthy of a state as great as ours.

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE
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SESSION OF 2007

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