

(g) In order to ensure that reports submitted are compatible with the Motor Vehicle Commission’s information system, insurers shall transmit reports of information required by the Chief Administrator pursuant to this section in accordance with all of the Motor Vehicle Commission’s technical specifications.

13:18-6.5 Proof of insurance; submission of fictitious proof

(a) For purposes of section 50 of the FAIR Act (N.J.S.A. 17:33B-41), proof of motor vehicle liability insurance coverage shall consist of the original, copy, or electronic format of the following:

1. (No change.)
2. Evidence of a valid temporary insurance document issued in accordance with N.J.A.C. 11:3-6.5;
- 3.-7. (No change.)

(b) An owner may present proof of motor vehicle liability insurance coverage to the Commission by mail, electronic mail, fax, or in-person.

(c) (No change.)

13:18-6.6 Existence of “allowable circumstances”; avoidance of suspension; proof

(a) For purposes of section 50 of the FAIR Act (N.J.S.A. 17:33B-41), the Chief Administrator deems the existence of the following circumstances sufficient good cause to avoid the suspension of a vehicle registration after notice of cancellation of motor vehicle liability insurance has been received by the Commission:

1. (No change.)
2. The vehicle is inoperable or not in use. The owner must submit to the Commission a statement setting forth a description of the vehicle, including the vehicle identification number and registration plate number issued therefor, and the condition of the vehicle which makes it inoperable and/or setting forth the reason why the vehicle is not being used by the owner. The owner must also surrender to the Commission the registration certificate (including any duplicate registration certificate and family registration certificate), and registration plates for the vehicle;

3.-5. (No change.)

SUBCHAPTER 10. ADVERTISING ON COMMISSION EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, AND PROPERTY

13:18-10.1 General provisions

(a)-(c) (No change.)

(d) All advertisements shall require the prior written approval of the Chief Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Commission, and the contractor shall not use the State’s name, logos, images, or any data or results arising from this contract as a part of any commercial advertising without first obtaining prior written consent of the Director of the Department of the Treasury, Division of Purchase and Property and the Chief Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Commission. Advertisements shall not include the State’s or the Commission’s name, logos, images, or any data or results arising from an advertising contract as a part of any commercial advertising without first obtaining prior written approval.

(e)-(f) (No change.)

(g) In the event the advertiser fails to provide service in accordance with the contract for advertisement(s), the advertiser shall be considered in breach of contract and the advertisement(s) shall be immediately canceled in accordance with N.J.A.C. 17:12-4.

(h)-(k) (No change.)

SUBCHAPTER 11. ORGANIZATION OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION

13:18-11.1 Motor Vehicle Commission organizational structure

(a) The Motor Vehicle Commission consists of the *[Chairman]* *Chair* and Chief Administrator and such offices and other organizational units as allowed by law and as necessary to carry out the Commission’s statutory mandates. ***The executive unit is structured as deemed necessary by the Chair and Chief Administrator for the efficient functioning of the Commission.***

(b) The Motor Vehicle Commission has a Deputy Chief Administrator ***and a Chief of Staff***.

*(c) The Motor Vehicle Commission has four Deputy Administrators, as follows:

1. Deputy Administrator of Finance and Administration;
2. Deputy Administrator of Agency Services;
3. Deputy Administrator of Legal and Legislative Affairs; and
4. Deputy Administrator of Business and Compliance.]*

[(d)] *(c)* The Motor Vehicle Commission has *[15 directors]* ***Deputy Administrators overseeing organizational units***, as follows:

- *[1. Director of Performance Management;]*
- *[2.]* *1.* *[Director of]* Financial Management;
- *[3.]* *2.* *[Director of]* Human Resources;
- *[4.]* *3.* *[Director of]* Compliance and Safety;
- *[5.]* *4.* *[Director of]* Security, Investigations and Internal Audit;
- *[6.]* *5.* *[Director of]* Regulatory and *[Legislative]* ***Legal*** Affairs;
- *[7.]* *6.* *[Director of]* Communications;
- *[8.]* *7.* *[Director of]* Facilities and Support Services;
- *[9.]* *8.* *[Director of]* Business and Government Operations;
- *[10.]* *9.* *[Director of]* Agency Services;
- *[11. Director of Agency Support Services;]*
- *[12.]* *10.* *[Director of]* Information Technology;
- *[13.]* *11.* *[Director of]* Inspection Services;
- *[14.]* *12.* *[Director of]* Procurement; and
- *[15.]* *13.* *[Director of]* Customer Information and Advocacy.

TREASURY—GENERAL

(a)

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System

Readoption: N.J.A.C. 17:24

Proposed: March 5, 2018, at 50 N.J.R. 952(a).

Adopted: July 31, 2018, by Christopher Rein, Chief Technology Officer, New Jersey Office of Information Technology.

Filed: September 5, 2018, as R.2018 d.179, **without change**.

Authority: N.J.S.A. 52:17C-15.b.

Effective Date: September 5, 2018.

Expiration Date: September 5, 2025.

Summary of Public Comments and Agency Responses:

The proposed readoption of this chapter was published on March 5, 2018. Listed below are the two commenters that submitted written comments during the public comment period, which closed on May 4, 2018. Each comment is identified by the commenter’s number below.

(1) Corinne Orlando, Director Government Relations, American Heart Association

(2) Jean Public, affiliation and address unknown

1. COMMENT: The commenter advocates for requirements that all telecommunicators who provide dispatch receive training in high-quality telephone CPR (T-CPR). The training should utilize the most current nationally-recognized emergency cardiovascular care guidelines. It should also include instruction in recognition protocols for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, compression only CPR instruction for callers, and continuing education. (1)

RESPONSE: The New Jersey Office of Information Technology (NJOIT) believes that the current rule contained in N.J.A.C. 17:24-2.2 sufficiently address the commenter’s concern. Call takers and dispatchers that dispatch emergency medical services must be currently certified in CPR and emergency medical dispatch (EMD), following the approved medical guidecards, which utilize the most current guidelines.

2. COMMENT: The commenter suggests that the NJOIT urge the Department of Health to establish a procedure to monitor adherence to the training requirements recommended in Comment 1. (1)

RESPONSE: The NJOIT believes that the current rules contained in N.J.A.C. 17:24-1.3, Inspection, and 1.4, Enforcement, sufficiently address the commenter's concern.

3. COMMENT: The commenter reported that if you are along the Delaware River on Rt. 29 and call 9-1-1 you get Pennsylvania instead of New Jersey, when you are on a New Jersey highway that is wrong. (2)

RESPONSE: Unfortunately, 9-1-1 calls placed from wireless devices are not able at this time to be accurately routed to 9-1-1 centers based on the caller's physical location. Wireless 9-1-1 calls are routed to the 9-1-1 center where the cell site is physically located. It is a common occurrence to have a 9-1-1 call placed in a location that is in close proximity to State borders to be routed to an adjacent state from where the emergency is occurring, as illustrated in the example. As the commenter knows, Rt. 29 is directly across the Delaware River from Pennsylvania and it appears the 9-1-1 call was likely received on a cell tower situated in Pennsylvania and had to be transferred to New Jersey for action. The administrative rules being readopted have no applicability to this situation, only the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in partnership with the wireless carriers can require improvements in the technology used in the routing of wireless 9-1-1 calls.

4. COMMENT: The commenter suggests that the 9-1-1 system is fatally flawed in that the operators of the system are more involved in asking for endless information from those who call 9-1-1 than they are in getting the information on the drivers who represent a hazard to the New Jersey public. The operation of the system is fatally flawed. When you

have a telephone call-in or internet write-in you can always check who called and get information if necessary, but the important thing is to get that hazardous speeding driver and stop him or her before he or she kills him- or herself and others. (2)

RESPONSE: To accurately respond to emergency requests from a 9-1-1 caller, the most important piece of information the call taker must determine is the location, this is part of the mandated training each call taker receives, as required in the readopted rules, and the training requirements are appropriate at this time. It should be understood that location information that is available to a call taker from a wireless 9-1-1 call is not accurate enough to immediately dispatch first responders, at times the information displayed to the call taker may be several miles from the incident location, making the series of questions of utmost importance. The call taker does not have the information the commenter suggests from the internet or wireless carrier at his or her disposal, in fact, a 9-1-1 call from a wireless device does not provide the caller's name or address, at best, a call back number, if the phone has an active account with a provider.

Federal Standards Statement

The readopted rules do not impose standards that exceed any Federal law or standard, specifically 47 CFR 20.18 and the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999, Pub. L. 106-81.

Full text of the readopted rules can be found in the New Jersey Administrative Code at N.J.A.C. 17:24.