Revision of Title 44- Poor Law

Administration of Welfare Programs

Two main laws with confusingly similar names govern assistance to the needy in New Jersey. One, the “Work First New Jersey” act, N.J.S. 44:10-55 et seq, L. 1997, resulted from the federal “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996,” 42 U.S.C., Section 601, et seq, which established a federal block grant for temporary assistance for needy families and enabled the states to design their own welfare programs. This act replaced earlier programs including: aid to families with dependent children, general public assistance (GA), emergency assistance for recipients, and the Family Development Initiative. N.J.S. 44:10-58(b). The two main relief programs established by this act are Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) and General Assistance (GA). TANF is the successor to the federally funded categorical programs; GA is the continuation of municipal general public assistance for those people who do not fit within the categorical programs.

The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act, N.J.S. 44:8-107 et seq, L. 1997, the second main law, replaced the State’s General Public Assistance Law of 1947. The relationship between the two “Work First” laws is obfuscated by their statutory language. The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act seems to establish a general assistance program to “needy, single adults and couples without dependent children ….” N.J.S. 44:8-108. In fact, the act serves only to provide for municipal governance of the General Assistance program established by the other “Work First” act. A municipality may choose either to run the program itself or to cede authority to the county. In current practice, administration of the program is equally divided between municipal and county governance. The TANF program is administered by the county.

The provisions set out below only establish the local agencies bodies that administer the public assistance programs. In the next months, provisions establishing the programs will be drafted. These sections will follow the 1997 laws closely.

County Level

1–1. County agency

a. Every county shall have an agency to administer the state and federal welfare programs.

b. The agency shall have a staff in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

Source: New

Comment

Numerous existing provisions mandate the public policy of the State: “[E]very needy person shall … be entitled to receive such public assistance as may be appropriate ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-109). “The State
shall provide ... public assistance to the persons eligible therefore ....” (N.J.S. 44:8-114), “Immediate public assistance shall be rendered promptly to any needed person ....” (N.J.S. 44:8-120), et al.

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Note: The commissioner referred to in the statutes is the head of the Department of Human Services. This changed on January 13, 2004 when the Department of Labor replaced the Department of Human Services under Governor James E. McGreevey’s Reorganization Plan No. 001-2004. The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act, N.J.S. 44:8-107 et seq. L. 1997, does not explicitly come under the Reorganization Plan; for the purpose of the draft provision “commissioner” refers to whichever commissioner promulgated the rules and regulations concerning staffing.

1-2. Establishment of board to direct agency

A county that has not undergone charter reform pursuant to N.J.S. 40:41A. shall establish either a County Board of Social Services, or a County Welfare Board, to direct its agency’s program.


Comment
The beginning of the provision is new and reflects the decision in Am. Fed. State, Cty. Mun. Emp. v. Hudson Welfare Bd., 141 N.J. Super. 25, 34 (Ch. Div. 1976): the Optional County Charter Act, N.J.S. 40:41A-1 et seq., authorizes a county to abolish and reorganize its welfare board as long as the replacement provides the same functions as before. Six of New Jersey’s 21 counties have undergone charter reform. The proposed provision substitutes “program” for “welfare-house” in source provision 44:1-10 and acknowledges the 1979 provisions, 44:1-10.1 and 44:1-10.2, which allow a name change for the board, and eliminate the need for stating that wherever one name appears it shall mean the other as well.

1-3. Membership of board

The county shall appoint between five and seven persons who reside in the county to be members of the agency board. An agency board member may hold another office.

Two members of the county government, and the county adjuster, unless the county adjuster is an employee of the agency board, in addition to the five to seven appointees, shall be ex officio members of the agency board.

Source: 44:1-11.

Comment
This provision streamlines the source provision.
1-4. Term; vacancies; compensation and expenses

Members shall serve for five years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term only. Members shall not receive payment for their services but shall be reimbursed for their expenses.


Comment
This provision is substantively like the source provisions.

1-5. Funding; annual report

All board expenditures shall be subject to approval by the county government.

The agency board annually shall report to the county government. The report shall include, but need not be limited to, information about financial management, expenditures, other operations of the program, the number of persons the program serves, and recommendations.

Source: 44:1-20, 44:1-23.

Comment
Subsection (a) is substantially identical to its source, 44:1-20. Subsection (b) follows its source, 44:1-23, but allows inclusion of unenumerated information.

Municipal Level

2-1. Municipal agency

Each municipality that has not transferred its public assistance responsibilities to the county welfare agency shall have an agency to conduct its welfare program.


Comment
Archaic provisions remain in Title 44 regarding appointment (N.J.S. 44:1-73) and abolishment (N.J.S. 44:1-73.1) of municipal overseers of the poor. The draft provision takes into account the 1995 law, N.J.S. 44:8-145.1, which allows a municipality in agreement with its county to transfer its financial and operational responsibility for the administration of the “Work First Jersey New Jersey Public Assistance Act” (hereafter WFNJ-PA) to the county agency. The municipal agency is then abolished.

2-2. Municipal Director; term, vacancy

The Municipal Director of Welfare shall be appointed to hold office for five years.

In case of a vacancy, a temporary acting Director may be appointed to serve for up to ninety days.

Source: 44:1-74, 44:8-117.

Comment
This provision is combines and streamlines the sources.
2-3. Staff of municipal agency

A municipality shall determine the staffing levels for its welfare agency. All staff shall have the qualifications require by State regulations.

Source: 44:8-117.1.

Comment

The source provision refers to the WFNJ-GA of 1997. The draft allows staffing for all welfare functions performed by the agency.
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Source: 44:1-11.

Comment

This provision streamlines the source provision.
1-4. Term; vacancies; compensation and expenses

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Comment
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Comment
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2-3. Staff of municipal agency

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Revision of Title 44- Poor Law

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The provisions set out below only establish the local agencies bodies that administer the public assistance programs. In the next months, provisions establishing the programs will be drafted. These sections will follow the 1997 laws closely.

County Level

1–1. County agency

a. Every county shall have an agency to administer the state and federal welfare programs.

b. The agency shall have a staff in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

Source: New

Comment

Numerous existing provisions mandate the public policy of the State: “[E]very needy person shall … be entitled to receive such public assistance as may be appropriate ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-109), “The State
The federal “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996,” 42 U.S.C. Sect. 601 et seq, “establishes the federal block grant for temporary assistance for needy families and provides the opportunity for a state to establish and design its own welfare program ….” (N.J.S. 44:10-56, L. 1997, c. 38, Sect. 2, amended by L. 2004, c. 130, Sect. 117) Pursuant to the federal law, New Jersey adopted its “Work First New Jersey Act” in 1997, N.J.S. 44:10-55, which replaced the earlier aid/assistance to dependent children laws. It provides that “The county agency shall be responsible for implementing the Work First New Jersey program in accordance with regulations adopted by the commissioner and ensuring that all eligible persons residing in the county have access to benefits ….” N.J.S. 44:10-73(a). The Act further states that “The commissioner shall allocate among the counties the federal funding available for administrative costs from the federal block grant funds for temporary assistance for needy families provided to New Jersey ….” N.J.S. 44:10-74(a). These and other references are scattered throughout Title 44. The draft provision states explicitly at the outset that the county level is responsible for administering federal and state funds.

Note: The commissioner referred to in the statutes is the head of the Department of Human Services. This changed on January 13, 2004 when the Department of Labor replaced the Department of Human Services under Governor James E. McGreevey’s Reorganization Plan No. 001-2004. The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act, N.J.S. 44:8-107 et seq, L. 1997, does not explicitly come under the Reorganization Plan; for the purpose of the draft provision “commissioner” refers to whichever commissioner promulgated the rules and regulations concerning staffing.

1-2. Establishment of board to direct agency

A county that has not undergone charter reform pursuant to N.J.S. 40:41A. shall establish either a County Board of Social Services, or a County Welfare Board, to direct its agency’s program.


Comment

The beginning of the provision is new and reflects the decision in Am. Fed. State, Cty. Mun. Emp. v. Hudson Welfare Bd., 141 N.J. Super. 25, 34 (Ch. Div. 1976): the Optional County Charter Act, N.J.S. 40:41A-1 et seq., authorizes a county to abolish and reorganize its welfare board as long as the replacement provides the same functions as before. Six of New Jersey’s 21 counties have undergone charter reform. The proposed provision substitutes “program” for “welfare-house” in source provision 44:1-10 and acknowledges the 1979 provisions, 44:1-10.1 and 44:1-10.2, which allow a name change for the board, and eliminate the need for stating that wherever one name appears it shall mean the other as well.

1-3. Membership of board

The county shall appoint between five and seven persons who reside in the county to be members of the agency board. An agency board member may hold another office.

Two members of the county government, and the county adjuster, unless the county adjuster is an employee of the agency board, in addition to the five to seven appointees, shall be ex officio members of the agency board.

Source: 44:1-11.

Comment

This provision streamlines the source provision.
1-4. Term; vacancies; compensation and expenses

Members shall serve for five years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term only. Members shall not receive payment for their services but shall be reimbursed for their expenses.


Comment
This provision is substantively like the source provisions.

1-5. Funding; annual report

All board expenditures shall be subject to approval by the county government.

The agency board annually shall report to the county government. The report shall include, but need not be limited to, information about financial management, expenditures, other operations of the program, the number of persons the program serves, and recommendations.

Source: 44:1-20, 44:1-23.

Comment
Subsection (a) is substantially identical to its source, 44:1-20. Subsection (b) follows its source, 44:1-23, but allows inclusion of unenumerated information.

Municipal Level

2-1. Municipal agency

Each municipality that has not transferred its public assistance responsibilities to the county welfare agency shall have an agency to conduct its welfare program.


Comment
Archaic provisions remain in Title 44 regarding appointment (N.J.S. 44:1-73) and abolishment (N.J.S. 44:1-73.1) of municipal overseers of the poor. The draft provision takes into account the 1995 law, N.J.S. 44:8-145.1, which allows a municipality in agreement with its county to transfer its financial and operational responsibility for the administration of the “Work First Jersey New Jersey Public Assistance Act” (hereafter WFNJ-PA) to the county agency. The municipal agency is then abolished.

2-2. Municipal Director; term, vacancy

The Municipal Director of Welfare shall be appointed to hold office for five years.

In case of a vacancy, a temporary acting Director may be appointed to serve for up to ninety days.

Source: 44:1-74, 44:8-117.

Comment
This provision is combines and streamlines the sources.
2-3. Staff of municipal agency

A municipality shall determine the staffing levels for its welfare agency. All staff shall have the qualifications required by State regulations.

Source: 44:8-117.1.

Comment

The source provision refers to the WFNJ-GA of 1997. The draft allows staffing for all welfare functions performed by the agency.
Revision of Title 44 - Poor Law

Administration of Welfare Programs

Two main laws with confusingly similar names govern assistance to the needy in New Jersey. One, the “Work First New Jersey” act, N.J.S. 44:10-55 et seq, L. 1997, resulted from the federal “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996,” 42 U.S.C., Section 601, et seq, which established a federal block grant for temporary assistance for needy families and enabled the states to design their own welfare programs. This act replaced earlier programs including: aid to families with dependent children, general public assistance (GA), emergency assistance for recipients, and the Family Development Initiative. N.J.S. 44:10-58(b). The two main relief programs established by this act are Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) and General Assistance (GA). TANF is the successor to the federally funded categorical programs; GA is the continuation of municipal general public assistance for those people who do not fit within the categorical programs.

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a. Every county shall have an agency to administer the state and federal welfare programs.
b. The agency shall have a staff in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

Source: New

Comment
Numerous existing provisions mandate the public policy of the State: “[E]very needy person shall … be entitled to receive such public assistance as may be appropriate ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-109). “The State
shall provide … public assistance to the persons eligible therefore ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-114), “Immediate public assistance shall be rendered promptly to any needed person ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-120), et al.

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The beginning of the provision is new and reflects the decision in Am. Fed. State, Cty. Mun. Emp. v. Hudson Welfare Bd., 141 N.J. Super. 25, 34 (Ch. Div. 1976): the Optional County Charter Act, N.J.S. 40:41A-1 et seq., authorizes a county to abolish and reorganize its welfare board as long as the replacement provides the same functions as before. Six of New Jersey’s 21 counties have undergone charter reform. The proposed provision substitutes “program” for “welfare-house” in source provision 44:1-10 and acknowledges the 1979 provisions, 44:1-10.1 and 44:1-10.2, which allow a name change for the board, and eliminate the need for stating that wherever one name appears it shall mean the other as well.

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Source: 44:1-11.

Comment

This provision streamlines the source provision.
1-4. Term; vacancies; compensation and expenses

Members shall serve for five years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term only. Members shall not receive payment for their services but shall be reimbursed for their expenses.


Comment
This provision is substantively like the source provisions.

1-5. Funding; annual report

All board expenditures shall be subject to approval by the county government.

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Municipal Level

2-1. Municipal agency

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Comment
Archaic provisions remain in Title 44 regarding appointment (N.J.S. 44:1-73) and abolishment (N.J.S. 44:1-73.1) of municipal overseers of the poor. The draft provision takes into account the 1995 law, N.J.S. 44:8-145.1, which allows a municipality in agreement with its county to transfer its financial and operational responsibility for the administration of the “Work First Jersey New Jersey Public Assistance Act” (hereafter WFNJ-PA) to the county agency. The municipal agency is then abolished.

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In case of a vacancy, a temporary acting Director may be appointed to serve for up to ninety days.

Source: 44:1-74, 44:8-117.

Comment
This provision is combines and streamlines the sources.
2-3. **Staff of municipal agency**

A municipality shall determine the staffing levels for its welfare agency. All staff shall have the qualifications require by State regulations.

Source: 44:8-117.1.

Comment

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**County Level**

1–1. County agency

   a. Every county shall have an agency to administer the state and federal welfare programs.

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Comment

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Comment

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Revision of Title 44- Poor Law

Administration of Welfare Programs

Two main laws with confusingly similar names govern assistance to the needy in New Jersey. One, the “Work First New Jersey” act, N.J.S. 44:10-55 et seq, L. 1997, resulted from the federal “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996,” 42 U.S.C., Section 601, et seq, which established a federal block grant for temporary assistance for needy families and enabled the states to design their own welfare programs. This act replaced earlier programs including: aid to families with dependent children, general public assistance (GA), emergency assistance for recipients, and the Family Development Initiative. N.J.S. 44:10-58(b). The two main relief programs established by this act are Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) and General Assistance (GA). TANF is the successor to the federally funded categorical programs; GA is the continuation of municipal general public assistance for those people who do not fit within the categorical programs.

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shall provide ... public assistance to the persons eligible therefore ...” (N.J.S. 44:8-114), “Immediate public assistance shall be rendered promptly to any needed person ...” (N.J.S. 44:8-120), et al.

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Note: The commissioner referred to in the statutes is the head of the Department of Human Services. This changed on January 13, 2004 when the Department of Labor replaced the Department of Human Services under Governor James E. McGreevey’s Reorganization Plan No. 001-2004. The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act, N.J.S. 44:8-107 et seq, L. 1997, does not explicitly come under the Reorganization Plan; for the purpose of the draft provision “commissioner” refers to whichever commissioner promulgated the rules and regulations concerning staffing.

1-2. Establishment of board to direct agency

A county that has not undergone charter reform pursuant to N.J.S. 40:41A. shall establish either a County Board of Social Services, or a County Welfare Board, to direct its agency’s program.


Comment

The beginning of the provision is new and reflects the decision in Am. Fed. State, Cty. Mun. Emp. v. Hudson Welfare Bd., 141 N.J. Super. 25, 34 (Ch. Div. 1976): the Optional County Charter Act, N.J.S. 40:41A-1 et seq., authorizes a county to abolish and reorganize its welfare board as long as the replacement provides the same functions as before. Six of New Jersey’s 21 counties have undergone charter reform. The proposed provision substitutes “program” for “welfare-house” in source provision 44:1-10 and acknowledges the 1979 provisions, 44:1-10.1 and 44:1-10.2, which allow a name change for the board, and eliminate the need for stating that wherever one name appears it shall mean the other as well.

1-3. Membership of board

The county shall appoint between five and seven persons who reside in the county to be members of the agency board. An agency board member may hold another office.

Two members of the county government, and the county adjuster, unless the county adjuster is an employee of the agency board, in addition to the five to seven appointees, shall be ex officio members of the agency board.

Source: 44:1-11.

Comment

This provision streamlines the source provision.
1-4. Term; vacancies; compensation and expenses

Members shall serve for five years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term only. Members shall not receive payment for their services but shall be reimbursed for their expenses.


Comment
This provision is substantively like the source provisions.

1-5. Funding; annual report

All board expenditures shall be subject to approval by the county government.

The agency board annually shall report to the county government. The report shall include, but need not be limited to, information about financial management, expenditures, other operations of the program, the number of persons the program serves, and recommendations.

Source: 44:1-20, 44:1-23.

Comment
Subsection (a) is substantially identical to its source, 44:1-20. Subsection (b) follows its source, 44:1-23, but allows inclusion of unenumerated information.

Municipal Level

2-1. Municipal agency

Each municipality that has not transferred its public assistance responsibilities to the county welfare agency shall have an agency to conduct its welfare program.


Comment
Archaic provisions remain in Title 44 regarding appointment (N.J.S. 44:1-73) and abolishment (N.J.S. 44:1-73.1) of municipal overseers of the poor. The draft provision takes into account the 1995 law, N.J.S. 44:8-145.1, which allows a municipality in agreement with its county to transfer its financial and operational responsibility for the administration of the “Work First Jersey New Jersey Public Assistance Act” (hereafter WFNJ-PA) to the county agency. The municipal agency is then abolished.

2-2. Municipal Director; term, vacancy

The Municipal Director of Welfare shall be appointed to hold office for five years.

In case of a vacancy, a temporary acting Director may be appointed to serve for up to ninety days.

Source: 44:1-74, 44:8-117.

Comment
This provision is combines and streamlines the sources.
2-3. Staff of municipal agency

A municipality shall determine the staffing levels for its welfare agency. All staff shall have the qualifications require by State regulations.

Source: 44:8-117.1.

Comment
The source provision refers to the WFNJ-GA of 1997. The draft allows staffing for all welfare functions performed by the agency.
Revision of Title 44 - Poor Law

Administration of Welfare Programs

Two main laws with confusingly similar names govern assistance to the needy in New Jersey. One, the “Work First New Jersey” act, N.J.S. 44:10-55 et seq, L. 1997, resulted from the federal “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996,” 42 U.S.C., Section 601, et seq, which established a federal block grant for temporary assistance for needy families and enabled the states to design their own welfare programs. This act replaced earlier programs including: aid to families with dependent children, general public assistance (GA), emergency assistance for recipients, and the Family Development Initiative. N.J.S. 44:10-58(b). The two main relief programs established by this act are Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) and General Assistance (GA). TANF is the successor to the federally funded categorical programs; GA is the continuation of municipal general public assistance for those people who do not fit within the categorical programs.

The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act, N.J.S. 44:8-107 et seq, L. 1997, the second main law, replaced the State’s General Public Assistance Law of 1947. The relationship between the two “Work First” laws is obfuscated by their statutory language. The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act seems to establish a general assistance program to “needy, single adults and couples without dependent children ….” N.J.S. 44:8-108. In fact, the act serves only to provide for municipal governance of the General Assistance program established by the other “Work First” act. A municipality may choose either to run the program itself or to cede authority to the county. In current practice, administration of the program is equally divided between municipal and county governance. The TANF program is administered by the county.

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1–1. County agency

a. Every county shall have an agency to administer the state and federal welfare programs.

b. The agency shall have a staff in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

Source: New

Comment

Numerous existing provisions mandate the public policy of the State: “[E]very needy person shall … be entitled to receive such public assistance as may be appropriate ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-109). “The State
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Source: 44:1-11.

Comment
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shall provide … public assistance to the persons eligible therefore ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-114), “Immediate public assistance shall be rendered promptly to any needed person ….” (N.J.S. 44:8-120), et al.

The federal “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996,” 42 U.S.C. Sect. 601 et seq, “establishes the federal block grant for temporary assistance for needy families and provides the opportunity for a state to establish and design its own welfare program ….” (N.J.S. 44:10-56, L. 1997, c. 38, Sect. 2, amended by L. 2004, c. 130, Sect. 117) Pursuant to the federal law, New Jersey adopted its “Work First New Jersey Act” in 1997, N.J.S. 44:10-55, which replaced the earlier aid/assistance to dependent children laws. It provides that “The county agency shall be responsible for implementing the Work First New Jersey program in accordance with regulations adopted by the commissioner and ensuring that all eligible persons residing in the county have access to benefits ….” N.J.S. 44:10-73(a). The Act further states that “The commissioner shall allocate among the counties the federal funding available for administrative costs from the federal block grant funds for temporary assistance for needy families provided to New Jersey ….” N.J.S. 44:10-74(a). These and other references are scattered throughout Title 44. The draft provision states explicitly at the outset that the county level is responsible for administering federal and state funds.

Note: The commissioner referred to in the statutes is the head of the Department of Human Services. This changed on January 13, 2004 when the Department of Labor replaced the Department of Human Services under Governor James E. McGreevey’s Reorganization Plan No. 001-2004. The Work First New Jersey General Public Assistance Act, N.J.S. 44:8-107 et seq, L. 1997, does not explicitly come under the Reorganization Plan; for the purpose of the draft provision “commissioner” refers to whichever commissioner promulgated the rules and regulations concerning staffing.

1-2. Establishment of board to direct agency

A county that has not undergone charter reform pursuant to N.J.S. 40:41A. shall establish either a County Board of Social Services, or a County Welfare Board, to direct its agency’s program.


Comment

The beginning of the provision is new and reflects the decision in Am. Fed. State. Cty. Mun. Emp. v. Hudson Welfare Bd., 141 N.J. Super. 25, 34 (Ch. Div. 1976): the Optional County Charter Act, N.J.S. 40:41A-1 et seq., authorizes a county to abolish and reorganize its welfare board as long as the replacement provides the same functions as before. Six of New Jersey’s 21 counties have undergone charter reform. The proposed provision substitutes “program” for “welfare-house” in source provision 44:1-10 and acknowledges the 1979 provisions, 44:1-10.1 and 44:1-10.2, which allow a name change for the board, and eliminate the need for stating that wherever one name appears it shall mean the other as well.

1-3. Membership of board

The county shall appoint between five and seven persons who reside in the county to be members of the agency board. An agency board member may hold another office.

Two members of the county government, and the county adjuster, unless the county adjuster is an employee of the agency board, in addition to the five to seven appointees, shall be ex officio members of the agency board.

Source: 44:1-11.

Comment

This provision streamlines the source provision.
1-4. Term; vacancies; compensation and expenses

Members shall serve for five years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term only. Members shall not receive payment for their services but shall be reimbursed for their expenses.


Comment
This provision is substantively like the source provisions.

1-5. Funding; annual report

All board expenditures shall be subject to approval by the county government.

The agency board annually shall report to the county government. The report shall include, but need not be limited to, information about financial management, expenditures, other operations of the program, the number of persons the program serves, and recommendations.

Source: 44:1-20, 44:1-23.

Comment
Subsection (a) is substantially identical to its source, 44:1-20. Subsection (b) follows its source, 44:1-23, but allows inclusion of unenumerated information.

Municipal Level

2-1. Municipal agency

Each municipality that has not transferred its public assistance responsibilities to the county welfare agency shall have an agency to conduct its welfare program.


Comment
Archaic provisions remain in Title 44 regarding appointment (N.J.S. 44:1-73) and abolishment (N.J.S. 44:1-73.1) of municipal overseers of the poor. The draft provision takes into account the 1995 law, N.J.S. 44:8-145.1, which allows a municipality in agreement with its county to transfer its financial and operational responsibility for the administration of the “Work First Jersey New Jersey Public Assistance Act” (hereafter WFNJ-PA) to the county agency. The municipal agency is then abolished.

2-2. Municipal Director; term, vacancy

The Municipal Director of Welfare shall be appointed to hold office for five years.

In case of a vacancy, a temporary acting Director may be appointed to serve for up to ninety days.

Source: 44:1-74, 44:8-117.

Comment
This provision is combines and streamlines the sources.
2-3. Staff of municipal agency

A municipality shall determine the staffing levels for its welfare agency. All staff shall have the qualifications required by State regulations.

Source: 44:8-117.1.

Comment

The source provision refers to the WFNJ-GA of 1997. The draft allows staffing for all welfare functions performed by the agency.