space with a less important mechanism for ensuring the most cost
general contractors through a competitive bidding process, the
impact at will have on the state budget. By estimating the use of
trades, I cannot support this will because of the adverse tax
will create and maintain jobs for skilled workers in the building
numerous economic development initiatives throughout the state that
commission of New Jersey's building trades and continues to pursue
Although this administration supports the hard-working skilled
and may lead to costly and unnecessary litigation.
contractor provisions which will make implementation difficult.
Significant lack of clarity and confusion, several contracts and
scope. In addition, this registration also suffers from a
concerned that the actual impact will be increased costs to the
estimating the costs associated with a general contractor. I am
reduce the price of maintenance projects on public buildings by
make permanent of this registration assert that the bill will
workers' interest benefit.
registration that the state will contribute toward the cost of those
craftsmen for in-house maintenance work must include a registration
lastly, the bill states that a contractor for the use of skilled
appropriately program approved by the N.J. Department of Labor.
aged craftsmen from area building trades who have completed an
the bill also establishes that such work may be performed by
building owner who such work is not required to be performed by
construction to perform routine building and facility maintenance
necessary, the agency may directly hire in-house maintenance
This bill provides that whenever a State agency deems it
report without my approval.
Jersey construction, I am returning Assembly Bill No. 2144 (Second
pursuant to Article V, section I, paragraph 14 of the New

To the General Assembly:

SECOND REPORT

ASSOCIATE BILL NO. 2144

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

March 14, 2011
Maintenance work pursuant to the direct hire process.

During the period that the worker is performing the in-house maintenance work pursuant to the direct hire process, the worker bears responsibility for the conduct of the maintenance work. Likewise, the State bears responsibility for any loss, injury, or damage resulting from the performance of such work. The State is deemed "employers" of the State, the State bears its share's liability for the acts or omissions of the worker. If this jurisdictionality also raises questions about the

Compensation coverage to such skilled craftsmen, certified contractors, temporary dispatchers, and workers, under a plan of group health insurance, disability benefits, and protections, such as integration regarding the State's responsibility to provide integration regarding the State's responsibility to provide coverage and the State. This ambiguity will undeniably invite a conflict between the section and the State. The ambiguity makes explicit reference to a "contract" between the same "employee" with "beneftizers" to be paid by the State, that same person along with "beneftizers" may be directly hired as "in-house independent contractor". The section 1 of the bill provides for independent contractor work on an employee as an employee of the State, or as an employee pursuant to the direct hire process. For example, it is not clear whether an independent contractor will perform maintenance work pursuant to the direct hire process without integration. Over the meaning of the term "beneftizers", it is also uncertain whether the bill can be implemented to take concrete measures to integrate the State from liability.

Executive Department
State of New Jersey
Chief counsel to the Governor

/s/ Jeffrey S. Chiesa

Attest:

[Seal]

Sincerely,

Governer

/s/ Chris Christie

Respectfully,

Executive Department

State of New Jersey