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criminal justice plan for New Jersey 1975

New Jersey
State Law
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State of New Jersey

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY

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February 19, 1975

TO: The Honorable Brendan T. Byrne, Governor of New Jersey; The Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; The Honorable Frank J. Dodd, President of the New Jersey Senate; The Honorable S. Howard Woodson, Speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly; and the Honorable Chief Executives of New Jersey's 567 municipalities and 21 counties.

This document represents the approved 1975 Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey which is prepared as part of the application for federal funds under the Crime Control Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-83, 87 Stat. 197) as administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration within the U.S. Department of Justice. Now in its seventh year of operation, this plan, prepared in its entirety by Agency staff, reflects the input received by the Agency from State and local criminal justice agencies as well as other officials.

The Plan reflects the updating of existing systems, outlines major needs and problems, and details proposals for meeting these needs and problems, and sets future goals.

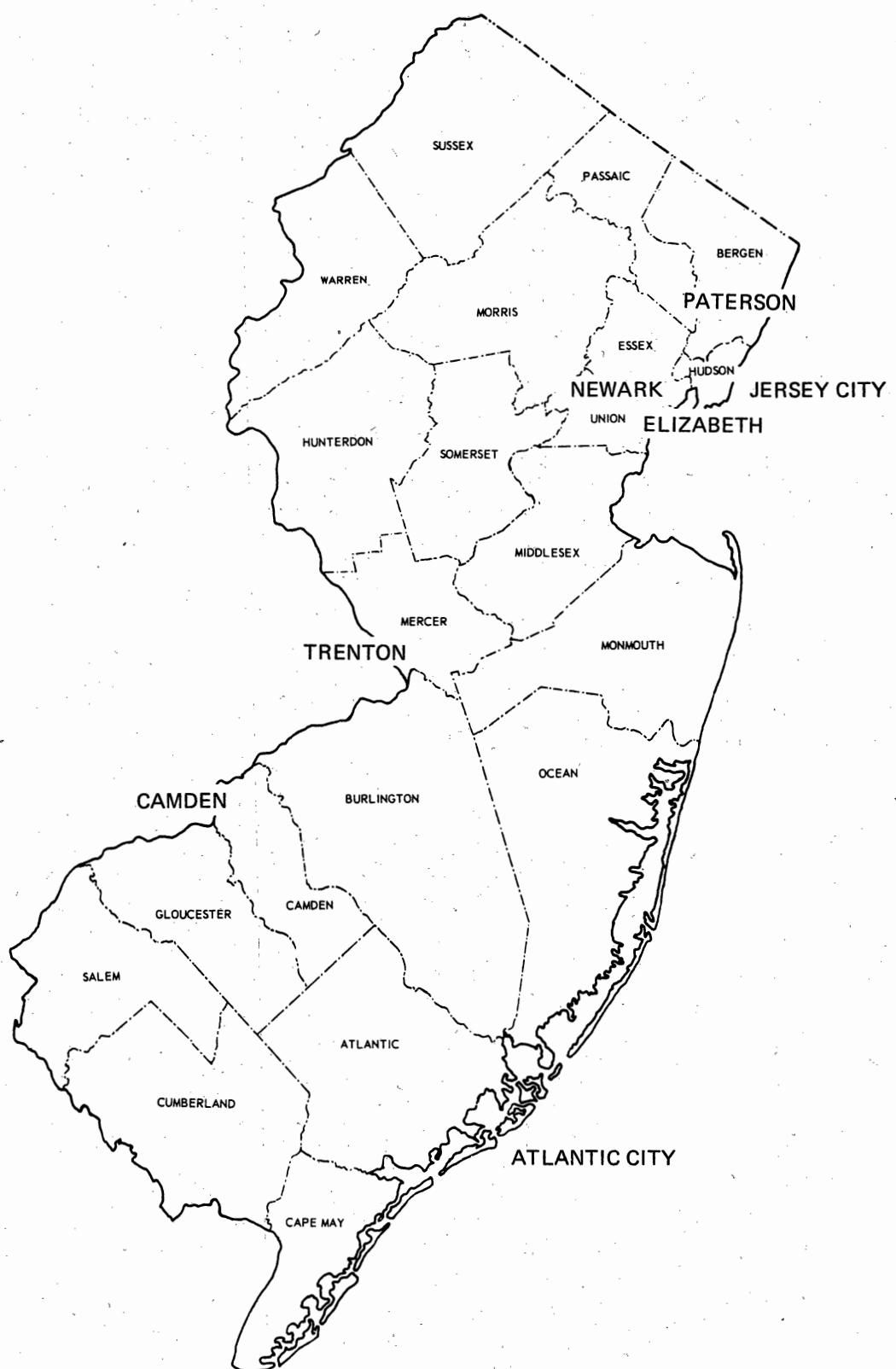
In addition to the foregoing officials, this document is also presented to officials of the criminal justice system of New Jersey in all its many branches, as well as to citizens engaged in prevention, juvenile work, and many other activities related to the broad field of criminal justice as defined by the Crime Control Act.

John J. Mullaney
Executive Director
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY



A

EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

In 1974, New Jersey had 594 law enforcement agencies. These included 461 full-time municipal police departments, 70 special part-time municipal police departments, 21 prosecutors' and 21 sheriffs' offices, two county police departments and eight county park police departments, the State Police and a number of other State agencies with some law enforcement responsibilities. Among the latter are: the New Jersey Marine Patrol, Division of Motor Vehicles, Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control and the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Descriptions of these and other agencies, including their available resources, are set out herein.

Municipal Law Enforcement

Since the turn of the century, the main base for law enforcement in New Jersey's 21 counties has been the organized police department. Using the definition of an organized police department as one that has one or more police officers on a full-time permanent basis, we find that New Jersey has 461 municipalities with organized police departments; 70 with special or non-organized police departments; and 37 with no local police departments. The size of a municipal police department and the degree of its diversification depends in part upon its population density and location in the State. In the smallest departments of five individuals or less, special officers must assist the regular force in patrol work at night and on weekends. While on duty, the special police officers have the full authority of regular police officers. They are appointed by the municipality's governing body on an annual or seasonal basis. Most of the State's nine one-man departments depend on special police officers, assistance from adjacent police agencies, and the New Jersey State Police if emergencies develop or special work is required. New Jersey Revised Statutes provide that the appointments of all prospective organized municipal officers are probationary or temporary until they complete a prescribed police training course at a school approved by the New Jersey Police Training Commission. The police

candidates are allowed a one-year period to complete the training course. This training is mandatory before the officer gains permanent status. New Jersey in 1973 had 18,041 municipal police employees, 16,068 of whom were sworn police officers. This represents an increase of five percent over 1972. The number of municipal police employees is 2.4 per 1,000 residents. New Jersey's six major cities had the highest police employment rate for the year with an average of 3.7 police employees for every 1,000 residents. The remaining population had a ratio of 2.2 per 1,000.

County Law Enforcement

In New Jersey the county is subordinate to the State, having no constitutional authority and no charter, and possessing only those powers granted to it by the New Jersey Legislature. Each county falls into one of six classes, depending upon its population and location.* The classification of New Jersey's 21 counties, as determined by the Legislature, is as follows:

- First class—more than 600,000 population (Bergen, Essex, Hudson)
- Second class—200,000 to 600,000 (Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic and Union)
- Third class—50,000 to 200,000 (Cumberland,

* These groupings are based on the 1970 census figures.

Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren)

- Fourth class—less than 50,000 and not bordering on the Atlantic Ocean (no counties fall within this class)
- Fifth class—bordering the Atlantic Ocean and with more than 100,000 population (Atlantic, Monmouth and Ocean)
- Sixth class—bordering the Atlantic and with less than 100,000 (Cape May)

The governing body in each county is the board of chosen freeholders; New Jersey is the only State still using this ancient title. The freeholder board operates like the commission form of government in a city, in that it has both legislative and executive powers. Thus, the same group that determines policy also implements it.

Office of the County Prosecutor—The chief legal and constitutional officer of the county is the prosecutor. He is aided by a legal staff and a force of detectives and investigators, all of whom are paid by the county. New Jersey's 21 county prosecutors are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the New Jersey State Senate to terms of five years (N.J.S.A. 2A:158-4). The responsibilities of county prosecutors' offices include (2A:158-5) detection, arrest, indictment and conviction of offenders. The prosecutor represents the State in appeals taken from convictions for disorderly conduct in the municipal court, as well as cases appealed to the United States District Court, United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

County Detectives and Investigators—In each of the counties the prosecutor may appoint a number of qualified persons as county detectives and investigators; the number is fixed by statute. Those appointed as detectives are classified under civil service in all but one county (Somerset). Investigators are unclassified and serve at the pleasure of the prosecutor. Both detectives and investigators possess all the powers, rights and obligations of police officers, constables and special deputy sheriffs in criminal matters.

County Sheriffs—The 21 county sheriffs are elected for three-year terms. The sheriff and his staff are authorized by statute (N.J.S.A. 2A:3-22) to serve writs and orders of the court within the county, and administer the county jail. In a few counties, the sheriff's office is actively involved in criminal matters (i.e., investigating bureaus). The number of employees in the sheriff's office is decided by the board of freeholders upon the sheriff's recommenda-

tion. Appointments and promotions are made from a civil service list, except in Somerset County which is not covered by civil service regulations.

County Police—There are presently two county police departments (Bergen and Hudson) in the State of New Jersey. The county police have legal enforcement powers and the authority to enforce resolutions or ordinances adopted by the county board of freeholders regarding the supervision and regulation of traffic on county roads. The county police can make criminal arrests in any part of the county in which they are appointed.

County Park Police—Eight New Jersey counties (Camden, Essex, Middlesex, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset and Union) maintain county park police departments to patrol county parklands. The county park police receive their appointments from the board of chosen freeholders, subject to civil service standards (except Somerset). The jurisdiction of the county park police is generally limited to the county park area. The chief and officers of the county park police have all of the powers conferred by law on police officers or constables in the enforcement of New Jersey state laws and the apprehension of violators. (N.J.S.A. 40:37-95.41, 40:37-155, 40:37-203, 40:37-262)

Campus Police—The responsibilities of campus security forces include directing traffic; providing access to buildings, ticketing illegally parked cars, accompanying payroll and generally overseeing student conduct. In the event of potential or threatened disorder, the security force notifies the college president who in turn contacts the police, since the campus security police are, for the most part, unarmed and ill-equipped to deal with civil disorder. State and county colleges recruit security personnel from civil service lists, while private colleges establish their own hiring practices and qualifications. In 1970, a law was enacted empowering the governing bodies of colleges and universities to appoint police to enforce the law on the campuses. Since these men and women have full police powers both on campus and on contiguous streets and highways, applications are filed with the chief of police of the municipality in which the college is located. In an instance where there is no full-time organized police department, or when the college is located in more than one municipality, application is filed with the Superintendent of State Police. The chief of police or the superintendent then investigates and determines the character and competency of the applicants and forwards approval or disapproval to the college. In August, 1973, the Rutgers University Campus Patrol

conducted a survey of State, county and private colleges and universities. The study revealed that of the 25 colleges responding, 11 appoint commissioned police officers for the maintenance of campus security.

State Law Enforcement

State Department of Law and Public Safety

The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Law and Public Safety, is the State's chief attorney. He is a constitutional officer, appointed for the term of the Governor, and enforces the provisions of the Constitution and all other State laws (N.J.S.A. 52:17A-4). He is responsible for the administration of eight major divisions, their boards and bureaus, and the State Racing Commission, Violent Crimes Compensation Board, Election Law Enforcement Commission and Executive Commission on Ethical Standards. By executive order, he chairs the Governing Board of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Through the Division of Criminal Justice, the Attorney General supervises the administration of the criminal laws in each of the 21 counties. While he maintains general supervision over the conduct of the Department's business through its executives and staff, the Attorney General personally undertakes a number of matters of particular concern to the State and the public interest.

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

Founded in 1921, the New Jersey State Police is a line-staff organization and one of eight divisions of the Department of Law and Public Safety. The Division is commanded by a superintendent and has a present authorized strength of 1,816 enlisted persons and over 816 civilians. During Fiscal 1975, the Division is operating on a budget of \$31.59 million which is supplemented by over \$2 million in federal and State funds for specific crime control programs. Primary areas of responsibility include:

Rural Policing—The State Police provides total law enforcement services to approximately 108 municipalities which have a combined population of 358,000 residents. In addition, 133 communities with a population of approximately 750,000 have police departments with between one and ten full-time officers that require part-time State Police support.

Patrol Activities—Patrols are conducted primarily as a deterrent to violators of criminal and traffic laws.

Patrol personnel respond to complaints and requests for police services and conduct investigations where required. Cooperation and assistance is provided to other law enforcement agencies in matters related to protection of persons and property and maintenance of public order. Tactical patrol units are utilized in areas of high accident or crime frequency. Support is given by the Helicopter Patrol Bureau which provides aerial coverage of established patrol routes.

Inter-Jurisdictional Crime Control—Investigations into activities that relate to organized crime, narcotics, arson, homicide, auto theft and official corruption are conducted throughout the State. This effort, which is for the most part covert in nature, seeks to reduce the illegal profit potential necessary for continued operations.

Communications Service—Through the Division's Communications Bureau, the law enforcement community of New Jersey is provided with an efficient communications network that is linked to other interstate agencies. This system provides instantaneous responses to inquiries concerning wanted persons and stolen cars or property. Criminal histories, available through manual searches of the fingerprint records, are provided to criminal justice agencies on a need-to-know basis. A rapid retrieval system for computer access is being implemented through programs funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Technical Services—The State Police provides the New Jersey criminal justice system and other governmental agencies with statewide technical and scientific services. Through the central laboratory in West Trenton and regional labs in Little Falls and Hammonton, expert examinations—and when required, court testimony—are provided in the fields of chemical and physical analysis, document-voiceprint, photography, composite drawing, ballistics, latent fingerprints and laundry-jewelry mark identification. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding has contributed to the expansion of the central laboratory and development of the regional labs. The Uniform Crime Reporting System expanded with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, provides the source of crime analysis for all of the State's 567 municipalities and provides those municipalities which have over 25,000 population with periodic reports on crime trends.

Other Services—The New Jersey Police Academy, operated by the State Police, conducts training courses for State, municipal and county police recruits and other full-time law enforcement per-

sonnel. In addition to basic training courses, courses are offered for in-service training, supervision, command, drug enforcement, criminal investigation, organized crime and management for police chiefs.

Through the Governmental Security Bureau, the State Police provides security to the Governor and his family, State Capitol buildings, legislative sessions, public hearings and gatherings within the State Capitol complex.

The Division of State Police also provides the services necessary for firearm registration and private detective and railroad police licensing.

As the largest law enforcement agency in the State, the Division is called upon to assist in handling major emergencies which include civil disturbances, prison disorders, floods and transportation disasters that cannot be handled by local authorities. Manpower is allocated on an immediate need basis.

DIVISION OF LAW

The Division of Law which is headed by the Attorney General and administered by him and the first assistant attorney general consists of 255 employees including a legal staff of more than 100 attorneys. In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 51:17-4(e) and 52:17A-11, the Attorney General is the sole legal advisor to all State officers, departments and agencies; represents them in all hearings or actions of any kind which may be brought for or against them in any court; interprets all statutes and legal documents; and inspects and approves contracts and titles. The bulk of these services is performed by the Division of Law. Additionally, the Division renders legal advice and representation to county boards of election and taxation.

The Division of Law has an assistant attorney general in charge of each of the three main legal functions of the Division; appeals, litigation and administrative agency advice. To insure that uniform, coordinated and independent legal advice is rendered to all State agencies and to insure proper management and control in the Division, a system of section supervision has been organized and refined. Eight sections have been established (Claims Services, Environmental Protection, Labor and Industry, Education and Public Employment, Financial, Consumer Protection, Institutions and Agencies, and Transportation). Each of the sections is headed by a chief who supervises the work of the attorneys in the section and who sees that all matters of significance are brought to the attention of the Attorney General or other appropriate supervisory personnel.

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The functions, responsibilities and powers of the Attorney General relating to the detection, enforcement and prosecution of the criminal business in the State are exercised through the Division of Criminal Justice pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act of 1970 (52:17B-99 et seq.).

The Division consults with and advises the 21 county prosecutors in matters relating to their official duties and maintains general supervision over them for effective and uniform enforcement of the criminal laws throughout the State. It conducts periodic evaluations of each county prosecutor's office; prosecutes the criminal business in the State for any county having no county prosecutor; initiates and presents investigations to the State Grand Jury; and supersedes the county prosecutor in any criminal matter as deemed appropriate by the Attorney General. The Division acts, also at the discretion of the Attorney General, for any county prosecutor in any and all criminal appeals and applications for post-conviction remedies; makes studies and surveys of the organization, procedures and methods of operation and administration of all law enforcement agencies within the State; provides general legal advice for the Division of State Police and certain other State agencies; and provides prosecutorial services for various State agencies which have criminal enforcement responsibilities.

The director establishes policy and exercises general supervision and control over all aspects of the Division's activities. An Internal Affairs Bureau within the director's office has been charged with the responsibility of providing general legal advice and services to the director and selected State agencies including the Division of State Police; coordinating the general administration of the Division; and providing the director with appropriate support in assigning, managing and analyzing the Division's workload. The Bureau has the responsibility for coordinating administration of all federally funded programs in the Division; serves as the liaison between the Department of Law and Public Safety and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and provides legal advice to the Attorney General with regard to the legal sufficiency of Departmental applications for State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds.

Organized Crime and Special Prosecutions Section —
This Section has primary responsibility for planning and implementing the Division's attack on organized crime and official corruption. It investigates and develops cases of statewide significance for presen-

tation to the State Grand Jury. This includes analyzing facts and marshaling evidence into a case format. The Section also conducts necessary legal research; structures cases by selecting defendants and charges; drafts indictments; selects and interviews witnesses; and makes certain witness immunity decisions.

This Section's personnel also draft and prepare all electronic surveillance applications, orders, authorizations, inventories and other legal documents through consultation with the appropriate State Police investigating unit and the Electronic Surveillance Unit of the State Police Intelligence Bureau.

Trial Section—The primary responsibility of the Trial Section is to try all indictments returned by the State Grand Jury. Additionally, the Section handles all cases wherein a county prosecutor has been superseded or in which the Attorney General is exercising the functions of a county prosecutor because of a vacancy. The Section also assigns trial attorneys and assumes responsibility for the disposition of specific criminal matters when a county prosecutor requests such assistance. In addition, the Section conducts intensive, practical training sessions for prosecutors and their assistants.

A State Enforcement Bureau has been established within the Section to provide, when appropriate, investigative and prosecutorial services for the handling of selected criminal and quasi-criminal matters including Bureau of Securities prosecutions, welfare fraud cases, cigarette and motor fuel tax cases as well as drunk driving and various other motor vehicle cases. The Bureau will in addition provide prosecutorial services for various State agencies charged with criminal or quasi-criminal enforcement responsibilities and handle appropriate federal and State civil cases. The Investigation Section of the Division has been abolished and its personnel, duties and responsibilities have been assigned to the State Enforcement Bureau.

The Civil Antitrust Bureau of the Trial Section has been reorganized and given separate status as the Antitrust Section. The Section pursues antitrust matters pursuant to the State and federal antitrust laws in order to protect the rights of consumers and prevent the development of monopolistic business activity within the State.

The Appellate Section—This Section performs a three-fold function within the Division. First, its staff handles appellate proceedings in the New Jersey and federal courts involving matters handled at the trial level by other sections of the Division, including those

which result from State Grand Jury indictments. Second, the Section is responsible for coordinating and providing assistance to the county prosecutors in the disposition of appeals. Through the resources of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Section will have by FY 1976 the capability to handle all of the criminal appeals generated by the State's 21 counties. The Section staff engages in periodic conferences with the various county prosecutors to analyze and coordinate their appellate needs. Finally, this Section has responsibility for all criminal appellate matters involving, as parties, the Attorney General and other designated State officers. (Federal and State provisions regarding certain aspects of the criminal law require that the Attorney General be given notice concerning the status of pending actions in which the State may have an interest. He then determines whether or not to intervene, either in his own behalf or as attorney for other State officers.) In addition to the foregoing, the Appellate Section maintains a "brief bank" to serve as a centralized information retrieval system for the Division and for all law enforcement personnel throughout the State. Members of the Appellate Section participate in various educational programs at the State's law schools and lecture regularly at the State Police Academy.

The Prosecutors' Supervisory Section—This Section maintains general supervision over the 21 county prosecutors to maintain effective and uniform enforcement of the criminal laws throughout the State. The Section conducts periodic evaluations of each prosecutor's office. In addition, the Section requires and examines annual reports from each of the county prosecutors covering such information as disposition of complaints, investigations and such other data as may be required by the Attorney General. This information is analyzed to elevate the quality and efficiency of criminal justice procedures in the State.

The Office of the State Medical Examiner provides personnel and facilities for toxicological and pathological services and personal assistance to county medical examiners in the investigation of deaths that occur under questionable circumstances. This includes the investigation of all violent deaths, whether homicidal, suicidal or accidental, and deaths related to disease resulting from employment or which might constitute a threat to the public health. The Office of the State Medical Examiner is located in Newark and is closely affiliated with the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. The laboratory is equipped to perform toxicological, chemical, histological and serological examinations

on all specimens submitted to the laboratory by county medical examiners. The State medical examiner provides general supervision to the county medical examiners. He performs autopsies, and also serves as an expert medical witness in many cases subject to judicial review. County medical examiners and their assistants are appointed by the county boards of chosen freeholders. An autopsy may be authorized by a county medical examiner or by the State medical examiner if, in his opinion, such autopsy is advisable and in the public interest. An autopsy may also be requested by an assignment judge of the Superior Court, the county prosecutor or the Attorney General. The total number of autopsies performed in medical examiner cases in 1973 was 5,507.

The Police Training Commission was created pursuant to Chapter 56, Laws of 1961, to administer the provisions of the Police Training Act. The Commission's activities are channeled through four bureaus which provide the following services:

- Training Services—administration of the mandatory basic training program for all newly appointed county and municipal police officers.
- Higher Educational Services—professionalization of the field of law enforcement through consultation and cooperation with colleges offering criminal justice degree programs as well as administration of the police scholarship program.
- Police Administrative Services—provision of direct assistance to New Jersey law enforcement agencies through management counseling, department-wide surveys and staff assistance studies.
- Field Services—inspection of training facilities to insure that agencies and individuals are in compliance with Commission rules and regulations.

The Commission staff consists of 33 employees, 22 of whom are classified as professionals. The professional staff is composed of police and educational personnel who have diversified backgrounds and academic credentials. The Commission's budget for the 1974-1975 Fiscal Year is \$414,149. During the Commission's last report year, 1973-1974, a total of 1,959 law enforcement officers were enrolled in 14 certified schools for basic training programs. From the Commission's inception to the present, 14,352 law enforcement officers have attended these schools. The Commission promulgates a standard curriculum of a minimum of 280 hours of instruction in the standard course of study at the 14 academies. All of the academies exceed the minimum requirement, the median being 410 hours

of instruction. The Commission certifies instructors and has established police libraries in each of the 21 counties as well as furnished audio-visual equipment to approved schools. It conducts police instructor training courses, distributes give-away training materials, publishes a monthly training publication and assists in curriculum development.

During the past year, the Commission's Police Administrative Services Bureau, which has received support from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, provided professional services for 51 New Jersey law enforcement agencies. These services included 23 department-wide surveys, eight staff assistance studies, 20 management counseling visits, one project involving the establishment of a new police department and one study of the feasibility of consolidating five police departments. In addition, four projects are currently in progress and 43 service requests from law enforcement agencies are pending. This Bureau publishes a quarterly police management bulletin.

In the fall of 1974, the Commission completed a report on the new penal code being considered by the New Jersey Legislature. A \$40,500 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant was designed to help establish a penal code retraining program for some 21,000 State, county and municipal police officers.

Project goals were to determine the best strategies for teaching the new penal code, cost factors for the teaching strategies and what agency or combination of agencies should be mandated the responsibility of administering the training program.

The Commission is utilizing a \$50,000 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant to implement and evaluate the findings of Project STAR (Systems Training Analysis of Requirements for Criminal Justice Personnel). In the past three years, this massive research endeavor undertaken by the states of California, Michigan, New Jersey and Texas has been administered by the American Justice Institute which assigned a full-time professional staff member to New Jersey. Training modules are rapidly approaching final stages of development. Professional personnel, no longer provided by the Institute, are now needed in New Jersey to implement these training modules. Goals of the program are:

- to review and determine the suitability of STAR training packages for statewide use;
- to assist criminal justice agencies in developing suitable programs for the training of personnel; and
- to develop phased stages of incorporation of STAR findings and training modules into existing programs.

Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement (CEILE)

Initially, it was agreed that the colleges would not duplicate the programs promulgated by the Police Training Commission but would offer a core of college level courses designed to prepare leaders for the criminal justice system. To accommodate this need, Ocean County College, Rider College and Rutgers University inaugurated associate degree programs in 1966. Since then, 19 additional programs have received the approval of the Department of Higher Education. As other colleges expressed an interest in criminal justice education, they were encouraged to work with one another in this effort. The New Jersey Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement (CEILE) was formed. It is composed of representatives from community colleges, public and private four-year colleges, the State University, the Police Training Commission, the Department of Higher Education and representatives of statewide law enforcement organizations. The Council's first goal was to develop a master plan for the State which would include guidelines insuring quality criminal justice educational programs. These guidelines were prepared in a document entitled, *A Plan for New Jersey Higher Education for Law Enforcement Personnel*.

Law Enforcement Education Advisory Committee (LEEAC)

On recommendation of CEILE, the Chancellor of Higher Education approved the formation of the Law Enforcement Education Advisory Committee (LEEAC) in February, 1969. Present membership includes representatives of the following institutions

and agencies: Rider College, Rutgers University, County College of Morris, Camden County College, William Paterson College, Police Training Commission, State Police, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Department of Higher Education, Policemen's Benevolent Association, Chiefs of Police, Office of the Public Defender, Administrative Office of the Courts and an at-large community representative.

LEEAC reviews all criminal justice programs submitted to the Department of Higher Education for approval. Curricula must generally adhere to the objectives outlined in the CEILE Plan. Since the inception of CEILE and LEEAC, attention has been focused on expanding existing services and implementing new ones in the criminal justice field. The Police Training Commission continued scholarship support for police officers who are in attendance at 29 colleges in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. A total of \$40,000 was awarded during 1973-1974. Thirty-two Commission scholarship holders were awarded baccalaureate and associate degrees. To date, 122 Commission scholarship recipients have received degrees. During the year, two additional four-year criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs were initiated at Jersey City State College and Rutgers University. This brings to six the number of colleges offering baccalaureate programs in law enforcement throughout the State, while 15 colleges offer associate degree programs. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding has been utilized to initiate and expand four of the baccalaureate programs. In addition, a School of Criminal Justice offering a masters level degree program commenced operation in the fall of 1974. Located in Newark, the school is part of Rutgers, the State University.

The following chart indicates the number of criminal justice students enrolled in each of the approved colleges during the 1973-74 academic year and their affiliation with the criminal justice system:

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW JERSEY

1973-1974 ACADEMIC YEAR

COLLEGE	STUDENTS	POLICE	CORRECTIONS	PRE-SERVICE	OTHER
Atlantic Community College	235	160	12	50	13
Bergen County College	400	221	10	154	15
Brookdale Community College	524	302	16	163	43
Burlington County College	115	29	10	32	44
Camden County College	400	210	2	185	3
County College of Morris	497	348	12	132	5
Cumberland County College	93	57	3	32	1
Essex County College	300	200	90	6	4
Glassboro State College	680	136	68	442	34
Gloucester County College	143	76	—	67	—
Jersey City State College	103	81	5	15	2
Kean College	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer County College	100	30	8	57	5
Middlesex County College	91	68	9	—	14
Monmouth College	—	—	—	—	—
Montclair State College	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean County College	186	85	11	60	30
Rider College	38	29	8	—	1
Rutgers University	346	295	14	22	15
Somerset County College	120	95	10	15	—
Stockton State College	200	113	2	82	3
Trenton State College	692	214	186	291	1
Union College	205	165	4	35	1
William Paterson College	848	410	13	260	165
Total	6316	3324	493	2100	399

THE NEW JERSEY ADJUDICATION SYSTEM

Under Article VI, Section 1 of the New Jersey Constitution (effective September 15, 1948) the State's judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, a Superior Court, county courts and inferior courts of limited jurisdiction. There are presently throughout New Jersey 21 county district courts, 21 surrogate courts, 21 juvenile and domestic relations courts and 524 municipal courts comprising, in the aggregate, the "inferior courts of limited jurisdiction" authorized by the Constitution.

The Courts in New Jersey

By the Constitution, the Chief Justice is the administrative head of all courts in the State. He carries out administrative rules adopted by the Supreme Court which govern all of New Jersey's courts and appoints an Administrative Director of the Courts who serves at his pleasure.

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides administrative assistance in three main areas; legal services to the courts and bar, coordination of probation services and fiscal management for the State judiciary. The Office provides in-service training for judges and supporting personnel (with the assistance of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding) as well as staff assistance to the several standing and special committees appointed by the Supreme Court and serves as secretariat for judicial conferences. It also gathers and interprets information concerning the status of litigation in the State courts, recommends adjustments to alleviate court congestion and prepares projections for the future needs of the judicial system. The Administrative Office of the Courts directs a number of federally funded programs through a Court Planning Service including a special Appellate Staff Court Project and a Judicial Management Information System. Recording services of the courts are also provided through court reporters and sound recording equipment.

The State provides accommodations for the Supreme Court and part of the Superior Court (Appellate Division and Chancery Division only) and the clerks thereof. The county is charged with providing court facilities for the Law Division of the Superior Court, the county court, the juvenile and domestic relations court and county district court as well as their support functions including probation services. A municipality having a municipal court must provide space for the court and any other service it requires.

By rule of court, the assignment judge designated by the Chief Justice is responsible for the adminis-

tration of civil and criminal justice in all courts in his region. He is subject to the direction of the Chief Justice in administrative matters. Each assignment judge is assisted by a trial court administrator. Provision is also made for designating presiding judges to be responsible for administering each multi-judge court within a region. The judge or presiding judge of the municipal court is the administrative head of that court. He is subject to the rules of the Supreme Court and the directives of the Chief Justice, the assignment judge and the administrative director.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices nominated and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The justices serve an initial term of seven years. Upon reappointment, they hold their offices during good behavior until they reach the mandatory retirement age of 70 years. The justices may retire at 65 if they meet service requirements. With the exception of the municipal court judges and justices of the Supreme Court themselves, the Chief Justice can temporarily assign all of the judges in the court system to sit in all courts. Under constitutional and statutory authority, the Supreme Court may also remove—for cause, any judge from judicial office.

SUPERIOR COURT

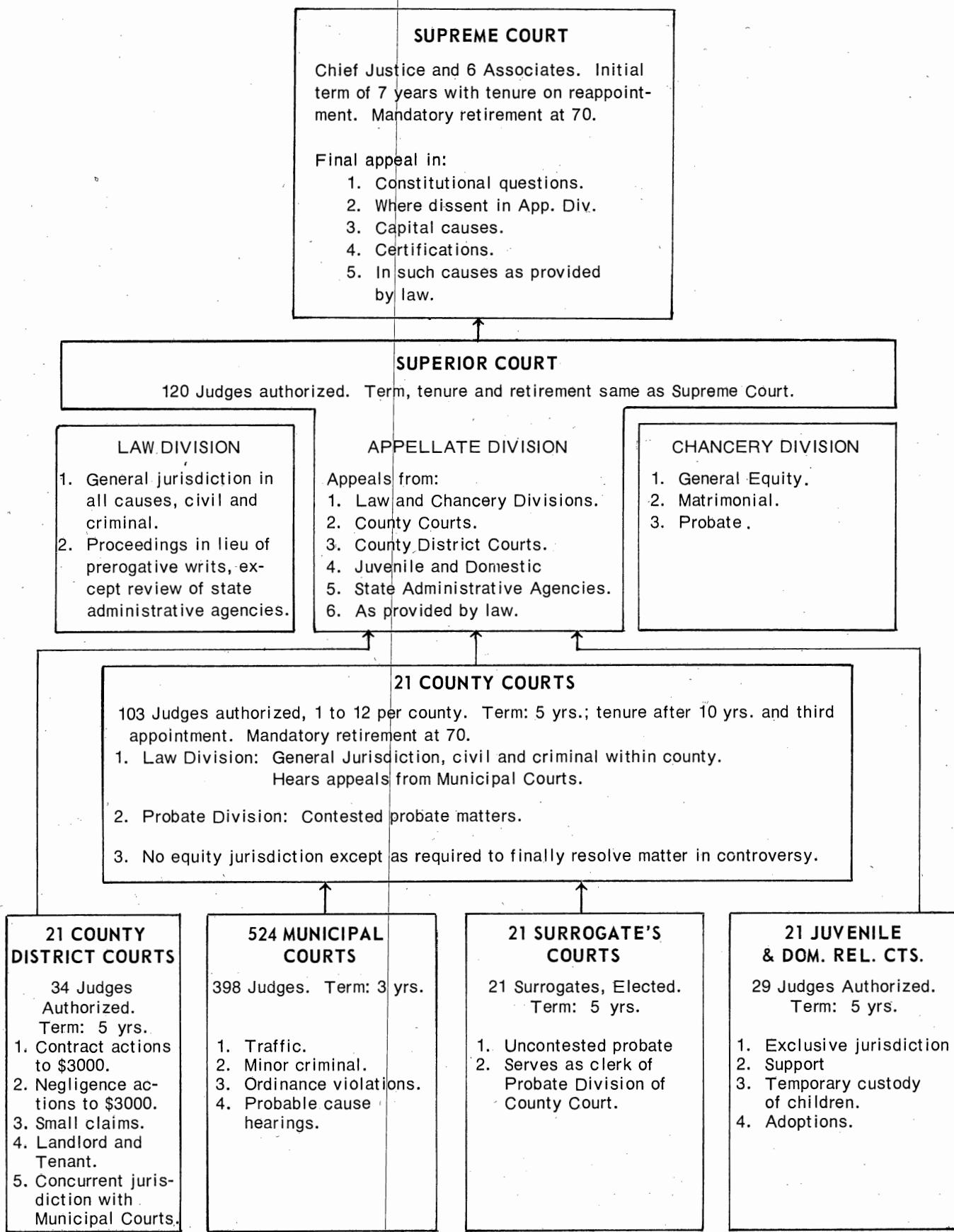
The Superior Court is divided into an Appellate Division, a Law Division and a Chancery Division.

The Appellate Division sits in parts with three judges each at Trenton and Newark. There are presently six parts. The court hears appeals from:

- The Law and Chancery Division of Superior Court;
- The county courts;
- County district courts (civil cases only);
- Juvenile and domestic relations courts.

It also hears appeals involving final determination of State administrative agencies, including proceedings in lieu of prerogative writs as provided by the rules of

NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM



As of August 31, 1973

↑ Shows court to which appeals are taken.

the Supreme Court and in such other causes as provided by law. **The Law Division** has general jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, and under the rules may hear actions filed in lieu of prerogative writs. **The Chancery Division** is divided into two parts; general equity and matrimonial. Both the Law Division and the Chancery Division may exercise the power and functions of each other's division, subject to the rules of the Supreme Court. The terms of appointment, tenure and retirement of judges of Superior Court are the same as accorded to Supreme Court Justices.

COUNTY COURT

The law divisions of the 21 county courts have general jurisdiction in their respective counties over civil and criminal matters which arise within the county. Equity power may be exercised when the jurisdiction of the court is involved to resolve the matter in controversy. Appellate jurisdiction is exercised on appeals from municipal courts within the county and as provided by statute.

The Probate Division has jurisdiction where probate is contested or where an interpretation is required on the terms of validity of a will which has been admitted to probate. By rule of court, it is mandatory that motions to suppress in criminal cases be brought to either Superior Court Law Division or County Court Law Division regardless of which court in the county has jurisdiction of the matter being tried or to be tried. There are presently 103 authorized county court judgeships. Judges serve five-year terms on nomination and appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of the New Jersey Senate. They attain tenure after ten years and third appointment. The county clerk is the clerk of the Law Division and the surrogate is the clerk of the Probate Division.

The surrogate, an elected official, also serves as clerk and judge of the Office of the Surrogate serving a five-year term at a salary that by law may be fixed by the county board of chosen freeholders. He has jurisdiction over wills submitted for probate, trusts, guardianships and administration of intestate estates. He may not, however, hear any contested matters.

INFERIOR COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

The juvenile and domestic relations court, county district court and municipal court are the three inferior courts presently in operation in New Jersey. Exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile matters is vested in the juvenile and domestic relations court. The court also has exclusive jurisdiction in Uniform

Support for Dependents Law complaints filed or received. Judgments by the court which provide for support and maintenance may be docketed in Superior Court thereby affecting property of the judgment debtor throughout the State. In addition, the juvenile and domestic relations court has concurrent jurisdiction with other courts relative to non-support, temporary custody of children and child abuse. If a juvenile is at least 16 and less than 18 years of age and is charged with an act considered indictable if committed by an adult, the juvenile may request that he be tried as an adult. The judge also may refer a juvenile case to the county prosecutor for criminal prosecution if the juvenile is 16 or 17 years of age and is a habitual offender, or if the offense charged is of a heinous nature requiring imposition of a sentence upon conviction for the welfare of society. There is a juvenile and domestic relations court in each of New Jersey's 21 counties. Twenty-nine judgeships presently are authorized for the juvenile and domestic relations court. The judges' salaries are fixed by statute and are paid by the county. They serve a five-year term on appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Each county has a county district court whose civil jurisdiction is limited to landlord and tenant cases, \$3,000 in contract actions, \$3,000 in negligence cases and \$200 in small claims cases. Criminal jurisdiction is concurrent with that exercised by the municipal court. Presently, there are 34 authorized county district court judgeships. Judges of the county district court are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the State Senate and serve a term of five years. Their salaries are fixed by statute and are paid by the county. Each municipality may by law establish a municipal court. The territorial jurisdiction of the court is limited to the area over which it presides, whether it be a single municipality or several municipalities, except in those cases covered by the Fish and Game Laws and offenses under Title 39 covering motor vehicles. Its criminal or penal jurisdiction is as follows:

- Violations of municipal ordinances;
- Violation of the "Disorderly Persons Laws," as the offenses may be defined in NJSA: 169-1 through 2A:171-12;
- Violation of the Poor Laws, Chs. 1 and 4 of Title 44, and NJSA 2A: 100-1, where the judge is an attorney, as required by the rules;
- Violation of Ch. 17 of Title 9, Children Bastardy Proceedings;
- Offenses of a lesser grade or degree than a mis-

- demeanor or as to which no indictment by a grand jury is required; and
- The specified offenses set forth in NJSA 2A:8-22 where the judge is an attorney and the one charged waives in writing indictment and trial by jury.

JUDGES

Constitutional provisions and State laws pertaining to judgeships are intended to provide for a qualified and competent judiciary having a large measure of political and economic independence. Supreme Court, Superior Court, county court, county district court and juvenile and domestic relations court judges must have been admitted to the New Jersey Bar for at least ten years prior to appointment. They are prohibited from holding other paying State or federal positions and they must resign from the bench if they become candidates for public office. The judges may not practice law or engage in any other gainful pursuit. The Constitution prohibits their salaries from being reduced during their terms.

Counsel Before The Court

PROSECUTION

The prosecutor is the chief law enforcement officer in his respective county. Each of New Jersey's 21 prosecutors is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the New Jersey State Senate for a term of five years. The county prosecutors' offices are responsible for criminal investigation, trial preparation and court presentation of indictments returned by the grand jury and special investigations. The county prosecutor's office investigates all serious crimes in conjunction with State and local police forces. A representative of the prosecutor's office can make arrests by accompanying other law enforcement officers or as the culmination of independent investigation and identification activities. Lesser offenses such as traffic violations and disorderly persons offenses are handled in municipal courts by municipal prosecutors. Except where a defendant has waived his right to indictment by a grand jury, all cases that are prosecuted are first presented to a grand jury. The prosecutor wields much discretionary power. Subject to the approval of the courts, he decides whether to conduct investigations and how thoroughly they are to be conducted; he decides whether to bring an alleged offender before a grand jury; he controls what evidence a grand jury hears; he may decide to reduce the charge to a lesser offense in return for a

plea of guilty (called "plea bargaining"); and he may decide under certain circumstances to ask a judge for permission to drop a case after a grand jury has returned an indictment.

For those reasons among others, Senate Bill No. 448 was enacted into law on February 9, 1970, creating full-time prosecutors in the nine most populous counties. This law, Ch. VI, Laws of 1970, was amended by Senate Bill No. 735 in May, 1972. The Act stipulates that prosecutors appointed on or after January 20, 1970, must devote full-time to the duties of office and not engage in the practice of law or other gainful employment. The Law as amended applies to prosecutors in counties of the first class (Bergen, Essex, Hudson); counties of the second class (Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Union); counties of the third class having a population in excess of 175,000 under the 1970 federal census (Somerset); and counties of the fifth class having a population in excess of 150,000 under the 1960 federal census (Atlantic, Monmouth). Prosecutors already in office in these counties on the effective date of the amendatory act may choose to devote their entire time to the duties of office by filing notice to the Governor, Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the clerk of the county board of chosen freeholders.

Full-time prosecutors receive the same annual salary as judges of the county courts. In counties where prosecutors devote full-time to the duties of the prosecutor's office, assistant prosecutors must also devote full-time to the duties of office.

The Attorney General administers the affairs of any of the 21 county prosecutor's offices where there is a vacancy in the office of the prosecutor; when the prosecutor requests his aid because of a conflict of interest; when an assignment judge or a grand jury requests his assistance; when the board of chosen freeholders requests the Attorney General to assume administration in the county; or at the Governor's written request. Whenever one of the aforementioned situations arises and the Attorney General is asked to supersede the county prosecutor, the prosecutor and his staff retain only those powers and responsibilities required of them by the Attorney General (Chapter 74, Laws of 1970). The county prosecutors are obliged to make annual reports to the Attorney General on the performance of their duties and the operation of their offices and must also make any other reports that the Attorney General may require. When a vacancy in any of the county prosecutor's offices occurs and the Attorney General intercedes, he assumes the power and authority commensurate with that of the county prosecutor and is compensated by the county treasury for his service.

DEFENSE

By court rule and case law, an accused person must be advised of his or her rights to defense counsel when he or she is first interviewed. The person is entitled to have counsel assigned if unable to afford counsel. The right to counsel extends to all criminal judicial proceedings including the preliminary hearing, the trial, the appeal, the petition for post-conviction relief and any hearing dealing with the revocation of probation. In New Jersey, an adult or juvenile defendant in a criminal proceeding only appears *pro se* in a matter before the court if he waives his right to counsel. The Office of the Public Defender, now within the Department of the Public Advocate, was established to represent indigent defendants in all indictable offenses and to represent indigent juveniles in the juvenile and domestic relations court. The New Jersey Legal Services Projects may represent indigents on non-indictable offenses, indictable offenses up to the preliminary hearing and certain civil matters.

Department of the Public Advocate

The New Jersey Department of the Public Advocate became operative on June 13, 1974. It made New Jersey the first state in the nation to have a cabinet-level agency charged with representing citizens in a wide range of public interest matters. The Office of the Public Defender, largest section of the new Department, was transferred from the Department of Institutions and Agencies and has been broadened to encompass the Office of Inmate Advocacy and Parole Revocation Defense.

The Division of Mental Health Advocacy gives the State for the first time comprehensive legal representation in mental health areas. **The Division of Rate Counsel** represents the public interest before regulatory agencies in proceedings involving rate increases or changes in basic services. **The Division of Public Interest Advocacy** is empowered to intervene in class actions against government agencies and private business giving citizens for the first time a ready means to challenge government actions that may be arbitrary or illegal. It also provides citizen representation in such matters as air or water pollution, public health, housing and education where agency determinations have traditionally been made without the benefit of public participation. **The Division of Citizens' Complaints and Dispute Settlement** has been likened to the traditional ombudsman

role in government. It handles individual complaints regarding action or lack of action by State agencies, investigates them and recommends appropriate action to correct problems.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Effective on July 1, 1967, the State of New Jersey established the Office of the Public Defender to provide legal representation for any indigent defendant formally charged with an indictable offense. Chapter 43, Laws of 1967, provides for all necessary services and facilities of representation, including investigation and preparation for the indigent defendants. The jurisdiction was later expanded (N.J.S.A. 2A:158A-24) to include indigent juveniles formally charged with the commission of an act of juvenile delinquency where in the opinion of the juvenile judge such prosecution could result in an institutional commitment. Most recently, the jurisdiction of the Office of the Public Defender was enlarged to include the representation of children under the age of eighteen on charges that they are juveniles in need of supervision, where in the opinion of the court, such finding would result in an institutional commitment.

The Office has also been given the jurisdiction to provide for the legal representation of any person on parole from a correctional institution of this State or otherwise under the parole supervision of this State who is charged with violation of that parole or who is under consideration for revocation of parole.

The Public Defender's jurisdiction has been enlarged to provide for the legal representation of any person charged with a disorderly persons offense or with a violation of any law, ordinance or regulation of a penal nature where there is a likelihood that the person so charged if convicted will be subject to imprisonment or in the opinion of the court any other consequence of magnitude.

The services of the Office of the Public Defender are rendered in the county courts of New Jersey, the juvenile and domestic relations courts before the State Parole Board, institutional paroling authorities and in the State's municipal courts where entitled by law. In addition, convicted indigent defendants are represented by the Office of the Public Defender on appeals and, as may be needed, in other post-conviction proceedings. The primary goal of the Office of the Public Defender as set forth by the State Legislature is to realize the constitutional guarantees of counsel in criminal cases for indigent defendants by means of an established system in order that no innocent person may be convicted because of inability to afford counsel and that the

guilty be convicted only after a fair trial. Once an affidavit of indigency is filed, the court refers the accused to the Public Defender's Office where investigators are assigned to determine the validity of the claim. Another reason for the establishment of the Office of the Public Defender was to spare county government and local taxpayers the expense of paying for legal representation for indigent defendants as required by the ruling of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The Office of the Public Defender is administered by the New Jersey Public Defender who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of five years. The Office consists of headquarters at Trenton, an appellate section in East Orange and 18 field offices. The headquarters section is composed of the Public Defender and two assistant public defenders who handle liaison work in the Northern and Southern Regions and supervise the statewide juvenile program as well as the appeals section, the pilot municipal court program and the Office of Inmate Advocacy and Parole Revocation Defense. The present complement of the Office consists of 168 trial attorneys, 35 appellate attorneys, 138 investigators and pools of private attorneys maintained to participate on a case basis as directed by statute. This practice of maintaining private attorneys insures interest in the administration of criminal law, provides expert assistance where required and enables the public defender to avoid conflicts of interest where multiple defendants are involved. In accordance with the terms of the Act, a schedule of rates for pool attorneys has been established. The public defender formulates over-all policy and directs the program's administration. The regional offices cover areas comparable to the jurisdictions of Superior Court assignment judges and are responsible for supervising caseloads, maintaining the volunteer attorney pools and supervising reports to the headquarters of cases received and their disposition. Assistant deputy public defenders are assigned to a region on the basis of caseload and the number of criminal court judges in each county. In addition to the aforementioned duties, the staff attorneys make court appearances at night, interview witnesses, visit defendants at the various institutions and render emergency assistance in court. The appeals section handles all matters of an appellate nature arising in the regional offices and also acts as a clearinghouse, furnishing data on new court decisions and new statutory regulations to all staff members.

The enabling act of the Office of the Public Defender states that whether the indigent accused is to be served by staff personnel or by trial pool counsel,

the legal representatives must render the same service to indigents as though they were privately retained and without regard to the use of public funds to provide such services. In addition to his or her other responsibilities, the public defender allows for time to work with interested groups and individuals regarding the problem of criminal conduct and the effective rehabilitation of convicted criminals.

The activities of the Office of the Public Defender Trial Program in the past three fiscal years have contributed to a reduction in court backlog as reported by the Administrative Office of the Courts. There were 22,322 adult indictments and accusations pending on July 31, 1972. This was reduced to 21,789 as of July 31, 1973 and further reduced to 20,732 as of July 31, 1974. There were 14,823 active adult indictments and accusations on July 31, 1972, which was reduced to 13,139 on July 31, 1973 and 11,055 as of July 31, 1974. In the area of active juvenile complaints pending, the figure on July 31, 1973 was 10,955 which was reduced to 6,767 as of July 31, 1974. While it is impossible to measure the impact of speedy dispositions of cases, it is generally accepted that delayed justice exacerbates the problems of crime and delinquency. In spite of an increasing demand for services, the quantity and quality of case dispositions has demonstrated the effective use of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. At the present time the Office of the Public Defender is disposing of 187 cases per attorney. The result of new positions made available through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds has been a leveling of the backlog curve in the trial program and in the appellate program and a 1974 disposition rate exceeding the number of new cases assigned. The FY 1975 State appropriation for the criminal defense of indigents is \$8,356,296.

Office of Inmate Advocacy and Parole Revocation Defense

The Office of Inmate Advocacy, established in the Office of the Public Defender, is one of the major new functions of the Department of the Public Advocate. The Office may represent the interests of inmates in such disputes and litigation as will, in the discretion of the public defender, best advance the interests of inmates as a class on an issue of general application to them, and may act as representative of inmates with any principal department or other instrumentality of the State, county or local government. The Office is empowered to provide representation for inmates in class actions which challenge

the conditions of their confinement. This includes representation of inmates in all municipal, county and State correctional and detention facilities.

The Office is in a unique position because as part of State government it can represent prisoner interests and can negotiate change with the Department of Institutions and Agencies which controls the prisons or the county governments which are in charge of the jails. If negotiations fail to produce changes deemed necessary by the public advocate, the Office then may bring class action suits in federal courts.

During its first three months of operations, the Office handled some 70 complaints and met with all inmates at the Vroom Readjustment Unit and with inmates' representatives at the major State correctional facilities. The Office moved to appear in a significant case involving due process in prison disciplinary actions and prepared an action on pre-trial juvenile detainees in county courts. The Office also launched investigations into several general areas including Parole Board practices. Proposals for legislation and court rule changes regarding bail reform are under study.

Legal Services Projects

The Office of Economic Opportunity's (OEO's) Legal Services Projects provide legal representation

to indigents charged with indictable offenses up to the preliminary hearing stage. It may also represent indigents on non-indictable offenses and on civil matters. The applicants for legal assistance must swear to an affidavit of indigency. If the civil matter, however, is one of a fee-generating nature (e.g., workmen's compensation or an auto negligence claim as plaintiff) then the applicant-client uses the referral system to obtain an attorney. In the event that Legal Services cannot supply counsel on a non-indictable offense, an application can be made by the person charged to the judge of the municipal court. Counsel will then be assigned from the master list which the assignment judge maintains. In 1974, there were 13 projects located in New Jersey, generally as part of community action agencies, but operating out of neighborhood law offices in 18 of the State's 21 counties. One hundred twenty attorneys were active in the projects. O.E.O. grants paid 80% of the operating costs of the projects and the balance was raised locally, usually by county appropriations or bar associations. During Fiscal Year 1974, a total of \$3,050,000 in federal funds was utilized for the projects. State contributions for the year totaled \$252,000.

CORRECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY

State Government Corrections

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the unit of State government responsible for administering those institutions and agencies designed to meet human welfare needs. The Commissioner of the Department is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the State Board of Institutional Trustees together with the advice and consent of the State Senate and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The State Board of Institutional Trustees is a voluntary group of prominent citizens appointed by the Governor whose duty is to advance long-range

planning and policy for the system of State institutions. The Board does not administer the Department or any of its individual institutions.

Board of Trustees—Voluntary citizen boards of trustees which are subject to the supervision, control and ultimate authority of the State Board of Institutional Trustees are vested with the responsibility of establishing policy guidelines in the management, direction and control of the State prisons, youth correctional institutions, training schools for boys, the Training School for Girls (no longer operational) and the Correctional Institution for Women. Except for the State prisons and minimum-maximum

sentenced women at the Correctional Institution for Women, the boards of trustees are the paroling authority.

State Parole Board—The State Parole Board is a three-member body appointed by the Governor. It is independent administratively of the Division of Correction and Parole. The Board determines parole for those serving sentences having fixed minimum-maximum terms and for persons with life sentences. It considers for parole certain inmates of county penitentiaries, but only if they apply for a hearing after they have served at least one year of sentences greater than a year. The Parole Board advises the Governor in clemency matters.

THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE

The Division of Correction and Parole is the component of the Department of Institutions and Agencies concerned directly with the operation of State correctional institutions in New Jersey. The Division includes two staff bureaus: Programs and Operations; three operational bureaus: Parole, State Use Industries and Community Services; ten correctional institutions, four residential group centers, a readjustment unit located in the Vroom Building of the Trenton Psychiatric Hospital, three community treatment centers for juveniles in metropolitan areas of the State and one adult community service center for work releasees and certain parolees and offenders on furlough (with a site for an additional community service center being sought). The Bureau of Programs develops standards for operating unit programs and assists the Division director in devising viable correctional programs. The Bureau of Operations audits operational unit programs to evaluate their effectiveness and conformity to Division standards. The Bureau of Community Services plans, develops and coordinates community-based programs and operations of the Division.

Bureau of Parole

The Bureau of Parole supervises parolees age 16 and over from New Jersey institutions and parolees from other State jurisdictions accepted under the terms of the Inter-State Compact for the Supervision of Parolees. The Bureau investigates requests for parole planning from in-state and out-of-state sources, develops parole placements and completes special related investigations as requested. The Bureau operates from nine district offices located throughout the State in addition to

institutional parole offices in the major correctional institutions, from the parole resource office and orientation facility in Jersey City, and from a central office in Trenton. A site for an additional parole resource office and orientation facility has been located and approved and is scheduled to be opened in a metropolitan area of the State. The staff of the Bureau of Parole is composed of field institutional officers and parole supervisory staff.

Eleven Bureau of Parole specialized caseloads have been funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Nine are for narcotics users and the other two are for short-term assistance and community re-orientation of offenders released at expiration of maximum term.

As of June 30, 1974, there were 154 parole officers providing casework to 8,025 parolees from in-state institutions for an average caseload count of 53.

CASELOADS

Year Ending	Cases Under Supervision in New Jersey	Numerical Increases	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year
6-30-69	5351	16	0.3%
6-30-70	5762	411	7.7%
6-30-71	6190	428	7.4%
6-30-72	7323	1133	18.3%
6-30-73	8161	838	11.4%
6-30-74	8025	-136	-1.7%

Special projects currently operational in the Bureau of Parole include:

- A specialized caseload of adult parolees having a history of narcotic usage. Two years experience with this caseload measured against a control group shows fewer arrests, better employment records and less narcotic involvement.
- Two specialized caseloads of former inmates released without the benefit of parole supervision are provided casework on a voluntary basis to aid their transition back to community life.
- The first New Jersey community-based parole facility has been opened. Located in a low income housing complex in Jersey City, it operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The project is program-oriented to provide treatment not currently available in the average caseload. It is also being used as a possible alternative to institutional recommitment and as a training and orientation center for parole officers. A second facility is being planned for the Camden area.
- A federally funded volunteer project utilizing over 200 lawyers to work with parolees on a one to one basis.

- In addition, approval is anticipated of 21 federally funded specialized caseloads in Essex County sponsored by the High Impact Anti-Crime Program in Newark.

Bureau of Community Services

The Bureau of Community Services was established to promote community alternatives to institutionalization so that offenders might be treated in a more effective and less costly manner. To this end, the position of Chief of the Bureau of Community Services has been established. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has provided federal funds to match State funds and in-kind services in order to promote the expansion of this correctional practice. In addition, the position of Coordinator of Community Programs has been federally funded to afford assistance in establishing the community programs.

Three residential treatment centers in the Division are operational providing services to adolescents between ages 14 and 16. The first such center to be fully operational is located in Camden. An additional center has begun serving youths on a residential basis in Paterson and a third center is planned for Plainfield and will become operational as soon as the facilities are made available.

Another type of community program has been established for adult offenders at the Community Correctional Service Center in Newark. Plans have been made also to establish a center in Hudson or Union County. These centers are primarily designed to assure that selected offenders secure employment or vocational and academic training which will be sustained after discharge. They also provide short-term residential services and other assistance to persons released on parole and at expiration of maximum sentence. It is envisioned that the Jersey City and Newark community-based parole facilities will be absorbed into the operation of the new Bureau.

Bureau of State Use Industries

The Bureau of State Use Industries provides inmate production occupations for the manufacture of goods that are sold to and for the use of governmental agencies. In FY 1974, the Bureau operated 25 industries in eight institutions. There are 314 full-time jobs at the prison and youth correctional institution complexes to which 2,192 inmates were assigned during the past fiscal year. Wages paid to inmate workers in the past fiscal year for the State use production totaled \$106,614, down 17% from last year. A voluntary citizen State Use Advisory

Council serves in an advisory capacity to the Bureau's operations.

STATE PRISON COMPLEX

The State Prison Complex consists of three major institutions including Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg with satellite units at West Trenton and Marlboro as well as the Rahway Camp. The State Prison, Trenton is the receiving institution for male adults committed with fixed minimum-maximum sentences. Admissions are classified and assigned to the prisons or satellite units. A modern medium security unit at the State Prison, Leesburg provides additional space to ease the pressure of admissions to the State Prison, Trenton. A 120-bed Prison Readjustment Unit on the grounds of Trenton Psychiatric Hospital is operated by staff from the State Prison, Trenton and is used for housing inmates who present serious management problems because of their aggressive, acting-out behavior. They are rehabilitated to the point of being able to rejoin the general prison population. The prison complex population as of June 30, 1974 totaled 3,317 inmates. They were distributed accordingly:

Trenton Prison	1,188
West Trenton Unit	149
Readjustment	48
Rahway Prison	982
Marlboro Unit	146
Leesburg Prison, medium	504
Leesburg Prison, minimum	300

The continuing increase in commitments indicates that present expansion of facilities will be inadequate to meet even the present overcrowding of the Trenton and Rahway Prisons. A study done by the Division of Correction and Parole on projected prison populations indicates that the State may expect an approximate prison population increase of 32% by 1980. A conservative projection for 1976 places the total prison population at 4,000.

Trenton Prison and its satellite has 524 staff positions; 357 custody staff positions, 61 positions in the medical, social service, psychology and education areas and 106 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. The Rahway Prison operations are carried out by 345 employees; 235 custodial positions, 39 medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 71 industrial, maintenance, trade and support positions. There are 253 employees at Leesburg Prison; 157 employees are in custodial slots, 32 in medical, social service, psychology, and educational positions and 64 in industrial, maintenance, trade and support positions.

The 1974-1975 Fiscal Year operating expenditures budgeted for Trenton Prison and its satellite is \$7,111,871. The budget for Rahway Prison and its satellite is \$5,317,862 and the Leesburg Prison operating budget totals \$3,749,032.

YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COMPLEX

The Division's Youth Correctional Institutions are located at Yardville, Bordentown and Annandale. There are six satellite units: the Yardville Units at West Trenton and Wharton Forest (Narcotic Treatment Unit); the Bordentown Units at the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute and New Lisbon; and the Annandale Units at Stokes Forest and High Point State Park. The Youth Reception and Correction Center receives and classifies all male youth correctional institution commitments. After classification, inmates are assigned to the Youth Correction Center at Yardville, the Youth Correctional Institutions or the satellites.

As of June 30, 1974, the Youth Correctional Institution Complex had a total population of 2,216. They were distributed as follows:

Youth Reception Center at Yardville	126
Youth Correction Center at Yardville	634
West Trenton Unit	30
Wharton Unit at Vincentown	42
Youth Correctional Institution at Bordentown	636
Bordentown Unit at Neuro-Psychiatric Institute	34
Bordentown Unit at New Lisbon	57
Youth Correctional Institution at Annandale	472
Annandale Unit at Stokes Forest	50
Annandale Unit at High Point State Park	35

The Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown is an institution for males age 16 to 30 who have not previously served a sentence in a prison. The institution attempts a positive resocialization of the offender through its social education classes, group and individual psychotherapy and counseling, social casework and work program. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, is a cottage-type institution for males age 15 to 23 who have had no previous commitment to a youth correctional institution or prison. The institution attempts to inculcate acceptable standards of good citizenship, good work habits and sound social values. The treatment program consists of social and academic education, pre-vocational training, group and individual psychotherapy and counseling, extensive recreation activities and a comprehensive work program.

The Youth Reception and Correction Center and its satellites have 331 staff positions; 182 custody staff positions, 66 positions in medical, social service, psychology and education areas and 83 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Bordentown and its satellites have 278 staff positions; 169 in custody, 32 in medical, social service, psychology and education areas and 77 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Annandale and its satellite units have 238 positions; 138 custody staff positions, 29 medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 71 staff positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities.

Appropriated funds for operating expenses in the Youth Correctional Institution Complex for the 1974-1975 Fiscal Year are as follows: Youth Reception and Correction Center, \$4,752,695; Bordentown, \$3,997,037, and Annandale, \$3,522,444. Funding and staff for the satellites are included in the appropriations for the three major Youth Correctional Institutions.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Training School for Boys, Skillman is a facility consisting of 12 brick cottages arranged in a horse-shoe pattern facing an all-faith chapel. It accommodates boys between the ages of eight and 13 separating first and very young offenders from the influence of older, more sophisticated delinquents. Small academic and remedial classes, psychiatric and school services, arts and crafts and indoor-outdoor recreation programs are provided. The population at the Training School for Boys, Skillman as of June 30, 1974, was 135.

The Training School for Boys, Jamesburg is a cottage-type facility for juvenile commitments between the ages of 13 and 16. The correction program at Jamesburg is concerned with developing good work habits, preliminary training in certain skills, vocational and group counseling and formal schooling. The population at the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg as of June 30, 1974, was 207.

The Training School for Boys, Skillman staff complement totals 150; 72 of these positions are custodial, 36 are medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 42 are in maintenance, trade, and support activities. The Training School for Boys, Jamesburg has 253 staff positions; 115 of which are custodial positions, 58 medical, social service, psychology and education positions; and 80 in maintenance, trade, and support activities. The 1974-1975 Fiscal Year budget for operations at the Training School for Boys, Skillman is \$1,804,329.

The operating budget at the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg in the 1974-1975 Fiscal Year is \$3,093,078.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

The Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton is a cottage-type institution for residents age 16 or over. Offenses range from juvenile delinquency to homicide and one-third of the women are under 21 years of age. The Training School for Girls in Trenton was, until the fall of 1974, an institution for juvenile delinquents between the ages of eight and 17. Institution programs are based on a team treatment approach involving residents in formal educational activities, recreation and a variety of community-based projects. Each cottage group of residents is assigned a social worker.

At the Correctional Institution for Women there were 176 residents as of June 30, 1974. The staff positions total 207; 100 are custodial positions, 27 are medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 80 are in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1974-1975 totals \$2,720,602.

At the Training School for Girls there were 45 residents as of June 30, 1974. The staff consisted of 113 employee positions; 30 custodial positions, 31 medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 52 maintenance, trade and support activities positions. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1974-1975 totaled \$700,000.

RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTERS

The Division of Correction and Parole has four residential group centers; Highfields, Warren and Ocean (for boys) and the Turrell Center (for girls). All of the centers follow similar programs of work, community contacts and guided group interaction. Residents of the centers retain legal status as probationers and are responsible directly to the juvenile courts. Criteria for admission include the following; 16 to 18 years of age, neither psychotic, mentally retarded nor sexually deviate and with no previous commitment to a State correctional institution. Length of stay is limited to four months. New Jersey juvenile courts find the residential centers a welcome alternative to Youth Correctional Institution commitments for youths who have failed under the usual conditions of probation in their home communities. Each one of the three residential group centers for boys has a capacity of 20 youngsters while the center at Turrell has a capacity of 18. Each facility has a staff of six, including a superintendent and assistant

superintendent. The 1974-1975 Fiscal Year operating budgets for the centers total \$383,821: Highfields, \$89,423, Warren, \$94,451, Ocean, \$97,241 and Turrell \$102,806.

CORRECTION OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL

A three-week residential program at the Correction Officers Training School which is located at the Training Schools for Boys, Jamesburg and Skillman continues in operation. The curriculum includes subjects within the broad categories of custody and security, the history and philosophy of corrections, the nature of inmate supervision and the correction officer's role in the care and rehabilitation of the offender. Instruction in the topic areas is provided by the school staff and by personnel from other components of the Division of Correction and Parole, the State Police and universities. Basic training class cycles for county correction officers and sheriff's officers and advanced training programs for experienced officers are held at the Training School for Boys, Skillman.

The School brings county and State correction officers together for specialized courses in key subject areas, including an advanced first aid seminar conducted by the American Red Cross. Specialized training seminar projects in dangerous drugs, problem-solving techniques, conversational Spanish and cardiopulmonary resuscitation are scheduled for the future. Training programs for cottage correction officers (female) and juvenile correction officers are being planned. Training programs are also being conducted for line supervisory and middle management personnel and are being planned for executive level personnel in both county and State institutions.

GARDEN STATE SCHOOL DISTRICT

A school district has been established in the Department of Institutions and Agencies, administered by a Superintendent of Schools under supervision and control of the Department. The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies with the approval of the Commissioner of the Department of Education and has general administrative and supervisory responsibility for the education programs in the institutions of the Division.

SPECIAL CORRECTION AND PAROLE SERVICES

Correctional Information System

A Correctional Information Section in the Division

of Correction and Parole provides statistical information for planning, budgeting and research uses. Special statistical studies undertaken include characteristics of selected offender subgroups and past trends and future projections in correctional population. Individual movement reports submitted by the institution are tabulated into monthly, quarterly and annual population movement worksheets which are printed out and stored in a computer. Trend tables for each complex of institutions, each major institution and each institutional unit, available on an on-going basis, increase the volume and relevancy of available information concerning population movements in component units of the Division.

State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Technical Assistance

The Division of Correction and Parole is provided with technical assistance for the development of fundable projects by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The Agency reviews the Division's applications for grants and evaluates ongoing projects for possible refunding.

Recent State Law Enforcement Planning Agency projects in the Division include the community-based treatment and service centers with a coordinator located in the Division's central office; the correctional information system with computer programs providing data on population movement and trend tables; the Correction Officers Training School; volunteers in institutions and parole; direct treatment services; and vocational and academic education programs.

Inspection and Consultation Services

The Division of Correction and Parole is responsible by law for the inspection of county jails, workhouses, penitentiaries, county juvenile detention shelters and municipal police lock-ups. The Division also inspects the physical plant and custodial operations of its own institutions. Inspections are made to insure that facilities safely contain prisoners, provide the necessary comforts and insure the separation of juveniles from adults. Consultation services are provided to local government units engaged in building or remodeling existing correctional facilities. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding has supported these activities.

Special assignments in the Division are carried out by the Bureau of Operations including interviews with inmates regarding grievances and surveys of custodial staff needs and special operational areas. The services are performed primarily by seven Division office staff members including three cor-

rection captains, two senior jail inspectors, a project specialist and a senior operations analyst.

Inmate Services

Satellite units of the correctional institutions are located in places where inmates may be utilized to the advantage of institutions and agencies other than those of the Division of Correction and Parole. Inmate services to mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally retarded include laundry, food service, maintenance, patient care and farming. In addition, services are rendered to the Department of Environmental Protection in parks and forestry projects. A regional laundry located at Rahway Prison and a regional bakery located at Leesburg Prison provide additional services for State institutions.

DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) within the Department of Institutions and Agencies provides social services to juvenile offenders through 18 district offices. The Division's two primary responsibilities in the juvenile justice system are placing juvenile offenders in treatment-oriented residential facilities as an alternative to incarceration and providing parole supervision of children under age 14 released from correctional facilities or those between 14 and 16 who can benefit from the social services of this agency.

During Fiscal Year 1974, the Division had an average parole caseload of 350 including 270 boys and 80 girls. The Division is also in the process of initiating a parole demonstration project at its Hudson County District Office which would determine the effectiveness of an intense social service oriented parole program.

Since services to delinquent children are not divorced from the Division's general child welfare services, it is not possible to state either the number of children placed by the agency upon order of the juvenile court or the agency's budget for services rendered to juvenile delinquents. However, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has funded the Residential Treatment Planning Project during the 1974 Fiscal Year which seeks to improve the Division's capability to provide alternatives to incarceration and to improve the Division's reporting system.

FORENSIC UNIT

The Forensic Psychiatry Unit is one of the seven semi-autonomous clinical sections of the Trenton State Hospital. It provides observation, examination, and treatment for patients from the entire State who

require the specialized security facilities that can only be provided by this hospital section. The patient population, therefore, is limited to patients who require maximum security facilities because of their clinical condition or because they have come from State institutions or have such serious charges against them (e.g., homicide) that they require maximum security handling. The Unit is administered by an assistant medical director who is directly responsible to the medical director for the proper operation of the section. The physical plant used by the forensic psychiatry section unfortunately reflects an emphasis on security common at the time the plant was built. The treatment resources of the physical plant are markedly inferior to the plant's security resources. Because the Unit's population has been reduced, some space previously used in security operation is now available for treatment programs.

A major treatment goal is to get the patient out of the grim, prison-like surroundings of the forensic psychiatry physical plant as rapidly as possible. If a patient has been admitted for maximum security reasons (e.g., a transfer from another psychiatric hospital or a mental retardation institution), he is returned to his original institution as soon as the need for maximum security no longer exists. Patients admitted as having been unable to stand trial are returned to the court for trial as soon as they have recovered sufficiently to be able to consult with their attorney and participate in their own defense. Inmates from the State penal system are returned to the original institution as soon as the major symptoms that required the transfer are relieved. Patients committed under N.J.S.A. 2A:163-2 as having been found not guilty of the offense by reason of a mental condition, but still requiring hospitalization and treatment, are constantly evaluated for transfer to the civil section of Trenton State Hospital, or to the psychiatric hospital serving the area of the person's residence. Availability for the continuation of the treatment program must be reported to the committing court and permission for such transfer obtained. Sex offenders who are sent to the forensic psychiatry section for maximum security reasons, are returned to the jurisdiction of the Menlo Park Diagnostic Center as soon as they no longer require maximum security. The Unit has appropriate treatment programs that accomplish the above goals with varying degrees of efficacy. Group and individual psychotherapy, drug therapy, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, recreational therapy and bibliotherapy are some of the modalities available. Advances in patient-oriented treatment are constantly handicapped by those factors in the physical

plant that foster depersonalization (steel bars, rooms that were designed as cells, prison-type locking devices and lack of privacy).

DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ACTIVITIES

The Diagnostic Center at Menlo Park was established by enactment of Chapter 118, Laws of 1946, which administratively places the center in the Division of Mental Health and Hospitals, Department of Institutions and Agencies. The Center's particular mission is to provide complete psychiatric evaluation for the socially-disordered and to administer the sex offender program that is described later. The Center offers both inpatient and outpatient services. Inpatient facilities are limited to children and adolescents between the ages of eight and 18. Outpatient services are available to individuals of any age. Bed capacity is 106 and the maximum length of stay which is fixed by statute is 90 days. The average length of stay is presently 63 days. The criteria for acceptance maintain that a problem in psychiatric diagnosis must exist and that it be exhibited by some form of antisocial behavior. The Center focuses primarily on the juvenile delinquent and criminal. Court referrals are received as are referrals from public and private agencies when it is in the public interest. During FY 1974, a total of 535 youths were examined in the inpatient department which represents a slight increase over the previous year. The majority of the total number admitted during the year were committed by various juvenile courts in the State. Others included private admissions and referrals by the Division of Youth and Family Services. The State appropriation for FY 1975 Center operations is \$2,629,493.

The traditional clinical team approach is used in the inpatient department. Each patient's evaluative process is determined by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a psychiatric social worker who are especially assigned to the patient at the outset of his treatment. The examination includes a complete physical, psychiatric and neurological examination; psychological testing and continuous contact by the social worker with the parents, referral agents and any other community resources involved in planning for the child. During his stay, the child's education and recreation needs are met. Upon completion of observations and tests, the probation officer or other referral agent and school representatives join the nurse, teacher, unit supervisor and clinical team for a final staff conference at the Diagnostic Center. The patient is then returned to the referral source with specific recommendations for future handling. The outpatient department provides evaluations on

a daily basis for individuals of any age who present a problem in diagnostic and antisocial behavior in the community. During FY 1974, a total of 288 individuals were examined by the outpatient department. Of these, the majority were committed by the various courts of the State. Others included sex offenders, admissions from other institutions of the State—primarily the correctional institutions—private patients and individuals referred to the Center for electroencephalograms. Individuals referred to the Center by the court are committed at the discretion of the judge, except in the case of a sex offender where commitment is mandatory. The outpatient examination ordinarily involves a psychiatric examination and partial batteries of psychological tests. The Center's participation ends with the completion of the examination. A report of the findings including the diagnostic conclusions and recommendations is then forwarded to the outpatient's referral agent.

SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM

In 1949, a statute enacted by the New Jersey Legislature made mandatory the screening of certain sex offenders convicted by the State. The offenders include those convicted of rape, carnal abuse, sodomy, open lewdness, indecent exposure, impairing the morals of a minor or an attempt to commit any of the aforementioned offenses. In 1957, N.J.S.A. 2A:164-3 was amended to include assault with intent to commit rape, carnal abuse or sodomy. If the offender is convicted, he or she is ordered to the Diagnostic Center for analysis not to exceed 60 days. Upon completion of the offender's physical and mental examination or no later than 60 days after the date of the order, a written report of the examination results is sent to the court. If it has been determined through clinical findings that the offender's conduct is characterized by a pattern of repetitive compulsive behavior, violence or age disparity, it is the duty of the court to submit the offender for specialized treatment for his aberrations.

The disposition of the offender made by the court upon the written report and recommendations of the Diagnostic Center includes one or both of the following measures: the court may place the offender on probation with the requirement that he receive outpatient psychiatric treatment in a prescribed manner or he may be committed to an institution designed by the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies for treatment and upon release be subject to parole supervision. When the court orders the commitment of a sex offender, the order does not specify a minimum period of detention. In no event, however, may

a person be confined for a period of time greater than that provided by law for the crime for which he was committed. Any person committed to confinement as a sex offender may be released under parole supervision when the State Parole Board, following the recommendation of a special classification review board appointed by the State Board of Control, is satisfied that the person is capable of making an acceptable social adjustment in the community. Each chief executive officer of an institution confining a sex offender reports in writing at least semi-annually to the Commissioner concerning the physical and mental condition of the offender. He may recommend confinement or consideration for release on parole.

Psychiatric diagnosis of persons convicted of sex-related offenses is made at the Menlo Park Diagnostic Center. After diagnosis, the individual is sent to the Rahway Diagnostic Unit located on the grounds of Rahway Prison. He remains there until a determination is made as to which institution of the Department of Institutions and Agencies he will be sent to for recommended rehabilitation. He may remain as a resident of the Rahway Treatment Unit and participate in a special program for sex offenders (155 sex offenders were in residential treatment at the end of FY 1974), or he may participate in the Unit's outpatient program. During FY 1974, a total of 416 outpatients received treatment. If his continued custody is an over-riding factor, he may be transferred to Trenton Prison, or if he appears to be in need of specialized psychiatric services or is mentally retarded, he may be transferred to a mental hospital or institution for the retarded. The special classification review board is the component that reviews each sex offender's case twice per year and recommends either his continued confinement, parole or transfer to another institution. The board consists of five members who represent the various administrative agencies involved in treating sex offenders.

County Government Corrections

County government in New Jersey is responsible for administering county jails, penitentiaries, workhouses and juvenile detention centers; financing probation agencies and implementing the legislation pertaining to Juveniles In Need of Supervision (JINS) approved on December 14, 1973.

JAILS

Each of New Jersey's 21 counties operates a jail for housing adult prisoners over the age of 18 and

juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18. According to law, juveniles must be housed in quarters that are physically separated from adult quarters. The statute also prohibits incarcerating juveniles under the age of 16 in any prison, jail, lockup or police station. The reasons for county jail confinement are as follows:

- If an individual is arrested in a municipality without a police lockup and cannot be released pending a municipal court hearing because the charge is serious or he cannot post bond;
- If he has been bound over for grand jury action by the municipal court and is unable to post bail;
- If he has been indicted by a grand jury, awaits court adjudication and is unable to post bail;
- If he has been found guilty by the court, is awaiting sentence and is unable to post bail;
- If he has been sentenced and awaits transfer to the receiving institution;
- If he is a prisoner whose presence is required in the county for appeal procedures;
- If he is a juvenile between 16 and 18 awaiting court action who cannot be released because the charge is serious or because there is no other immediate place of residence available;
- If he is an adult, sentenced to serve jail time for misdemeanor type offenses;
- If he is a federal prisoner awaiting transfer to a federal institution for federal court action;
- If he is a State parole violator awaiting administrative determination by parole authorities or transfer to a State institution;
- If he is a witness who must be protected or isolated from the community pending his testimony in court.

PENITENTIARIES AND WORKHOUSES

Essex and Hudson Counties operate penitentiaries; Mercer and Middlesex Counties operate workhouses and Bergen and Camden Counties operate annexes that are similar to workhouses. The county institutions incarcerate sentenced adults from the county and municipal courts, most of whom participate in work programs that produce goods and services to support general county cooperatives. Funds provided by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency have aided the initiation of county correctional rehabilitation programs in Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Middlesex, Morris and Union Counties. Nineteen counties have implemented work-release programs under the County Work Release Act which became operational in mid-1968. This program is detailed in the Interaction Section.

All county jail wardens are under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Sheriff, except in Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Warren and Morris Counties. In those five counties, the jail administration is directly responsible to the elected board of freeholders. The Camden County annex is under the executive direction of the county jail warden, who is responsible to the sheriff. In Monmouth County, jail and annex facilities are combined in one operation that is administratively under jurisdiction of the Office of the Sheriff. Jurisdiction is split in only one county. The Middlesex County Jail is under the authority of the sheriff, but its workhouse is administered by the board of freeholders.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS

Eighteen counties operate juvenile detention centers. These institutions are used as temporary holding facilities for juveniles charged with a delinquent offense who are awaiting court disposition.

Some counties with juvenile detention centers accommodate juveniles from adjacent counties which do not have such facilities on a per diem basis when space is available.

JUVENILE SHELTERS

Pursuant to enactment of the new JINS legislation which took effect on March 1, 1974, county government was given the responsibility for providing those juveniles charged with status offenses (such as incorrigibility and truancy) with temporary care (shelter care) pending court disposition or execution of a court order for placement.

A Task Force on the Juvenile Code has been set up in the Department of Institutions and Agencies to serve as an advisory body on the implementation of the new Juvenile Code. Standards for shelter care for the JINS population have been developed by the Task Force. Though primary responsibility for the provision of shelter care rests with the counties, the Department has recognized that the creation and staffing of shelter care facilities will impose a financial burden on the counties and has begun to provide assistance in a number of ways. For example, the Division of Youth and Family Services will be permitted to make board payments for children under its supervision who are in county detention or shelter facilities. In addition, the Department has agreed to approve interim county plans for shelter on a temporary basis. (The Task Force has inspected and temporarily approved interim shelters in most counties). A number of counties have been notified that their shelters may be ac-

ceptable for permanent specification pending inspection when the shelters become fully operational. Counties which did not have temporary shelters available were given a list of options to utilize on a short-term basis. All counties with the exception of those whose facilities are expected to meet permanent specification standards at an early date, have been given a deadline for submission of a shelter care plan. In addition, counties have been informed of the dates by which their shelter care plans must be fully operational. The only exceptions are those counties expected to meet permanent specifications at an early date and those which already meet a substantial portion of their shelter needs.

To provide comprehensive assistance to the counties, the Department's Task Force on the Juvenile Code applied for and was awarded a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary grant in the amount of \$600,000. Services to JINS in shelter care prior to adjudication will be the first phase of a two-phase program. Funds will be used to provide grants to New Jersey counties for increased social services for youths awaiting adjudication. The second phase will focus on non-residential and residential service programs for the adjudicated JINS child. Grants will be awarded to public or private non-profit sponsors of community-based service programs for JINS.

PROBATION

In New Jersey, probation is part of a statewide court system with a single probation department established in each county to provide probation services to all courts in that jurisdiction paid for out of county revenues. The county court judges in each county appoint probation officers and fix their salaries. Clerical employees are appointed by the chief probation officer but their salaries are fixed by the boards of chosen freeholders. An assistant director for probation in the State Administrative Office of the Courts assists that office with its responsibility in probation matters, serves as technical advisor to the various probation departments, coordinates programs and implementation of policy throughout the 21 jurisdictions, arranges for statewide seminars and training programs and stimulates new programs, projects and procedures. In addition to supervising probationers, the probation departments conduct custody and other types of investigations as well as prepare presentence reports in adult criminal matters for the courts. In the court year ending August 31, 1973, probation services collected and disbursed \$64,813,757 of court-ordered monies for alimony, support payments, court

costs, fines and restitutions. Since a large number of those persons to whom disbursements are payable (estimates place the figure close to one-third of the total cases handled) involve families who are recipients of public welfare assistance, the savings to the counties and the State from increased collections becomes rather substantial and an important consideration in rising welfare budgets.

The appropriated cost for operating the probation service during the Calendar Year 1973 amounted to \$15,624,730. As compared to the overall cost of operating the court (estimated at \$62,158,781 during the past court year), probation expenditures amounted to slightly less than 25% of that total.

The total number of criminal investigations completed during the 1973 Court Year rose from 19,683 to 19,693 (an increase of 5%) while the number of persons on criminal probation increased from 27,161 to 29,339 (an increase of 7.4%). The small increase in the total number of criminal investigations may be attributed to the change in Court Rule 3:21-2. The change permitted the defendant to waive the pre-sentence investigation if the court, after hearing the prosecuting attorney, approved.

Municipal Government Corrections

Corrections at the municipal level in New Jersey consist of the police lockup. There are 289 police lockups throughout the State. Each lockup accommodates from one to over 50 persons temporarily detained pending municipal court hearings. These persons are considered to represent a danger to themselves or others, or are unable to post bail. Usually, prisoners are kept in the municipal police lockup only for a night or weekend, although some prisoners may be kept longer if special circumstances warrant (i.e., overcrowded conditions in the county jails). Since municipal lockup detention is for a very limited period, there are no correction programs or social services rendered at this level.

Special Facilities

The New Jersey Association on Correction (NJAC) is a private, non-profit citizen's organization involved in research, information, citizen action and direct service projects with the expressed purpose of ameliorating the conditions of inmates and their families, promoting education and arousing the interest of citizens of New Jersey in correctional programs.

The Public Affairs Division monitors administration and budgets of key State agencies, coordinates research, develops positions on critical issues and developments and is responsible for communications. It also supervises the work of citizen action groups pursuing Association objectives and goals at the county level. The Association has chapters in 12 of New Jersey's 21 counties and is striving for increased membership throughout the State.

The Morrow Projects Division develops and operates institutional, residential and community programs for offenders and releasees. Since its inception, more than 8,000 men and women have received service. The programs are based on the belief that recidivism can be reduced through a comprehensive program of social rehabilitation directed specifically toward assisting offenders to overcome deficiencies, become employable and re-enter society as useful citizens.

Clinton House in Mercer County and Sanford Bates House in Middlesex County are community-based residential centers for adult releasees, parolees, probationers, pre-releasees and court diverted offenders from these counties. The centers provide a structured environment in which residents gradually reassume control of their lives in progressive measured steps. Minimum stay is three months with the goal of integrating residents in the community and not keeping them dependent on the center.

Staff at offices in both centers and in project offices in Newark provide non-residential service for adults who have been incarcerated and need the professional guidance available. Emphasis is placed on job development and placement. The Sanford Bates House office is now a Manpower Service Center coordinating development and placement efforts in Middlesex County with on-loan staff from county and State agencies.

Man-to-Man/Woman-to-Woman (MW2), a volunteer sponsorship project, screens, orients and trains volunteers who are carefully matched with inmates at State and county correctional institutions to provide pre-release and readjustment services on a one-to-one basis, backed by a full service staff. This program, under the Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program is limited at present to Newark Impact target offenders. NJAC is planning statewide expansion of this citizen involvement project.

The Public Affairs Division of NJAC is funded by private contributions and foundation grants. The Morrow Projects Division is currently funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, Middlesex County Board of Free-

holders, United States Bureau of Prisons, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the City of Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program, New Brunswick Presbytery and private contributions.

INTERACTION AMONG POLICE, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS

Interaction by the Police

The criminal justice system has three separately organized facets—the police, the courts and corrections—each has distinct tasks. However, these facets are by no means functionally independent. In fact, interaction and cooperation among the components of the criminal justice system has become the most effective weapon in the fight to reduce crime. The police community in New Jersey has recognized that its duties and responsibilities necessitate a high degree of cooperation and interaction with all levels of government. The need for interaction has manifested itself through both formal and informal agreements among the State's law enforcement agencies. For example, the cooperative exchange of information concerning the movement of known criminals has become commonplace. Joint investigations and pooling of information have resulted in the solution of major crimes. In the area of communications, local police departments share their transmitting facilities with surrounding police departments, rescue agencies, medical examiners and other specialized and related agencies. Special juvenile squads are working hand-in-hand with the juvenile court and social service agencies. State, county and local law enforcement agencies cooperate with local boards of education and school systems in driver education and safety programs. Endless examples of police interaction with other agencies can be cited, indicating the scope of police involvement in New Jersey's communities.

STATE LEVEL

The activities of the New Jersey State Police lend themselves readily to interaction with State-level agencies. The State Police maintain the State Civil Defense Control Center for the Department of Defense; collect information on crimes involving migratory labor for the Department of Labor and Industry; provide criminal investigation services for the Racing Commission at New Jersey race tracks; disseminate information on high air pollution for the Department of Health; participate in State planning conferences held by the Department of Community

Affairs and assist in curricula development at Trenton State College, a part of the Department of Higher Education. Members of the State Police Community Relations Unit also work closely with the Division on Civil Rights. The State Police locate and confiscate stills and illegal alcohol for the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control. If a homicide is committed, the State Police will help the medical examiner determine the cause of death. The Office of the Medical Examiner schedules seminars and supplies reference material to aid the State Police in their investigations of possible homicide. The six units of the Forensic Services Bureau of the Division of State Police also cooperate with other components of the criminal justice system. The services of the units within this Bureau are available to all law enforcement agencies in the State without charge and include expert testimony in court.

The State Police Investigations Section is another comprehensive component that renders services in the following areas to all law enforcement agencies: general criminal investigation, auto theft, narcotics, polygraph, private detectives, subversion, liquefied petroleum gas, race track, undercover work, telephone toll unit, human relations and organized crime investigation in special cases. In 1966, the New Jersey Legislature approved a mandatory Uniform Crime Reporting Law (N.J.S.A. 52:17B-5.1). The act empowers the Attorney General to collect all crime information and related arrest data. The Division of State Police was designated by the Attorney General as the agency to establish an information system and to collect, collate and disseminate information generated by that system. The appearance of **Crime in New Jersey—1967 Uniform Crime Reports** in 1968 marked the beginning of an essential crime control measure. Accurate reporting of crime, meaningful interpretation of crime statistics and projections for future control of crime are now more feasible. The New Jersey State Police Academy offers basic, advanced and specialized training for law enforcement personnel throughout the State. In addition to the extensive training given to members, the New Jersey State Police Academy at Sea Girt provides resident courses ranging from pre-service and in-service training to advanced administration for local police. Members of other State agencies, such as the Department of Defense and the Department of Environmental Protection, are also trained at this academy. In addition, the staff of the State Police Academy serve as visiting lecturers for the 14 county police academies in the State. The New Jersey State Police conduct a larger variety of police training courses than any similar organization in the

nation. In 1967, at the direction of the Governor and in cooperation with the State's Department of Defense, the State Police established a special training course for all State, county and municipal law enforcement officers in the field of riot detection, prevention and control.

The New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Division notifies police agencies of information changes and revisions in motor vehicle and traffic laws. The Division supplies current information on revoked drivers' licenses to all units of local enforcement and furnishes instructors for the 14 county police academies. In turn, the municipal police may collect revoked licenses and registration certificates for the State Motor Vehicle Division. Municipal police take motor vehicle counts and speed checks for proposed speed limit changes or traffic light installations. The local police are also a repository for all motor vehicle summonses issued within their respective boundaries. The State Police have assigned staff to the Motor Vehicle Division in the title files section to check on all suspicious titles in New Jersey. If the Motor Vehicle Division is unable to locate persons with revoked drivers' licenses or registrations, the State Police lend assistance. Narcotics, gambling and auto theft are three areas in which the highest degree of cooperation among State and local police forces is essential and most evident. During 1974, the State Police gave assistance to a great many local police departments in all phases of investigation. Undercover investigations, supporting field investigations and resulting arrests were performed by the State Police to reinforce local efforts. During Fiscal Year 1974, members of the Organized Crime Task Force Bureau made over 500 arrests and confiscated more than \$1.9 million in monies and property. Undercover efforts on the part of the Narcotics Bureau in cooperation with other agencies resulted in 1,696 separate arrests of narcotic law violators and the confiscation of approximately \$978,950 in illegal drugs. More than 21,000 investigations were conducted.

Most State Police investigations of auto theft involved single car thefts as well as commercial auto theft cases. Many of these auto theft cases resulted in arrests for fraud or receiving stolen property. These arrests would not have been possible without the cooperation of State and local police and the Division of Motor Vehicles.

LOCAL LEVEL

On the county level, the major portion of interaction by police officials occurs with the offices of the sheriff and the prosecutor.

The sheriff is the only elected law enforcement official in the State. As such, he is most sensitive to his role as emissary between the people and the system of courts, corrections and police. The duties of the sheriff are varied. He provides custodial facilities in 17 of the 21 counties for arrestees awaiting adjudication and for those serving sentence after conviction. He also provides manpower and transportation for the movement of prisoners to and from municipalities.

The office of the county prosecutor receives assistance from local police in most investigations in preparation for trial. The county detectives who are members of the prosecutor's staff work closely with the police in all investigations. Furthermore, in Essex and Passaic Counties the State Police assign their own detectives to the prosecutors' offices. They assist in gambling control and other matters as required.

Local police assist the State Police by providing arrest information and supplying investigative reports in all cases where the State Police have statutory jurisdiction. In the rural areas of New Jersey, co-operative agreements regarding all police activity exist at the local and State levels. Personnel are shared in emergency situations; each town dispatches its available cars to assist neighboring towns. During the 1970 civil disorders in Asbury Park, weapons, ammunition, equipment and personnel were supplied by surrounding towns on an assignment basis. In addition to participating in various community functions, members of the State Police provide instruction and safety services to students and parents through the school safety patrol. The State Police also sponsor Trooper Youth Week, a one-week camping experience for high school students at the State Policy Academy in Sea Girt. The week is designed to give students an insight into police-community relations.

Many local police departments hold open house at their headquarters during National Police Week. Special displays of police work are constructed and guided tours of the headquarters are given to the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school classes and other interested persons.

At the suggestion of the Attorney General, many prosecutors' offices have organized intra-county law enforcement squads. Generally working under the direction of the county prosecutor, the squads engage in gambling and narcotics investigation and undercover work. Raids or arrests resulting from their investigations are made by the regular county prosecutor office detectives. Each municipality contributes one or more police officers to the squad.

The officers are given special training at county expense, but the cost of their salaries is borne by the contributing municipalities. The squads utilize county vehicles and radio equipment. Because the purpose of the squad is to overcome the problem of suspected gamblers or narcotic offenders recognizing local police, personnel of the squad are assigned to tasks within the county but outside their own municipalities. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds have been utilized to establish a number of these intra-county units.

Interaction by the Courts

Most criminal matters in New Jersey are tried in State courts. Violations of federal laws and regulations are tried, however, in the U.S. District Court of New Jersey. These include such federal crimes as kidnapping, bank robbery, counterfeiting, interstate transportation of narcotics, stolen cars or stolen documents and civil rights matters. The federal courts also handle many types of civil cases, generally dealing with matters of an interstate nature. The U.S. Court for the District of New Jersey hears federal cases arising within the state or in other federal jurisdictions; its judges sit in Newark, Camden, and Trenton. In addition, the federal government has established a system of magistrates, all of whom must be lawyers, to replace the post of U.S. Commissioner. These magistrates handle federal misdemeanors, issue warrants, set bail and hold court for traffic violations on government reservations as well as preside over preliminary hearings and trials for offenses more serious than misdemeanors. The commissioners were paid on a fee basis while magistrates receive an annual salary. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals sits in Philadelphia usually in three-judge panels and hears appeals from New Jersey and several other U.S. Districts. Appeals are made from decisions in the District Courts or from orders by federal quasi-judicial administrative agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission. The U.S. Supreme Court hears appeals from the courts of appeal and from the highest state courts such as the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

STATE LEVEL

Interaction of the courts with various state and local agencies depends upon the case before the court. In juvenile matters, the county prosecutor represents the State at formal hearings. The accused is represented by either retained counsel; counsel assigned by the court or the Office of the Public Defender. The court may in any juvenile case where the interest of

justice requires request that the Attorney General, the county prosecutor, the municipal attorney or the school board attorney as appropriate appear and prosecute the complaint. To protect the interests of any child or children involved in any court proceeding, the court also may request reports from the Division of Youth and Family Services. Parole personnel of the State Division of Correction and Parole are often requested to advise the court of the demeanor (while on parole) of the recidivist offender. This helps the court to determine the offender's sentence.

The probation departments, under the supervision of the county court judge, do perform investigative functions. By statute, a pre-sentence report deals not only with the defendant as an offender, but contains information about his normal social roles; i.e., employee, husband or neighbor. When an individual has been sentenced to institutional confinement, a copy of the pre-sentence report is forwarded to the proper correctional authorities for guidance and inclusion in the offender's file.

If there is a determination that the defendant was insane when he committed his offense, the court will order institutional treatment. If the defendant was not insane when the offense was committed but is at the time of trial and cannot cooperate with counsel, institutional treatment will be ordered.

Interaction by Correction Agencies

The Division of Correction and Parole and its units interact with a number of agencies and organizations on the federal, interstate, State and local levels. The interaction is broad in scope, covering the rendering and procurement of all possible services, programs and facilities that may improve correctional practices. Some arrangements are firmly rooted in New Jersey law while others have grown through the cooperative efforts of various agency administrators. Other arrangements exist due to funded program provisions.

FEDERAL LEVEL

The Garden State School District of the Department of Institutions and Agencies is the recipient of federal funds to develop and implement programs in adult education, vocational education training, as well as elementary and secondary education and various supportive educational activities in the State's correctional institutions in conjunction with the Division of Correction and Parole. Legislation establishing a school district in the Department of Institutions and Agencies to be administered by a superintendent was enacted in Fiscal Year 1973.

The School District will enable institutions to take advantage of broader funding arrangements at the State and federal levels with more specialized educational opportunities being developed. Under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, federal funds totalling \$790,000 were received in 1974. These funds were allocated to five institutions; the Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville, the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, the Training Schools for Boys and the Training School for Girls. Funds helped establish such programs as learning disabilities, developmental reading, speech correction therapy, guidance counseling and in-service training for educational staff. Other programs established were; special classes for emotionally disturbed, enrichment of physical education and recreational programs, programmed instruction, independent study for selected youths and continuation of academic programs during summer months. Under Title III of the Adult Basic Education Act, funds were received for improvement of adult basic education by the Youth Correctional Institutions at Bordentown and Annandale; the State Prisons at Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg and the Correctional Institution for Women. The total allocation for 1974 was \$68,000. The Correctional Institution for Women, the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, and the State Prison Complex are recipients of funds under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) (P.L. 87-415) of 1965 as amended. Funds received under this act are matched by the State through cash allocations and supportive materials such as facilities and in-kind services. The MDTA project at Annandale, started in 1967, provides programs in adult basic education; pre-occupational welding, carpentry, plumbing, gas station attending, building maintenance; and mechanics. The prison facilities at Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg were the recipients of \$360,000 for Fiscal Year 1974. This allocation covered vocational areas of automotive mechanics, auto body repair, diesel mechanics, welding and a large cluster of clerical occupations with supportive adult basic education training. Under the Vocational Education Act for Distributive Education, funds were also made available to the Training School for Boys at Jamesburg.

With funds provided through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Division of Correction and Parole seeks to develop a third major alternative in dealing with offenders in addition to outright probation and incarceration—the supervised community residence.

During Fiscal Year 1974, federally funded community treatment centers in Camden, Plainfield and

Paterson functioned in conjunction with local courts to provide an alternative for youths who would otherwise be committed to a correctional institution. Housing 20 youngsters, each center provides guided group interaction, tutorial education and recreation in its program activities. Involvement in existing community resources as well as involvement of parents and family members working as paid aides on an as-needed, part-time basis comprises a significant aspect of the program. Other program operations include individual counseling, volunteer projects, cultural development field trips, special education projects and medical assistance.

To date, 212 youths have received assistance in the community treatment programs. Approximately 9.2% of the youths serviced in the various programs during the past fiscal year have shown active recidivism while in residence and out of residence. A total of 17 young men participated in a non-resident program at the Paterson Community Treatment Center while a total of five residents and one non-resident were admitted to the program in Plainfield after a formal opening in the last month of the fiscal period.

The community service centers, developed by the Division to house 50 men each, provide the opportunity for offenders from the prison and youth correctional institutional complexes to re-enter the community aided by involvement in a continuing program of counseling, individual and group guidance, as well as related services in addition to an aggressive program of vocational guidelines, job finding and job referral help. The objective is to encourage the residents to develop secure family and community relationships so that they may successfully cope with the problems confronting released offenders. The expectation is that the transition period between living in a controlled setting in the program and returning to full individual freedom in the community under parole supervision will be between four to six months. Counseling at the community service centers may also involve referral to outside resources such as the family service agencies. Pre-release counseling and pre-parole preparation are given each resident prior to release from the center. Major efforts are made to re-establish family relations in instances where these relationships have atrophied. A crisis intervention program is maintained on a seven-day-a-week, 24-hour-a-day basis for parolees, ex-inmates and their families. In the past fiscal year, residents earned over \$30,000 and paid \$7,000 in maintenance fees at the Community Service Center in Newark. In addition, ten men were referred to job training or education programs.

In spite of the many problems which remain to be

resolved, the program is beginning to develop as a true "community service center." Of the 22 graduates from the project, ten have returned voluntarily either for assistance or to discuss problems with staff members. Eight of the men who were returned to their parent institutions have returned to the program for assistance and five of them were placed in jobs by the Newark House staff. In addition, seven local residents have come to the house for assistance and four of them were placed in jobs. Of the 22 men released from the program to date, present records indicate that none have been re-arrested.

INTERSTATE LEVEL

The New Jersey State Correctional System is directly involved in the improvement of law enforcement through its membership in the Interstate Compact, Chapter 41, Laws of 1937. At the present time the State is a member of this compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers, out-of-state incarceration, the compact on juveniles and the agreement on detainers. The Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers is a legally binding agreement sanctioned by the Uniform Enabling Act of 1937. It provides that all of the states, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, may serve as each other's agents in the supervision of certain parolees and probationers so that they may move to better rehabilitative environments outside the state without losing the advantages of supervision or escaping from the jurisdiction of the state in which they were sentenced. The Compact has the consent of Congress and its constitutionality has been firmly established in numerous court decisions. New Jersey is also a member of the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment, Chapter 83, Laws of 1953, which supplies an additional tool for more effective interstate cooperation in the field of parole and probation supervision. The Amendment applies only when the conduct of a parolee or probationer being supervised under the Compact indicates that incarceration or reincarceration is desirable. The appropriate authorities of the sending state may decide to cause the return of the violator (the remedy available under the basic Compact) or they may decide to secure the violator's confinement in a correctional institution within the receiving state (the additional alternative provided by the Amendment). In effect, the correctional facilities available to any state which has ratified the Amendment are increased because violators being supervised under the Compact may be incarcerated in either sending or receiving state. New Jersey is a member of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Chapter 55, Laws of 1955. This Com-

pact provides for the return to their home state of runaways who have not as yet been adjudged delinquent; provides for the return of absconders and escapees to the state from which they absconded or escaped; permits out-of-state supervision of a dependent juvenile who should be sent to some state other than the one in which he got in trouble and who is eligible for probation or parole; and authorizes agreements for the cooperative institutionalization of special types of delinquent juveniles such as psychotics and the facilities or programs available for the care, treatment or rehabilitation of such juveniles. New Jersey is also a member of the Interstate Compact Agreement on Detainers, Chapter 12, Laws of 1958. This Agreement makes the clearing of detainees possible at the insistence of a prisoner. It gives him no greater opportunity to escape just convictions, but it does provide a way for him to test the substantiality of detainees placed against him to secure final judgment on any indictments, information or complaints outstanding against him in other jurisdictions. The result is to permit a prisoner to secure a greater degree of knowledge of his own future and to make it possible for the prison authorities to provide other plans and programs for his treatment. The Agreement also provides a method whereby prosecuting authorities may secure prisoners incarcerated in other jurisdictions for trial before the expiration of their sentences. At the same time, a governor's right to refuse to make the prisoner available (on public policy grounds) is retained. The Crime Control Consent Act of 1934 (Title 4, USC III) gave Congressional consent in advance to interstate compacts for "... mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies . . .". The Agreement on Detainers, therefore, has the consent of Congress since it falls within the purview of this Act.

The Department of Institutions and Agencies administers the adult and juvenile compacts in relation to parolees while the Administrative Office of the Courts administers these compacts in relation to probationers. The assistant director for probation is the representative of the courts and probation in relation to interstate matters.

STATE LEVEL

The Department of Education and its Division of Vocational Education audit federally funded programs in education, vocational education and training for the Garden State School District and the training for correctional personnel handled by the Division of Correction and Parole.

LOCAL LEVEL

The Division of Correction and Parole and various operating units interact with a number of agencies on the county and local level—such as correctional facilities, educational institutions, public and private social service organizations and various volunteer charitable organizations.

The major area of direct contact by the Division of Correction and Parole on the local level is authorized by N.J.S.A. 30:1-15. The Division's office inspects county correctional facilities and municipal lockups. There are currently seven staff members who inspect at least annually the ten State correctional institutions and their satellites, four residential treatment centers, 28 county jails, annexes, workhouses and penitentiaries, 289 municipal lockups and 18 juvenile detention facilities. The standards advocated in the *Manual on Correctional Standards* by the American Correctional Association and the *Standards and Guides for the Detention of Children and Youth* published in 1961 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are used for evaluation. The inspectors consult with county administrators concerning the construction, management and operation of county and municipal jail and detention facilities.

Provisions exist by N.J.S.A. 30:4-119 providing for the cooperation of State and local authorities to apprehend and detain parole violators and escaped prisoners. However, this is done as a matter of course because cooperative arrangements exist in those areas surrounding correctional institutions.

Interaction by Other Agencies

The New Jersey State Rehabilitation Commission includes corrections as a further extension of its rehabilitation services through the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965 (P.L. 89-333). The Commission's involvement with corrections began in 1966 as a cooperative venture between the Division of Correction and Parole and the Commission.

The initial funding for the correctional institution projects was shouldered by the Rehabilitation Commission. The institutions provided office space and other available resources. Expansion of services is planned through a third party funding clause; each dollar expended by the Division of Correction and Parole would be matched by three from the Rehabilitation Commission. The expenditures by the Division of Correction and Parole would include cash, services and facilities over and above the goods and services normally required. The Rehabilitation Commission assigns counselors to assist personnel at each of the nine district parole offices and each of

the institutions in the Youth Correctional Institution complex—the Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville and the Youth Correctional Institutions, Annandale and Bordentown. Counselors interview referrals with the institutions, serve as guidance counselors and make post-release arrangements for medical and/or social treatment, vocational training and job placement. Upon release from the institution, the Rehabilitation Commission assigns the parolee to a district office and continues follow-up until the individual has adjusted satisfactorily to a job. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale and the Correctional Institution for Women receive services for pre-released offenders from the Division of Employment Security, an arm of the Department of Labor and Industry. Each month members visit Clinton, Annandale and its satellite units for a period of three days and four days respectively, during which testing, counseling and appropriate referrals are made. Follow-up on inmates is carried out by the employment security field offices upon parole from the institution.

The Department of Environmental Protection and the State correctional system also have mutually cooperative arrangements which benefit both agencies. Approximately 100 boys in the satellite program of the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale work as aides controlling forest fires, clearing trails and refurbishing camp sites and trail signs. In return for the services of supervision and instruction, conservation supervisors' salaries are paid by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The Division of Motor Vehicles provides driver examinations at the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale every ten weeks for offenders enrolled in the driver education course. In 1969, the program was extended to include the Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville, and the Correctional Institution for Women.

Work Release and Furlough Programs

On December 27, 1968, Governor Richard J. Hughes signed into law a county work release bill, Chapter 372, Laws of 1968. This law extends the correctional practice to the county jails and penitentiaries. It permits selected prisoners to engage in work release, vocational training release or release during part of each day to meet family needs. The act becomes operative in the county in which the county board of chosen freeholders formally acts to implement it. A staff member of the Division of Correction and Parole consults with the several county boards of freeholders, advises the county work release administrators and audits program operations in

accordance with the regulations of the Division of Correction and Parole. At present 19 counties are implementing work release programs and the other two (Sussex and Monmouth) are considering taking similar action.

During the first three years of operation, 348 inmates were placed in outside employment by order of the court. In Fiscal Year 1974, the number of successfully placed inmates rose to 1,027.

The Work Release Program, which has grown steadily since its inception in June, 1969, had slightly fewer assignments in 1974 than in 1973; down from 1,546 to 1,511. However, because the pool of inmates expecting to be released declined even more quickly, the actual penetration of the program increased from 31 assignments for every 100 anticipated releases in 1973 to 32 assignments for every 100 anticipated releases in 1974.

The maintenance workload for the program increased by ten percent from the average of 334 inmates in the program during Fiscal 1973 to 367 inmates during Fiscal 1974 as a result of a ten percent increase in the average time in program for those who were assigned. Among terminations, the level of program disruptive interruptions increased from a Division average of two layoffs, status changes, institutional violations or inmates quitting per ten terminations during Fiscal 1973 to 2.6 such program interruptions during Fiscal 1974. For inmates whose program was not interrupted, the number successfully completing the program declined slightly from 77% in 1973 to 74% in 1974. This was caused in part by the slight decline in selectivity which occurred upon extending the program to a larger proportion of the inmate population. Among those who failed to complete the program, four committed new offenses and 34 "walked away" during 1974, which is two percent of total terminations.

The participation of different firms employing inmates increased a sharp 21% from 113 during Fiscal 1973 to 137 during Fiscal 1974 while the concentration of inmates at particular work sites was lowered from a Division average of 2.9 inmates per employer during Fiscal 1973 to 2.3 in 1974. Total earnings for inmates terminating from the work release program increased 26% from \$1.1 million during Fiscal 1973 to \$1.4 million during Fiscal 1974 as a result of a 17% increase in the average total earned per inmate, up from \$852 to \$993 and an eight percent increase in the number of inmates terminated from work assignments. Of the total earned in 1974, some \$169,000 was withdrawn from inmates' paychecks for taxes, social security, F.I.C.A. and union dues, and \$297,000 was withdrawn for inmates' maintenance within the institu-

tion. Of the remainder, \$127,000 was returned to the community to pay for fines, debts and support of dependents; \$522,000 was spent for other pre-release expenses; and \$296,000 remained as funds to be used by inmates upon their release. These figures, when compared with Fiscal 1973, show that the amount of money remaining for post release use was approximately the same in both years. It should be noted, however, that the amount of money going to meet social obligations (taxes, maintenance, and debts, etc.) increased by \$166,000 or 39%.

The inmate furlough program inaugurated late in Fiscal Year 1971 has continued to grow. A total of 6,956 furloughs from the prisons, youth correctional institutions and the Correctional Institution for Women were granted during the 1972-73 fiscal period. In the 1973-74 fiscal period, a total of 8,352 furloughs were granted by the same institutions, an increase of approximately 20%. Few inmates have violated the trust placed in them. For reasons other than being late in returning, only 105 inmates or 1.25%, violated the rules for furloughs.

Cooperative arrangements exist between the Division's operating units and various public and private community organizations. The Urban Education Corps, State Department of Education and the Division of Community Services at Montclair State College, working in cooperation with the Division of Correction and Parole, have been awarded federal monies to implement the New Jersey Teacher Corps Correctional Education Program. The Teacher Corps program is the first comprehensive training work-study effort in correctional education conducted in the State. Its primary concern is the quality of education afforded citizens on probation, in institutions, on parole and following discharge. Six teaching teams were placed at State and county correctional institutions working under the supervision of a team leader who is designated as an adjunct professor at Montclair State College and a professional staff member of each participating institution. The program involves 42 corps members comprised of 36 teacher interns and six team leaders. Their major task is to create new educational opportunities and alternatives for some 500 young adult and adult offenders, ex-offenders and parolees. The total effort emphasizes the need to make education an exciting learning experience for the client groups and to erase the fear and hostility which education often poses for the correctional population.

Education And Other Services

At the Correctional Institution for Women, federal funds provided additional staff and materials for a full

range of education programs. The College Level Examination Program was continued during Fiscal Year 1974 with 20 inmates enrolled in college courses at Somerset County College and 15 at Mercer County College. In cooperation with William Paterson College, 20 senior student-teachers provide art classes and exhibitions for all interested inmates. Two addict inmates presented classes in drug awareness in local school systems under the supervision of a social worker.

Under the Manpower Development and Training Act, a grant has been provided to operate programs in vocation and pre-vocational training. During Fiscal Year 1974, some 120 inmates were taught nursing, electronics assembly, clinical skills and restaurant food service.

Projects are continuing to be developed to provide special training courses for the less academically oriented females. An Adult Basic Education project affords remedial reading courses. In a cooperative arrangement with Montclair State College, three urban corps teacher interns tutor in college courses and assist in teaching institutional courses. Funding also is being sought to provide special vocational courses to help the slow-learning student who is exceptionally difficult to employ in the community. Local businesses and social agencies would assist in providing on-the-job work experiences. A pilot program may also be funded for research of program effectiveness. It is important to determine the impact of the educational content in reducing problems of adjustment in the community.

A lawyer-volunteer project was continued during Fiscal Year 1974. Sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Parole and the New Jersey State Bar Association with assistance from the American Bar Association the project has been funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The project seeks to provide assistance, drawn from the ranks of lawyers in New Jersey, to the overburdened parole system and staff. The lawyers, volunteered from the membership of the New Jersey State Bar Association, are being utilized primarily as aides. In most cases, they are assigned to individual offenders and operate under the professional supervision of a full-time experienced parole officer. The project introduced the citizen volunteer movement into the field of parole supervision. The lawyers are provided with a direct clinical experience in parole supervision and exposure to the issues, problems and dilemmas existing in this area. The lawyers have the opportunity also to develop an awareness of the needs of parolees and the problems involved in providing them effective parole services. Emphasis on the program is placed primarily on the one-to-one rela-

tionship developed between the lawyer-counselor and the parolee and not on the traditional lawyer-client relationship.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A major portion of community involvement with corrections exists in the training schools. Volunteers have participated in friendly visiting programs, library work, recreation, sewing instruction, 4-H Club work, reading and mathematics instruction and tutoring. The Community Volunteer Auxiliary has arranged for off-campus trips to movies, parks, museums, shopping centers, religious services, sports events and for home visits. Seminarians from Princeton Theological Seminary and students from Rider and Trenton State Colleges visited the Training School for Girls regularly and held group counseling sessions. Groups of college seniors studying special education practicums at Trenton State College have worked for six-week periods at the Training School for Girls. The students diagnosed and recommended remedial action for learning disabilities. In-service training for the school also has been conducted by the Special Education Department of Trenton State College.

The Training School for Boys, Skillman is served by a variety of community agencies including the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and Garden Clubs and the Princeton Soroptimist Club.

The Special Education Department of Trenton State College continues to offer practicums to graduate students who desire to use the Training School at Skillman for field work. The Rutgers Graduate School of Social Work and Rider College also participate in an "Interim Study Project" utilizing the training school as a base for field work.

NARCOTICS TREATMENT PROGRAMS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Between 1970 and 1971, a series of programs enabling drug control and drug abuse control legislation was passed by the New Jersey Legislature and signed into law by Governor William T. Cahill. These laws provide the framework and direction to the New Jersey Drug Abuse Program. The major control law is the New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substances Act which became effective January, 1971. This Act removed mandatory minimum penalties for offenses in order to permit flexibility in sentencing the users

or "victims" of drugs. However, the law not only retained, but in some instances increased, the severe maximum penalties aimed at professional pushers and those who profit through illegal traffic in drugs.

In order to provide the State with the means of tracing dangerous substances through legitimate channels and to pinpoint their diversion into illicit trafficking, the Act requires that all manufacturers, distributors or dispensers of controlled dangerous substances obtain an annual registration issued by the State Department of Health. In addition, they must maintain effective security against the diversion of controlled drugs. The law also is flexible in that it grants the State Commissioner of Health the authority to add, delete or reclassify substances by administrative means. Under this law, dangerous substances are classified into five schedules according to their relative potential for abuse and their current acceptance for medical use. The degree of legal control over a given substance and the penalties for violation of the law vary according to classification of the substance. The most restrictive class of drugs is placed into Schedule I, which includes those substances which have no accepted medical usage but a very high potential for abuse. Among Schedule I substances are heroin and other narcotics as well as non-narcotic substances such as marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogens. The least restrictive classification is Schedule V which includes certain cough syrups and other mixtures containing small amounts of narcotics.

One special feature of the bill is a conditional discharge provision giving the courts discretion to suspend criminal proceedings against first offenders and instead impose a term of supervisory treatment. The court may dismiss the charge at the successful conclusion of the term of treatment. The law further allows simplified expungement proceedings so that youthful offenders who have successfully completed probationary terms need not be marked for life with a permanent criminal record.

The penalties for violations of this law also take into consideration the type of offense as well as the type of drug involved. A few examples of penalties for offenses involving common drugs of abuse are as follows:

- **Marijuana**—Manufacturing, distributing or dispensing marijuana or hashish or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense is punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment or \$15,000 fine or both. Simple possession carries the same maximum penalties except that possession of 25 grams or less of marijuana or five grams or less of hashish is a disorderly persons

offense with a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment or \$500 fine or both. Using or being under the influence of these substances is also a disorderly persons offense with the same maximum penalties.

- **Stimulants and Sedatives**—Most amphetamines are classified as Schedule II non-narcotic substances while most barbiturates and some tranquilizers are included in Schedule IV. Both carry maximum penalties of five years imprisonment or \$15,000 fine for illegal manufacturing, distributing or dispensing or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense. Simple possession, illegal use or being under the influence of these substances carries the maximum penalty of six months or \$500 fine as in the case of other disorderly offenses.

- **LSD**—Manufacturing, distributing or dispensing LSD or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, or \$15,000 fine or both. Simple possession carries the same maximum penalties while use or being under the influence of LSD is a disorderly persons offense with six months or \$500 fine maximum.

- **Heroin**—Unlawful manufacturing, distributing or dispensing of heroin or other Schedule I or Schedule II narcotics or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense these substances carries a maximum penalty of 12 years imprisonment or \$25,000 fine or both. Simple possession of these substances is punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment or \$15,000 fine or both. Illegal use or being under the influence of these substances is a disorderly persons offense punishable by six months imprisonment or \$500 fine or both. These penalties are generally consistent with federal law.

Among the program enabling laws, Chapter 227, P.L. 1970, provided for collection of data and information on the extent of the drug abuse problem. It required physicians, dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, treatment facilities and others to report information concerning the use and abuse of drugs. Analysis of this data should define the dimension and scope of drug related problems. In time, this will allow the State to evaluate programs, compare the results of varying treatment concepts, improve planning, prevention and control, and disseminate statistical information and reports. The law mandates strict confidentiality of reported information.

Another law requires all narcotic and drug abuse centers to obtain a certificate of approval issued by the State Commissioner of Health. These facilities must conform to rules and regulations promulgated

by the Commissioner of Health.

DRUG TREATMENT

In 1971, Governor Cahill signed an act whereby the State assumed control of county drug abuse clinics. In addition, a law requiring persons convicted of narcotic-related offenses to register with municipal police was repealed.

Within the last few years, the number of drug abusers undergoing treatment in New Jersey has more than doubled while the number of methadone maintenance clinics has been tripled. The State has opened its first therapeutic residential school for juvenile drug abusers and plans are being developed for a permanent, fully-staffed training institute providing continuous education in the field of drug abuse control.

A start has been made but much has yet to be accomplished, such as the development of effective rehabilitation programs for drug abusers serving prison sentences and those veterans returning to civilian life with drug-related problems.

New Jersey views drug abuse as primarily a medical and public health problem. This position was reaffirmed when Governor Cahill implemented a law creating a special Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control within the State Department of Health. The major responsibilities of the Division include planning and development; prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, drug control and management and coordination. One of the most significant activities of the Division has been the development of a Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention Plan initiated in response to the need for statewide, long-range planning. A Program Planning and Development section was established in the Office of the Director prior to the beginning of the planning effort.

Today there are over 100 treatment facilities throughout New Jersey offering a broad range of treatment modalities. A major objective of the Division has been to establish at least one treatment facility in every county in the State which, in addition to providing some treatment services, may serve as a referral agency to other treatment facilities offering different modalities. Many of the treatment facilities, which range in size from small methadone maintenance clinics to large therapeutic residential communities, receive some form of State aid. In addition, a substantial amount of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding has been provided for support of treatment activities.

The following list represents the major treatment facilities:

MAJOR DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY

Ancora State Hospital
Drug Abuse Clinic
Hammonton, New Jersey 08037
609-561-1700

N.A.R.C.O.
2006 Baltic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

N.A.R.C.O.
282 Massachusetts Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

N.A.R.C.O.
2001 Bacharach Boulevard
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-4707

N.A.R.C.O.
1923 Bacharach Boulevard
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-344-6390

Project Director
Atlantic City High School
Albang & Atlantic Avenues
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-344-7081 X-29

BERGEN COUNTY

Bergen County Narcotic Clinic
Bergen Pines County Hospital
East Ridgewood Avenue
Paramus, New Jersey 07655
201-261-9000

Department of Health — Narcotic & Drug Abuse Committee of Englewood
Administration Office & Prevention Facility
20 S. Van Brunt Street
Englewood, New Jersey 07631
201-567-1800

Englewood Drug Abuse Program
Narcotic and Drug Abuse Committee
75 Englewood Avenue
Englewood, New Jersey 07631
201-569-4442

Hackensack Hospital Association
Community Mental Health Center
66 Hospital Place
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
201-487-4000 X-586

Monsignor Wall Social Service Center
Jail Annex
East Broadway
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
201-342-2565

Raymond E. Banta Valley Center
301 N. Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450
201-445-4900

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Burlington County Drug Abuse Clinic, Post House
Pemberton-Browns Mills Road
New Lisbon, New Jersey 08064
609-267-3610

Burlington County Drug Abuse Clinic

77-79 Rancocas Road
Mt. Holly, New Jersey 08060
609-267-9553

CAMDEN COUNTY

New Jersey Department of Health Div. of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control
Region III
89 Haddon Avenue
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033
609-429-7550

Camden County Drug Abuse Clinic

822 Market Street
Camden, New Jersey 08103
609-541-8780

Concept House

319-321 State Street
Camden, New Jersey 08102
609-541-0370

Camden County Drug Treatment Program

Central Intake Unit
822 Market Street
Camden, New Jersey 08103
609-963-6300

Camden County Drug Treatment Program — Turning Point

Lakeland Road
Blackwood, New Jersey 08012
609-228-3277

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Junction
1040 Asbury Avenue
Ocean City, New Jersey 08226
609-398-1700

Junction
2507 New Jersey Avenue
Wildwood, New Jersey 08260
609-729-1663

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland County Drug Abuse Clinic
Cumberland Hospital, Ward II
Cumberland Road
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08320
609-455-5447

ESSEX COUNTY

New Jersey Department of Health Div. of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control
Region I
969 McCarter Highway
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-648-4080

New Jersey Department of Health Div. of Narcotic & Drug Abuse Control
Newark Area Project
969 McCarter Highway
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-648-2832

Alpha Center

Upper Montclair Drug Abuse Center
102 Watchung Avenue
Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043
201-783-6322

New Jersey Department of Health Div. of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control

Oranges Area Project
19 S. Harrison Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07018
201-673-8822

City of East Orange

65 Freeway Drive
East Orange, New Jersey 07018
201-675-6422

East Orange General Hospital

Trailer Location
300 Central Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey 07018
201-672-8400

DARE, Incorporated

300 Main Street
Orange, New Jersey 07060
201-673-5484

DARE Drop-In-Center

87 North Day Street
Orange, New Jersey 07060
201-678-7377

DARE

209-211 Littleton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07107
201-642-7411

DARE

19 High Street
Orange, New Jersey 07050
201-673-0636

City of Orange — Department of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control

369 Main Street
Orange, New Jersey 07050
201-678-0100

Drug Dependency Treatment Center

Veterans Administration
37 Central Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-645-2420 or 201-645-2421

Essex County Drug Abuse and Narcotic Addiction Clinic

969 McCarter Highway
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-648-4030

Integrity, Incorporated

45 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity Youth Center

49 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity, Incorporated

37 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity, Incorporated

97-99 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity, Incorporated

103 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity Outreach
562½ Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-243-1020

Addiction Services, Incorporated
15 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-484-9277

Harambee House
East Orange Outreach
70 North Grove Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019
201-674-5544

Division of Drug Abuse
College of Medicine & Dentistry
of New Jersey
15 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-482-8700

Mount Carmel Guild
Narcotic and Rehabilitation Center
1 Summer Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-482-0100 X-25

New Well, Incorporated
91-95 South Orange Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-242-0715

Odyssey House
61 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-642-6550

West Orange Youth and Family Service — MAYBE
2 Municipal Plaza
West Orange, New Jersey 07052
201-736-2224

Veterans Administration Hospital
Tremont Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey 07018
201-645-3285

The Bridge
429 Passaic Avenue
West Caldwell, New Jersey 07006
201-575-8844

W.H.O.
156 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey 07110
201-783-6033

East Ark
386-8 Hawthorne Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07110
201-375-9855

Oranges Area Drug Treatment Program
Central Intake Unit
19 S. Harrison Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07018
201-674-6165

Family Service and Child Guidance Clinic
395 South Center Street
Orange, New Jersey 07050
201-675-3817

Soul-O-House, Incorporated
72 Broome Street
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-643-3888
Mailing Address:
165 Court Street

The House of Insight
541 High Street
Newark, New Jersey 07109
201-643-3295

Our House
122 Irvington Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079
201-763-5330

We Care
54 Park Street
Orange, New Jersey 07050
201-676-2454

Phoenix House Center
321 Hawthorne Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07108
201-248-0703

CURA, Incorporated
15 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-484-0018

North Essex Drug Abuse Council (NEDAC)
65 Chestnut Street
Montclair, New Jersey 07042
201-783-6655

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Sodat
124 North Broad Street
Woodbury, New Jersey 08096
609-845-6363

Reality House, Incorporated
(Teenage Services)
3rd and Highland Avenue
Westville, New Jersey 08093
609-456-1811

Together, Incorporated
7 State Street
Glassboro, New Jersey 08028
609-881-4040

HUDSON COUNTY

Community Drug Program of Hudson County Drug Abuse and Family Center
81 York Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Christopher House
239 Clerk Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Grove Street Satellite
81 York Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Vocational Adjustment Center
91 York Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Liberty Village
Johnston Avenue Outreach Center
350 Johnston Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — West Hall
Central Intake
110 Clifton Place
Jersey City, New Jersey 07362
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Liberty Village
Bayonne Outreach Center
2-10 West 22nd Street
Bayonne, New Jersey 07030
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Liberty Village — Hoboken Outreach Center
104 Jefferson Street
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030
201-451-6000

Riverview House
5700 Boulevard East
West New York, New Jersey 07093
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Drug Abuse & Family Health Center
1114 43rd Street
North Bergen, New Jersey 07047
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Methadone Maintenance Center
287 Clerk Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Methadone Maintenance Center
320 Pacific Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Methadone Maintenance Center
47 Jackson Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Methadone Maintenance Center
Jersey City Medical Center
30 Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Liberty Village
12 Bergen Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County — Heights Community Health Program
369 Palisades Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07307
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Alternate School
82 Grand Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
201-451-6000

Addiction Services Inpatient Unit
Jersey City Medical Center
Clinic Building
Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
201-451-9800 X-2661

Harold House
8901 Tonnelle Avenue
North Bergen, New Jersey 07047
201-869-3410

**Kearny Community Council
on Drug Abuse**
645 Kearny Avenue
Kearny, New Jersey 07032
201-997-4000

**Kearny Community Council
on Drug Abuse**
430 Kearny Avenue
Kearny, New Jersey 07032
201-997-4000

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Hunterdon County Clinic
Hunterdon County Medical Center
Drug Abuse Clinic
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-2124

MERCER COUNTY

**New Jersey Department of Health
Division of Narcotic and Drug
Abuse Control — Mercer County
Project**
541 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08609
609-989-7274

Corner House
273 Witherspoon Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08590
609-924-8018

N.A.R.C.O.
541 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08609
609-989-9600

Mercer County Drug Abuse Program
132 Perry Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
609-292-3910

**Mercer County Satellite
Maintenance Clinic**
Princeton Hospital
253 Witherspoon Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08590
609-921-7700 X-215, 233

N.A.R.C.O. Outreach Center
533 Ingham Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
609-394-3203

**Mercer County Drug Treatment
Program — Intake and Evaluation
Center**
132 North Warren Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
609-396-8810

Trenton State Hospital
Station A
Sullivan Way
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-396-8261

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

**New Jersey Department of Health
Div. of Narcotic and Drug Abuse
Control — Region II**
Georges Road & Route 1
North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902
201-828-8800

ESCAPE Drug Abuse Program
Perth Amboy General Hospital
486 Lawrie Street
Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08861
201-442-3838

**Middlesex County Methadone
Maintenance Clinic**
P.O. Box 151
c/o: Roosevelt Hospital
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840
201-548-1000 X-276

**Middlesex County Drug Treatment
Center**
Georges Road & Route #1
North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902
201-247-6727

New Brunswick Outreach Center
26 Dennis Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901
201-846-6413

Woodbridge Action for Youth
1333 St. Georges Avenue
Colonia, New Jersey 07067
201-574-0900

MONMOUTH COUNTY

**New Jersey Department of Health
Division of Narcotic and Drug
Abuse Control**
Region IV
1200 Memorial Drive
Asbury Park, New Jersey 07712
201-775-6030

Chelsea School
152 Chelsea Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740
201-222-5190

Discovery House
Marlboro State Hospital
Marlboro, New Jersey 07746
201-946-9444

Discovery House
Long Branch Outreach Center
366 West Street
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740
201-229-8444

**Red Bank Methadone
Maintenance Clinic**
141 Bodman Place
Red Bank, New Jersey 07701
201-842-9114

Discovery House
Asbury Park Outreach Center
818 Lake Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey 07712
201-988-6828

**Asbury Park — Methadone
Maintenance Clinic**
818 Lake Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey 07712
201-988-8877

**Discovery House — Red Bank
Center for Human Growth**
99 Monmouth Street
Red Bank, New Jersey 07701
201-842-3445

MORRIS COUNTY

**Greystone Park State Hospital
Narcotics Clinic**
Morris Plains, New Jersey 07951
201-538-1800

**Kinnelon Advisory Committee on
Drug Abuse**
118 Kinnelon Road
Kinnelon, New Jersey 07405
201-838-2244

Morris County Aftercare Clinic
Thebaud Building
Community Medical Center
95 Mt. Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-267-9265

Reality House
95 Washington Street
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-267-9265

**Mt. Carmel Outpatient
Addiction Clinic**
19 Trenton Street
Dover, New Jersey 07801
201-366-7100

OCEAN COUNTY

DARE
Edgewater Hotel
2 Central Avenue
Island Heights, New Jersey 08732
609-244-5600

Brick Township Outreach Center
125 Chambersbridge Road
Brick Township, New Jersey 08723
201-920-0877

Discovery House
Lakewood Outreach Center
4th and Lexington Street
P.O. Box 158
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701
201-364-7782

**Ocean County Drug and Alcohol
Abuse Program**
131 Hooper Avenue
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
201-244-2121 X-266

Discovery House
Toms River Outreach
(P.H.O.T.O.G.R.A.P.H.)
1730 Route #37
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
201-244-1601

PASSAIC COUNTY

**New Jersey Department of Health
Division of Narcotic and Drug
Abuse Control — Paterson Area
Project**
363 Broadway
Paterson, New Jersey 07505
201-278-3134

Damon House
396 Market Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-279-5563

**Dismas House for
Drug Rehabilitation**
396 Straight Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-345-6000

**Good Samaritan Narcotic
Rehabilitation Center**
37 Mill Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07509
201-278-6327

**Northside Addicts
Rehabilitation Center**
55 North Main Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07522
201-274-9580

Passaic County Drug Abuse Clinic
147-149 Prospect Street
Passaic, New Jersey 07055
201-777-2962

Passaic County Drug Abuse Clinic
323 Main Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07505
201-279-9116

Van Houten Methadone Clinic
359 Van Houten Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-345-4040

**Paterson Area Drug Treatment
Program — Central Intake Unit**
363 Broadway
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-881-0500

Wayne Drug Abuse Center
550 Route 23
Wayne, New Jersey 07470
201-695-1234

SALEM COUNTY

Faith Farm
R. D. #1
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302
609-935-1845

Salem House
52 Market Street
Salem, New Jersey 08079
609-769-0777

Salem House
Salem-Woodstown Road
Box 193
Woodstown, New Jersey 08098
609-769-0777

SOMERSET COUNTY

**Somerset Citizens Against
Narcotics (SCAN)**
9 Pershing Avenue
Somerset, New Jersey 08873
201-846-8118

Somerset County Drug Abuse Clinic
74 East High Street
Somerville, New Jersey 08876
201-722-1232

Veterans Administration Hospital
Knollcraft Road
Lyons, New Jersey 07939
201-647-0180

SUSSEX COUNTY

Labyrinth
Mailing address:
R.D. #3
Box 78
Newton, New Jersey 07860
Location:
Route 519
Frankfort Township, New Jersey
201-948-6660

UNION COUNTY

Summit Area Outreach
16 Maple Avenue
Summit, New Jersey 07050
201-273-3990

His Place
1096 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07201
201-527-1999

Integrity, Incorporated
John E. Runnels Hospital
Berkeley Heights, New Jersey 07922
201-322-7240

Plainfield Area Narcotic Clinic
519 North Avenue
Plainfield, New Jersey 07060
201-755-5404 or 201-561-1603

Union County Narcotic Clinic
43 Rahway Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07202
201-353-4040

**Plainfield Neighborhood Health
Services — Halfway House**
827 W. Seventh Street
Plainfield, New Jersey 07060
201-753-6401

Hill House
c/o: Overlook Hospital
193 Morris Avenue
Summit, New Jersey 07901
201-522-2837

WARREN COUNTY

Warren County Outreach Center
367 Main Street
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865
201-454-7070

COMMISSIONS

State Commission of Investigation

On September 4, 1968, the State Legislature enacted Chapter 266, Laws of 1968, thereby creating a State Commission of Investigation. The law established a four-member bipartisan Commission created for a five-year term ending December 31, 1974 and appropriated \$400,000 for the first year's operation. Legislation has been passed extending the Commission for an additional five-year period. The FY 1974-1975 budget appropriation is \$675,000. The primary and paramount statutory responsibility vested in the Commission is set forth in Section Two of the Act. It provides that the Commission shall have the duty and power to conduct investigations in connection with:

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

Further, Section Three provides that at the direction of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, the Commission shall conduct investigations and otherwise assist in connection with:

- The removal of public officers by the Governor;
- The making of recommendations by the Governor to any other person or body with respect to the removal of public officers;
- The making of recommendations by the Governor or the Legislature with respect to changes in or additions to existing provisions of law required for the more effective enforcement of the law.

Constituted as an investigative body, the Commission is empowered to hold public or private hearings throughout the State in its fact-finding capacity and is authorized to compel testimony and production of records and confer immunity on witnesses. The Act provides that two members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, one by the president of the Senate and one by the speaker of the General Assembly, each for five years. The Governor is granted power to designate one of his appointees to serve as chairman. Not more than two of the four members shall belong to the same political party. Professional staff include an executive

director, four counselors and an administrative assistant.

Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor

The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor is an interstate agency created by compact of the States of New York and New Jersey and approved by Congress in 1953. The Commission was established to eliminate corrupt practices on the waterfront by licensing people and companies to work or engage in businesses on the waterfront and to enforce the law at the piers and other waterfront terminals throughout the Port of New York District. The district encompasses all of the deepwater facilities in New York and New Jersey within the metropolitan New York area. Spiralling organized crime activities at the major airports in the two states during 1970 led to legislative and gubernatorial approval to expand the Commission's jurisdiction to include the airports. As a police agency, the Commission has the power to issue subpoenas, to compel attendance at hearings and to take testimony under oath. Specific duties include combatting crime on the waterfront, regulating hiring practices, stabilizing the work force and protecting workers from exploitation by employers or union leaders. There are two commissioners, one each appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey for three-year terms. The Commission has a force of 66 investigators, of which 38 are in field patrols on the piers; 19 are in special enforcement squads that investigate major thefts; two are in administrative positions; three are in communications and four conduct full-time investigations of organized crime and other rackets on the piers. The Commission's investigators exercise full police powers in the Port of New York and New Jersey.

The Waterfront Commission is supported exclusively by an assessment upon waterfront employees of a statutory two percent of the wages paid to persons licensed or registered by the Commission. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1975 is \$4,917,307. The Commission operates six employment centers. To qualify for employment, a worker must be registered and entered in the Longshoremen's Register. Pier superintendents, hiring agents, pier guards and stevedoring companies must be licensed and these licenses may be denied or revoked for specific criminal activities or violations of the Waterfront Commission Act. Following public revelations that criminal elements had infiltrated some waterfront businesses such as trucking and warehousing, the Commission's jurisdiction was extended in 1969 to include these businesses. The Commission has been

investigating information that organized crime is endeavoring to place persons in key positions on the waterfront for the purpose of gambling, loansharking, larcenies and other illegal activities, thereby exerting a more powerful criminal influence on the waterfront and deriving substantially more income through such influence. On July 9, 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration approved a discretionary grant in the amount of \$251,544 to the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to be implemented by the Waterfront Commission. The funded project entitled *Regional Organized Crime Intelligence System New York-New Jersey Waterfront* was devoted to the elimination of the aforementioned gambling, loansharking and larcenous activities of organized crime on the bi-state waterfront. Intelligence reports on organized crime activities in the port were gathered which have resulted in the accumulation of evidence of law violations by people working in concert with organized crime figures. The Commission has furnished reports gathered from this investigation to other interested law enforcement agencies.

Criminal Law Revision Commission

Pursuant to Chapter 281 Laws of 1968, the Criminal Law Revision Commission was created to study and review the New Jersey Statutory Law pertaining to crime, disorderly persons, criminal procedures and related matter as contained in Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes and other laws, and to prepare revisions for enactment by the Legislature. The purpose of the revisions is to "modernize the criminal law of New Jersey so as to embody principles representing the best in modern statutory law; to eliminate inconsistencies and ambiguities; outmoded, conflicting, overlapping and redundant provisions; and to revise and codify the law in a logical, clear and concise manner." The Commission received an initial appropriation of \$50,000. An interim report entitled *Toward a New Penal Code for New Jersey* was submitted to the Legislature in April, 1970 and in May, 1971 the Commission submitted a report dealing with six-member juries. The final report was delivered to the Legislature in December, 1971. This report calls for a major overhaul of prison sentencing and parole procedures. The Commission urged the abolition of sex penalties between consenting adults although it did not call for the legalization of prostitution. In addition, the Commission recommended that all prisoners other than those serving life sentences be eligible for immediate parole and be entitled to automatic review by the Parole Board after serving six months. The Assembly Judiciary Committee has

been directed to review the proposed Penal Code; confer with the Commission, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, county prosecutors and other law enforcement officers and agencies; hold public hearings on the proposed Code and report to the General Assembly with a proposed penal code in appropriate form for consideration and enactment into law.

County Penal System Study Commission

In 1973, Joint Resolution Number Three was approved by the State Legislature creating a nine-member Commission to study the State's county penal system. The Commission was organized in response to the many deficiencies which exist in the present system such as inadequate rehabilitation programs, overcrowded facilities and archaic physical plants. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to the Commission in 1974 to support its efforts in conducting public hearings throughout New Jersey, touring existing facilities, preparing intensive surveys and making recommendations. Public hearings have elicited testimony from inmates and from correctional personnel alleging serious shortcomings in administration, training, space, medical care and rehabilitation in some of the larger counties. The Commission will submit a major report in 1975.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

The regulation of business and industry as well as other governmental functions is often performed by a type of governmental agency called a "regulatory agency" or an "administrative agency." These agencies are created by the Legislature to administer legislative policies. They are quasi-legislative to the extent that they formulate rules and regulations to further legislative intent and they are quasi-executive to the extent that they try to enforce compliance with the laws and their rules. Furthermore, certain of their duties may be called "quasi-judicial" because they hold hearings on contested cases and decide whether there has been compliance with the law. To meet the quasi-judicial test, they must conduct a fair hearing, necessitating their having subpoena powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of records; make a determination based on the evidence; and give reasons for their decision. Thus, although they are located in the executive branch, they have sometimes been called a "fourth branch of government," because they are different from the three traditional branches.

The powers and procedures of these agencies vary, depending on their statutory authority and the nature of the regulated activity. But generally speaking, their power rests on their discretionary power to grant privileges usually indicated by the issuance of a license. No agency can legally undertake a regulated activity unless it has a license. If it proceeds without one, the licensing agency (or the police) can refer it to a prosecutor for criminal prosecution. With the authority to grant a privilege, goes the power to retract it. If the license holder violates the pertinent laws or the rules and regulations of the agency, the agency after a hearing may suspend or revoke the license. In addition, some agencies have specific legislative authority to impose a fine or order compliance; otherwise they can go to court to seek a court order, a fine or injunction where appropriate. The agencies have the power to investigate the conduct of the licensee with some having police power to make arrests and issue summonses and complaints for violations. These regulatory agencies deal with the corporate or "white collar" crimes which for a variety of reasons do not receive the publicity that attends street crimes and organized crimes. The corporate crimes include fraud, conspiracy, tax evasion, false and misleading advertising, adulteration of food and drugs, illegal price fixing and stock swindles.

On May 21, 1970, the Legislature passed the "New Jersey Antitrust Act" and appropriated \$100,000 toward its implementation. This Act prohibits restraints of trade which are secured through monopolistic practices and which act or tend to act to decrease competition between and among those engaged in trade and commerce (Chapter 73, Laws of 1970).

Division of Consumer Affairs

The Division of Consumer Affairs was established on July 1, 1971, pursuant to 52:17 B-118. All of the powers, duties and functions of the Division of Weights and Measures, Office of Consumer Protection, Bureau of Securities and the Division of Professional Boards were transferred to the new Division to effect closer coordination among the various State agencies dealing with consumer affairs. This move increases the State's effectiveness in protecting the interests of New Jersey consumers and provides a uniform and efficient enforcement of public protection laws and administration of consumer affairs.

The Division issues subpoenas, conducts investigative hearings, promulgates rules and appoints

qualified hearing examiners to conduct administrative hearings.

The Division also has the responsibility of advising the Governor and the Attorney General on matters affecting the public as consumers and to recommend legislation it deems necessary, to appear before governmental agencies in behalf of consumer interests and to assist in the coordination of federal, State and municipal activities relating to consumer affairs.

The Citizens Consumer Affairs Advisory Committee consists of nine private citizens appointed by the Governor for terms of three years under the chairmanship of the director of the Division. The Committee consults with and advises the Division on programs, policies and research to meet consumer needs.

In Fiscal 1974, the 39 local offices of the Weights and Measures operations which establishes uniform standards and checks for compliance with these standards issued more than 34,000 licenses and permits. A total of 2,750,000 packages were reweighed and remeasured resulting in 3,650 prosecutions.

The Bureau of Securities conducted 7,000 special investigations and held more than 200 hearings and conferences during Fiscal 1974. The Division activities with regard to protecting consumer rights included in 1974 the reception of 14,000 complaints with 1,500 pending at the end of the year; and savings to the consumer in the amount of \$750,000. Of the complaints received, 3,000 were invalidated and 1,300 were referred to other agencies.

The 19 professional boards under the supervision of the Division director regulate the practice of their respective professions, occupations and trades for protection of the consumer public. The total State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1975 operation of the Division is \$4,028,019.

Division on Civil Rights

The Division on Civil Rights pursuant to N.J.S.A. 10:5-1 et seq., is administered by the Attorney General who is advised by a Commission on Civil Rights composed of seven non-salaried members. The Division conducts investigations and receives, investigates and acts upon complaints alleging discrimination in employment, public accommodations or housing against persons because of their ancestry, race, creed, color, national origin, liability for service in the Armed Forces, age, sex, marital status or physical handicap. The field staff carries on investigations of these complaints and conferences

are held in attempts to settle the complaints by conciliation. Failures at conciliation result in public hearings presided over by hearing examiners. The Division maintains a panel of five such examiners. In the course of investigations, the Division is authorized to issue subpoenas for the production of witnesses or records and may request restraining orders from the court if there is reason to believe that failure to do so would result in vanishing remedies for the complainant. The Division also may ask the courts to enforce their director's orders if decisions and orders are ignored or not wholly complied with.

The Division engages in programs of education for citizens of the State designed to promote good will and to minimize and eliminate all forms of discriminatory practices. The Division also is authorized to engage in studies of discriminatory practices in areas where no aggrieved individual has filed a complaint for the purpose of determining means and making recommendations to eliminate existing forms of discriminatory practices. In addition, as the result of an amendment to N.J.S.A. 10:2-1 et seq. and as the further result of the designation of the Attorney General to the director of the Division to carry out the amendment, the Division administers and enforces the law which prohibits any form of employment discrimination in the carrying out of public contracts. Also, under a New Jersey Supreme Court decision handed down in June, 1969, the director may require discriminators to reimburse victims for financial losses suffered. The Division cooperates with its counterparts in federal agencies. Where complaints fall under the jurisdiction of New Jersey law, federal agencies refer the cases to the New Jersey Division for remedial action. Where the discriminatory practice is not covered by New Jersey law, the State agency refers the case to the federal agencies charged with enforcing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

The Division works closely with groups in the State by assigning field representatives as liaison with the municipal civil rights commissions and through mailings to human relations councils, fair housing groups, local chapters of national human relations organizations, civil rights leaders and other local officials. There are branch offices in Newark, Paterson, Trenton and Camden, each supervised by an administrative manager. The deputy director is administrative supervisor for all bureaus and branches. Through its police-community relations training program, the Division conducts lectures for police at recruit training schools and at in-service training programs.

The **Bureau of Affirmative Action** supervises the contract compliance section within the Division.

The **Bureau of Housing and Public Accommodations**, along with the **Bureau of Employment** and the **Education Bureau** comprise what may be called the Division's public relations section dealing with all aspects of information, research and community relations.

The Education Bureau meets with public interest groups, schools and businesses to further the public's understanding of the Law Against Discrimination and how it is implemented. In addition, the Bureau has an internal education function. Training sessions have been held to sensitize the staff to the problems of sex discrimination. A publication has been instituted for internal distribution summarizing recent court and agency actions in the area of compliance.

The State appropriation for Division operations in Fiscal Year 1975 is \$1,176,341.

Violent Crimes Compensation Board

The Violent Crimes Compensation Board was created pursuant to Chapter 317, L. 1971 to administer the State's statutory plan for reimbursing victims of crime. Board hearings are conducted on applications for compensation for personal injury, loss of earning power, out-of-pocket expenses and death. Awards are granted in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$10,000 to the innocent victim, the dependents of the deceased innocent victim or to any person responsible for the maintenance of the innocent victim.

Members of the Board are authorized to appoint and fix the duties and compensation of such officers, examiners and attorneys and other experts necessary to carry out its functions and to appoint and fix the duties and compensation of such other assistants and employees as are necessary.

The Board has full powers of subpoena and compulsion of attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Since the creation of the Board in November, 1971, approximately 1,600 claims have been received. Between 750 and 800 of these claims have been closed while the remainder are still pending. Of the claims closed, half of the claimants received payments while the remaining claims were disallowed.

Department of Public Utilities, Regulation of Industry

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Economic Regulation—Operating under Title 48, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners has broad regulatory jurisdiction over the more than 1,130 public utilities which serve the State with gas, electric, water, sewer, telephone, telegraph, pipeline, street railway autobus, household movers and railroad services. The Board is composed of three members, one appointed every other year for a term of six years by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Pursuant to C. 48:13 A-1 et seq., the Department makes rules, regulations and administrative orders for the regulation of rates and public utilities aspects of the solid waste collection and disposal industries. The number of companies so engaged is estimated at approximately 2,100. These regulations include, but are not limited to, requirements that:

- all utility books and records be kept in accordance with the Board's prescribed uniform systems of account;
- all utilities submit for review and audit quarterly and annual financial statements and reports;
- no indebtedness or divestment of property be undertaken without prior Board approval;
- all terms, conditions and rates for service be both initially approved and subject to the tests and requirements of the Board for any changes therein; and that
- revenues be no more than sufficient to cover allowable expenses and provide a rate of return to investors as determined by the Board.

Service Adequacy and Safety—Through its rules, regulations and administrative orders, the Board determines what actions each utility must undertake in order to insure that its service is safe, adequate and proper. The Department's engineers, investigators and inspectors enforce these rules, orders and regulations.

Administration and Support—This program element includes such items as legal counsel, hearing examiners, personnel services and budget services.

In Fiscal Year 1974, there were 178 budgeted positions in the Department. A total of 345 formal economic regulation cases were completed and 805 formal service adequacy and safety cases were filed. A total of 6,900 service complaints were closed. The State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1974-1975 activities involving the regulation of public utilities is \$3,595,750.

Department of Banking

Pursuant to C. 17:1 B-1 this Department is responsible for the supervision and regulation of State-chartered commercial banks, foreign banks, savings banks, consumer credit institutions and savings and loan associations. These institutions are examined periodically by the Department for financial soundness and compliance with statutes and regulations. Complaints against the financial institutions are investigated and appropriate action is taken. Both insured and uninsured savings and loan associations are subjected to continuous examination for financial condition and statute compliance.

Headed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, the Department is organized into the divisions of Administration and Operations, Banking and Savings and Loan. One hundred thirty positions were budgeted for the Department in Fiscal Year 1974. Caseload data indicate that during Fiscal Year 1974 more than 400 examinations of State-chartered banks and bank branches were conducted and over 1,000 investigations and examinations of consumer credit organizations were conducted. In addition, 483 examinations were made of State-chartered savings and loan associations. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1975 is \$2,121,354.

Department of Insurance

The Department of Insurance in accordance with R.S. 17:1-1 *et seq.*, C. 17:16A-1 *et seq.*, and Title 17B, administers and enforces the statutes regulating the conduct of the business of insurance companies. The Department, directed by a commissioner, issues licenses after insurers comply with all statutes and regulations and has the authority to suspend licenses for non-compliance; makes comprehensive periodic examinations of insurers; has policy approval or disapproval power; and controls market practices and rate schedules. The Department enforces insurance laws through imposition of criminal and civil penalties, injunctions, removal of officers and directors, fines and revocation of or refusal to renew licenses of agents, brokers and insurers.

Pursuant to C17:1-3.1 the Department regulates the conduct of business in the real estate industry through the Division of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission. Established in 1921, the Commission consists of five members each of whom must be a resident of New Jersey and a real estate broker for at least ten years prior to appointment. The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms and may be removed by him for cause upon notice. The functions of the Commission

are to: assure that members of the real estate industry comply with existing statutes and regulations; investigate and resolve complaints; conduct hearings involving violations and improper practices; register and regulate out-of-state land sales through New Jersey brokers; inspect brokers' offices, examine and license brokers and salesmen; and maintain a directory of licensees and publish bulletins.

In Fiscal Year 1974, the Department of Insurance had 196 budgeted positions. Caseload data indicate that over 7,000 complaints involving insurance companies were investigated. More than 100,000 agents were licensed. The Real Estate Commission licensed approximately 38,250 brokers and salespeople and investigated over 800 complaints. The State appropriation for Division operations in Fiscal Year 1975 is \$2,808,567.

Division of Systems and Communications

The Division of Systems and Communications was created by the Attorney General's Executive Directive No. 2, March 18, 1971. The Division is responsible for development, implementation, operation and coordination of computer-based information systems for the Department of Law and Public Safety. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary funds are provided for the Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS) and the Comprehensive Data System (CDS). The director is responsible to the Attorney General for the operation of the Division and has the authority to direct and coordinate all intra-departmental activity relating to information processing requirements including the advisability of acquisition of both hardware and software. On July 1, 1971, a total of 165 Division of Motor Vehicle personnel and 22 Division of State Police personnel were transferred to the Division of Systems and Communications. In addition, seven State Police officers are attached to the Division—one captain, three sergeants and three troopers.

The Division underwent an internal reorganization in which the Bureau of Methods and Planning was split into the Bureau of Systems and Programming and the Bureau of Planning and Technical Services. In addition, the Bureau of Data Processing Operations developed a strong second level of supervision immediately below the chief to provide better management control over the equipment operations, input/output control and scheduling as well as data entry sections of the Bureau.

The Bureau of Systems and Programming is respon-

sible for the design, development and implementation of computer-based information systems for the Department as well as those external agencies whose work falls within the scope of the Division's activities. The staff is composed of data processing analysts and programmers divided into two groups each headed by a project manager who reports to the chief.

The Bureau of Planning and Technical Services is responsible for long-term technical planning, systems engineering and maintenance, hardware and software evaluation and the development of system standards for the Division.

The Bureau of Data Processing Operations is responsible for the operation of all computer, unit record and data entry equipment in the Division. The Bureau is divided into three sections, input/output control and scheduling, equipment operations and data preparation and entry.

The Law Enforcement Application Project Team has the responsibility of defining the needs of the various criminal justice agencies throughout the State and insuring that these needs are satisfied in the most expeditious manner. This includes liaison with both State criminal justice agencies and out-of-state agencies. Members of this law enforcement group have regular communications with agencies such as the National Crime Information Center, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, SEARCH Group Incorporated and other progressive out-of-state computer centers.

This Division is developing and plans to implement a Comprehensive Data System using a modular approach. The five components of this Comprehensive Data System are as follows:

(a) Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

A professional staff whose mission is to coordinate New Jersey's criminal justice information and statistics system, to provide interpretative analysis of collected data, and to insure quality control of all data collected and reported.

(b) Offender Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH)

A systematic collection of significant data by police, prosecution, court and correctional agencies about every person arrested on a serious charge, from time of arrest to final disposition. This system will become a reality through the utilization of resources from both the Division of State Police and the Division of Systems and Communications. The expansion of this system is projected to include, within

four years, terminals in most large police departments, courts and correctional agencies utilizing the existing New Jersey Statewide Communications and Information System.

(c) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

The centralization in a state agency of the collection and reporting of UCR data gathered by law enforcement agencies within the State. New Jersey's UCR expansion program has as its primary mission the reduction of crime within all municipalities of the State by providing more comprehensive and accurate crime information on a more timely basis to all criminal justice agencies, and any other groups or individuals concerned with the crime problems of the State, including the Statistical Analysis Center.

(d) Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS)

The collection and analysis of financial, personnel, facilities and equipment data of the various criminal justice functions at State and local levels.

(e) Technical Assistance (TA/CDS)

The capability of providing professional and highly technical services needed to develop and implement a Comprehensive Data System.

Division of Motor Vehicles

The enforcement of motor vehicle and traffic laws is one of the primary responsibilities of the Division of Motor Vehicles although police in the State also have a major responsibility in this area. The director of the Division is appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for a four-year term coinciding with that of the Governor. The Division and its bureaus have many diverse responsibilities. For instance, the Enforcement Bureau operates driver improvement clinics; investigates frauds, stolen cars, auto dealers, junk yards, driver schools and race tracks; conducts the Motor Carriers' Tax road checks; provides police information service and headquarters building security; promotes driver education activities such as training classes for elderly drivers, "road-eo" judging; and supplies instructors for the Police Training Commission as well as for other police training. The Bureau has replaced its motor vehicle inspectors with civilian driver license examiners in license testing procedures. This move has enabled the inspectors to step up highway safety activities including truck inspection and weigh details. The Bureau of Motor Carriers administers the provisions of the Motor Carriers

Road Tax Act of 1963 (N.J.S.A. 54:39A-1, et seq.) which induces carriers to buy their fuel in the State; the Counterpart Fee Law which protects New Jersey Carriers from being placed at a disadvantage in other states; the oversize/overweight vehicle law which minimizes hazards to the public in the transportation of large or heavy articles; and the vehicle reciprocity laws which require agreements with other states to promote the free flow of commerce. Through this Bureau's efforts, the Road Tax Act has been revised to improve administration of the law, facilitate taxpayer compliance and increase revenue. The Vehicle Inspection Bureau establishes vehicle inspection standards, operates the vehicle inspection stations and performs on-the-road inspections. The inspection stations test New Jersey vehicles for exhaust emissions on an advisory basis. In another area of responsibility, the inspection system has begun a verification program to assure motorist compliance with the State's compulsory insurance law. The Bureau of Agencies and Certificate of Ownership Bureau have been regrouped into one newly established service, Agency Operations, for more functional alignment of Division activities. Agency Operations is responsible for issuing driver and other special licenses, vehicle registrations and certificates of ownership as well as for administration of the laws governing purchase, sale and transfer of motor vehicles as deterrents to the sale and disposal of stolen or fraudulently obtained vehicles.

The Traffic Safety and Driver Improvement Service collects, analyzes and reports traffic accident statistics; conducts traffic engineering field surveys; reviews and approves local traffic ordinances; makes recommendations for traffic safety and regulatory procedures; and promotes traffic safety education.

The Bureau of Security-Responsibility administers the Motor Vehicle Security-Responsibility Law and assists in the administration of the New Jersey Compulsory Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Law.

The Division had a total of 1,964 budgeted positions in 1974.

The total State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1975 operations is \$24,808,309.

Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control in the Department of Law and Public Safety was established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17B-3 to supervise the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages. The Division is administered by a director who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The director also is designated the Commissioner of the Office of Amusement

Games Control. This Office supervises the municipal licensing of amusement games and the operation of such licensed games whether of skill or chance or both at recognized amusement parks, resorts and agricultural fairs and exhibitions. The Division is divided into the following bureaus:

- **The Licensing Bureau** headed by a deputy director issues manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing and transportation licenses and various types of permits, and supervises the administration of municipal retail licensing activity and trade practices of the licensed industry. This Bureau also has responsibility for the licensing of amusement games.
- **The Enforcement Bureau** headed by a deputy director enforces all aspects of the Alcoholic Beverage Law and regulations and the Amusement Games Licensing Law regulations. The Bureau initiates investigations based on complaints received and its own initiative, arrests violators and inspects licensed premises. The Bureau works in close liaison with other federal, State and local enforcement agencies.
- **The Prosecution Bureau** headed by an assistant to the director is responsible for the institution of disciplinary proceedings against licensees and the trial of such proceedings before the Division.
- **The Regulatory Services (legal) Bureau** headed by a deputy director hears Division disciplinary proceedings and appeals from the action of municipal licensing authorities and prepares hearer's reports for the director's final decision.
- **The Administrative (fiscal and personnel) Bureau** headed by an assistant to the director is responsible for the functions which its name implies.

The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1975 operations is \$1,872,351.

Division of Taxation, Collection and Enforcement Activity

The Collection and Enforcement Activity located in the Division of Taxation and administratively part of the Department of the Treasury, plans, administers and coordinates the processing of tax returns, payments and taxpayers' account information. It is responsible for issuance of licenses, collection of delinquent taxes and for all investigations relative to tax matters. During 1974, approximately 111,200 licenses were issued and 138,500 investigations conducted. The budget for Fiscal Year 1975 is \$7,593,507.

Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission

The Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission in the Department of Law and Public Safety pursuant to N.J.S.A. 5:8-1 et seq. is composed of five unsalaried members and supervises the administration of the Bingo Licensing Law and the Raffles Licensing Law. It establishes rules and regulations governing the issuance of licenses and the holding and conducting of games of chance and enforces such regulations. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1975 is \$204,736.

New Jersey Racing Commission

The New Jersey Racing Commission in the Department of Law and Public Safety is a four-member, non-salaried, bi-partisan body appointed by the Governor for a term of six years. The Commission is invested with the authority to: grant permits to conduct the running of the harness race meetings in the State at which pari-mutuel wagering is revenue; license, fingerprint or screen all personnel working for or connected with track management, all horsemen and others engaged in the racing of horses and all owners of any interest in the licensed tracks to insure that no one connected with racing has ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. The Commission oversees the actual conduct of races, takes chemical samples of horses for testing and holds hearings. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1975 is \$532,311.

Department of Environmental Protection, Recreation Management

Activities in the area of Recreation Management are designed to provide varied recreational opportunities to all State residents and visitors. The program includes facility development and management, law enforcement, safety programs and educational activities.

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- **Parks Management**—Activities included in this program element are: the operation and maintenance of existing State park and forest recreation, natural, interpretive and historic facilities; and planning for the improvement and development of new facilities.

- **Recreational Boating**—The Boat Regulation Commission administers the motor boat and operator registration system through field offices and centralized control in Trenton. The Commission operates the State-owned marinas and develops, maintains, dredges and marks navigation channels on 200 miles of tidal inland waterways and large State-controlled lakes. Through the State Marine Police, all State marine laws are enforced. Personnel and equipment are provided for quick response to marine accidents, water pollution incidents, crimes or other emergencies including assistance to other State agencies. Boating safety is promoted through public education and training of personnel is provided at the Marine Police Academy.

- **Marina Operations**—The State-owned marinas are operated and maintained in a clean, safe and non-discriminative manner for all boat owners and visitors. Safe moorings for boaters in the area during heavy storms are provided.

- **Patrol Activities and Crime Control**—The Palisades Interstate Park Commission enforces traffic laws on the Palisades Interstate Parkway and all other roads within the Commission's boundaries. Commission lands are policed to ensure that Park facilities are utilized in accordance with laws, statutes and Commission regulations. A police court is maintained which has the powers and jurisdiction of a municipal court with respect to crimes, disorderly conduct and violations of the motor vehicle and traffic or other laws of the State or of any of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

In Fiscal Year 1974, a total of 400 positions were budgeted for Recreational Management. Approximately 10,000 marine patrol investigations were conducted resulting in 1,800 arrests. More than 150,000 motorboat licenses were issued and operators licenses. The State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1975 operations is \$7,533,477.

PROFILE OF NEW JERSEY'S MAJOR CITIES

Table 1

New Jersey's six major cities cover just one percent of the State's total land area. The total estimated population of the six major cities accounts for 15.20% of the State's estimated population. New Jersey's estimated population density per square mile is 954.5, but the estimated density for the six major cities is as follows:

1. Camden 12.37 times that of the State; 2. Elizabeth 10.10 times that of the State; 3. Jersey City 18.62 times that of the State; 4. Newark 16.58 times that of the State; 5. Paterson 17.98 times that of the State; 6. Trenton 14.64 times that of the State.

New Jersey is often referred to as a "corridor" state, with many miles of superhighway that connect New Jersey directly with New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its geographic location has been a major factor in its growth and development. Although New Jersey is 46th in size, it ranks eighth in population and is the most densely populated state in the country. The following table (Profile of the Six Major Cities—Table I) provides a demographic profile of the major cities of the State.

Municipality	*1973 Area in Sq. Miles	*1970 Census Population	*1973 Estimated Population	*% of Estimated Population To State's Total Est. Population	*1970 Density per Sq. Mile	*1973 Estimated Density per Sq. Mile
Camden	8.68	102,551	105,420	1.425	11,814.6	12,145.2
Elizabeth	11.69	112,654	114,285	1.545	9,636.8	9,776.3
Jersey City	14.65	260,350	261,105	3.530	17,771.3	17,822.9
Newark	24.14	381,930	389,895	5.271	15,821.5	16,151.4
Paterson	8.44	144,824	147,565	1.995	17,159.2	17,484.0
Trenton	7.50	104,786	106,230	1.436	13,971.5	14,164.0
Statewide Totals	7509.5	7,168,164	7,396,330	100%	954.5	984.9

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1973"

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table II

The total number of sworn police officers within the State increased by 4.12% from 1972 to 1973. This increase of sworn police officers is an indication of the determined effort towards combating crime.

The six major cities employ 18.47% of all sworn police officers within the State. For all municipalities within the State, the average number of sworn municipal police officers per 1,000 population is 2.17. Each of the six major cities exceeds this average.

The figures for the number of sworn police officers were taken at a given point in time (October 31, 1973). Therefore the figures do not show the average number of police man-days available to the community nor do they reflect the total authorized strength of the various communities.

Unit of Government	*Sworn Police Officers	*% of Sworn Police Officers to the Total Within the State	Police per 1,000 Population
City of Camden	336	1.59	3.19
City of Elizabeth	287	1.36	2.51
Jersey City	1,041	4.93	3.99
City of Newark	1,501	7.11	3.85
City of Paterson	412	1.95	2.79
City of Trenton	321	1.52	2.18
Total Municipal Police Officers Within the State	16,068	76.16	2.17
State and County Police	5,031	23.84	.68
Total	21,099	100%	2.85

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1973"

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table III

Of all expenditures made for law enforcement by counties and municipalities within the State (during 1973) the six major cities accounted for 14.34% of the total. The six major cities expended 56.93% as much as the State government for law enforcement during the same time frame.

The dollar amounts cited for the State and counties reflect expenditures for police protection, the cost of the judicial process including prosecution and legal services, and corrections. The expenditure data for the municipalities include the categories of police protection and the judicial process, but not corrections. Corrections are funded only by State and county funds.

When reviewing the data, one should remember that even though per capita rates for municipalities are cited, these figures show only the amount expended by each respective municipality. The citizens of each municipality also contribute to the State and county governments through taxes to pay for law enforcement services. These State and county services are provided for the members of the municipalities.

Unit of Government	Law Enforcement Expenditures for 1973	% of Law Enforcement Expenditures to State Total	Per Capita Expenditures
City of Camden	*\$ 5,916,200	1.30	\$56.12
City of Elizabeth	* 4,217,608	0.93	36.90
Jersey City	* 15,983,442	3.53	61.21
City of Newark	* 26,171,379	5.77	67.12
City of Paterson	* 6,701,815	1.48	45.41
City of Trenton	* 6,047,540	1.33	56.92
All Counties and Municipalities	** 339,151,000	74.8	45.85
State Government	** 114,238,000	25.2	15.44
Total for the State	**\$453,389,000	100%	\$61.29

*Figures from the Division of Local Finance of the State Department of Community Affairs

**Figures from the United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Guideline Subject Variable Pass-Through Classification Procedures and Percentages dated October 10, 1974.

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table IV

In a State as densely populated as New Jersey, the use of municipal boundaries for analysis is not totally adequate. When the surrounding areas and counties are included, a more accurate picture of the crime area is demonstrated.

The following data relate to violent crimes reported for the major cities, the counties in which they are located and the State. The table shows the number of reported murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults for the period of calendar year 1973. The county in which each major city is located is as follows: Camden City, Camden County; Elizabeth, Union County; Jersey City, Hudson County; Newark, Essex County; Paterson, Passaic County; and Trenton, Mercer County.

Municipality	*Murder	*Forcible Rape	*Robbery	*Atrocious Assault
Camden	30	86	750	657
Elizabeth	9	37	461	443
Jersey City	47	68	1,485	552
Newark	166	337	4,119	2,360
Paterson	28	36	1,269	1,212
Trenton	23	48	1,059	669

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1973"

County	*Murder	*Forcible Rape	*Robbery	*Atrocious Assault	% Change of Reported Violent Crimes January Through December, 1972 to January Through December, 1973
Camden	48	133	1,064	902	+ 17.64
Union	23	77	1,102	848	- .77%
Hudson	61	95	1,888	1,028	+ 13.02%
Essex	186	414	5,145	3,007	- 9.87%
Passaic	43	93	1,755	1,627	+ 17.90%
Mercer	24	77	1,229	739	+ 18.91
Statewide Totals	544	1,384	15,113	11,705	+ 4.43

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1973"

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table V

The following data relate to reported Index* and Violent crimes for the municipalities and the State. The data were based on statistics obtained from the *Uniform Crime Reports 1973*. Much has been said about the inaccuracy of using statistics in this field, i.e., unreported crime does occur; statistics can be manipulated to meet local needs; if reporting is inaccurate, the statistics lend themselves to human error. Even though caution is advised, the following crime data make possible the most accurate statistical picture (available to date) of each of the six major cities' reported crime experience and how that experience relates to total reported crime in the State.

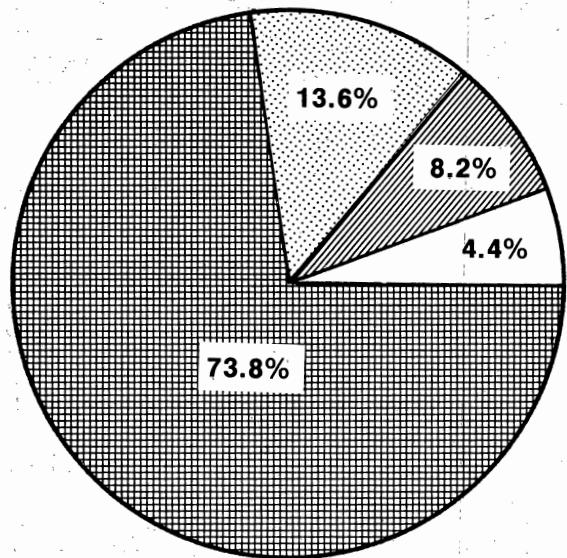
* Index crimes are those crimes classified as murder, forcible rape, robbery, atrocious assault, breaking and entering, larceny (\$50.00 and over) and auto theft.

Municipality	*Crimes Reported 1973	% of Crime Reported to State's Total	*Crime per 100,000 Population, Population Rate Based on Estimated 1973 Population	% Change of Reported Crime 1972-1973	*Violent Crimes Reported 1973	% of Violent Crime Reported to State's Total	Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Rate Based on Estimated 1972 Population	% Change of Reported Violent Crime 1972-1973
Camden	9,060	3.02%	8,594.1	- 5.29%	1,523	5.30%	1,444.6	+ 15.38%
Elizabeth	6,875	2.29%	6,015.7	- 2.25%	950	3.30%	831.2	+ 1.71%
Jersey City	12,964	4.32%	4,965.1	+ 10.97%	3,132	10.90%	1,199.5	+ 61.48%
Newark	31,377	10.45%	8,047.6	- 12.24%	6,982	24.29%	1,790.7	- 12.04%
Paterson	12,513	4.17%	8,479.7	+ 10.40%	2,545	8.85%	1,724.6	+ 17.01%
Trenton	8,093	2.70%	7,618.4	- 2.97%	1,799	6.26%	1,693.4	+ 17.74%
Statewide Totals	300,176	100%	4,058.5	+ 6.06	28,746	100%	388.6	+ 4.43%

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1973"

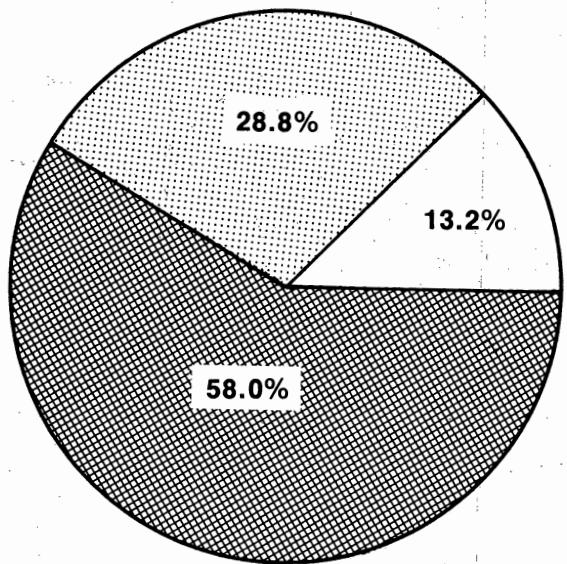
The following charts and graphs illustrate some of New Jersey's crime related problems and the frequency of some crimes. All of the charts and graphs in this section were obtained from the *Uniform Crime Reports 1973* which is compiled by the New Jersey State Police.

**ANALYSIS OF NARCOTIC
DRUG LAW ARRESTS**
1973



- Opium or Cocaine & their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin)
- Marijuana
- Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)
- Other Dangerous, Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)

ANALYSIS OF GAMBLING ARRESTS
1973

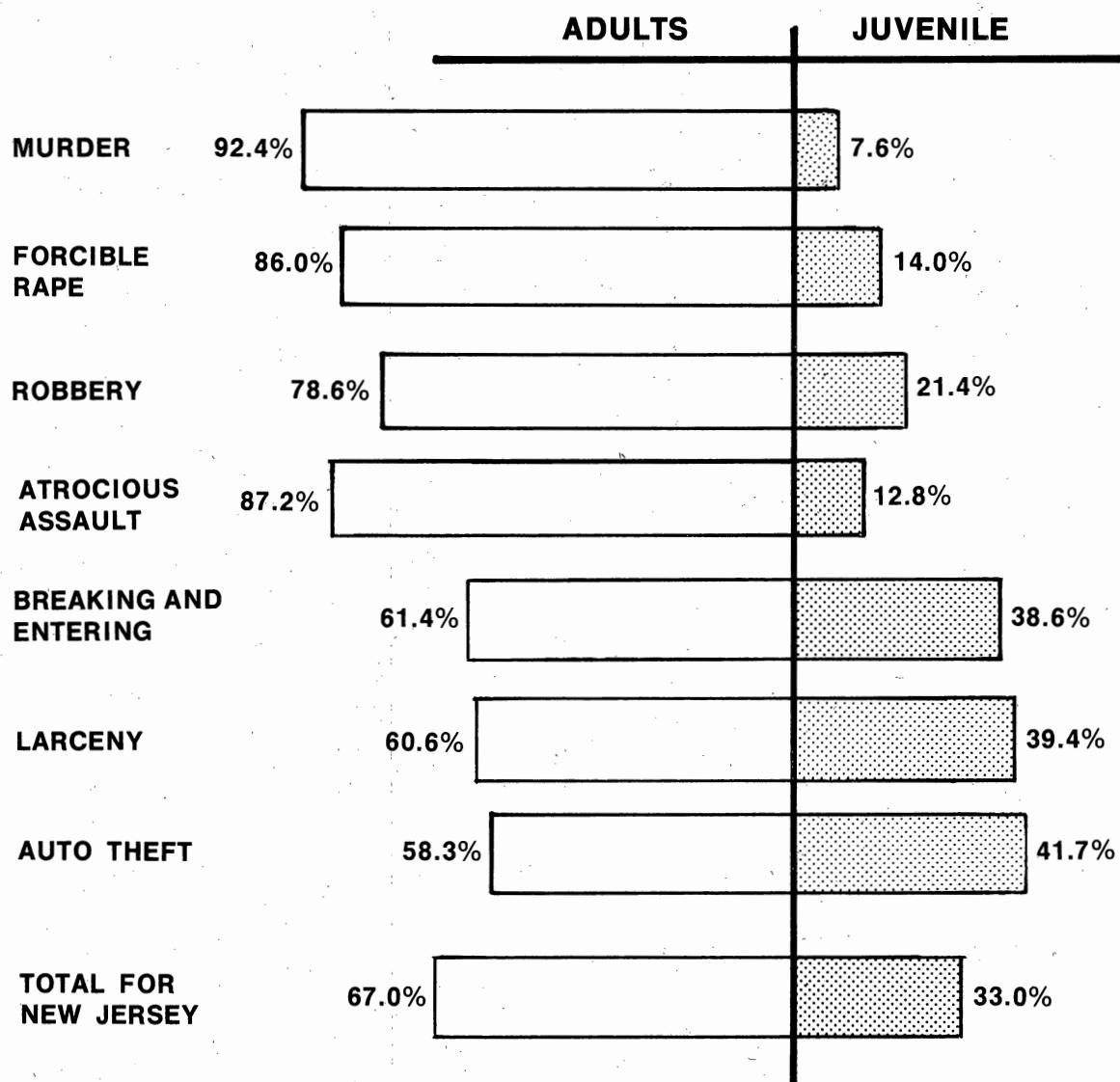


- Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)
- Numbers and Lottery
- All Other Gambling

**1973 FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS
ASSAULTED IN LINE OF DUTY BY POPULATION GROUP**

POPULATION GROUPS	TOTAL ASSAULTS	RATE OF ASSAULTS PER 100 OFFICERS	ASSAULTS WITH INJURY	RATE OF ASSAULTS PER 100 OFFICERS WITH INJURY
GROUP I				
Municipalities over 100,000	786	19.4	358	8.9
GROUP II				
Municipalities 50,000 to 100,000	363	17.8	132	6.5
GROUP III				
Municipalities 25,000 to 50,000	574	16.9	236	7.0
GROUP IV				
Municipalities 15,000 to 25,000	316	16.2	87	4.5
GROUP V				
Municipalities 5,000 to 15,000	593	16.2	183	5.0
GROUP VI				
Municipalities 2,000 to 5,000	161	21.1	59	7.7
GROUP VII				
Municipalities under 2,000	66	29.7	16	7.2
TOTAL	2,859	17.8	1,071	6.7

**INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED
BY ARREST OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES
1973**



ADULTS CHARGED GUILTY – NOT GUILTY, 1971 – 1972 – 1973

OFFENSES	PERCENTAGE GUILTY			PERCENTAGE NOT GUILTY		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Murder	73.1	64.9	70.9	26.9	35.1	29.1
Manslaughter	22.2	22.3	25.2	71.5	77.7	74.8
Forcible Rape	35.0	39.9	50.5	65.0	60.1	49.5
Robbery	60.9	58.8	67.6	39.1	41.2	32.4
Atrocious Assault	50.8	45.1	43.6	49.2	54.9	56.4
Breaking and Entering	72.6	70.6	72.6	27.4	29.4	27.4
Larceny-Theft	79.9	78.0	81.3	20.1	22.0	18.7
Auto Theft	70.2	59.1	70.8	29.8	40.9	29.2
Subtotal for Above Offenses	71.2	67.3	70.4	28.8	32.7	29.6
Other Assaults	48.4	48.1	50.7	51.6	51.9	49.3
Arson	64.5	56.7	47.3	35.5	43.3	52.7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	73.2	66.7	70.4	26.8	33.3	29.6
Fraud	63.8	62.3	52.2	36.2	37.7	47.8
Embezzlement	62.1	58.4	60.4	37.9	41.6	39.6
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	66.4	62.4	51.6	33.6	37.6	48.4
Malicious Mischief	58.2	58.1	61.3	41.8	41.9	38.7
Weapons; Carrying, Possession, etc.	73.9	71.2	50.1	26.1	28.8	49.9
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	82.9	79.8	83.9	17.1	20.2	16.1
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	63.8	67.1	67.7	36.2	32.9	32.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	75.6	76.4	78.3	24.4	23.6	21.7
Gambling	84.0	81.4	84.0	16.0	18.6	16.0
Offenses Against Family and Children	85.8	83.2	87.6	14.2	16.8	12.4
Driving Under the Influence	94.4	91.2	90.7	5.6	8.8	9.3
Liquor Laws	84.3	87.4	73.8	15.7	12.6	26.2
Drunkenness	89.0	87.9	89.1	11.0	12.1	10.9
Disorderly Conduct	68.5	68.1	69.8	31.5	31.9	30.2
Failure to Give Good Account	72.3	71.1	69.5	27.7	28.9	30.5
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	80.3	77.4	78.4	19.7	22.6	21.6
TOTAL	72.8	71.4	71.7	27.2	28.6	28.3

TYPE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

1972 - 1973

TYPE OF PROPERTY	YEAR	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN	VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED	PERCENT OF VALUE RECOVERED
Currency, Notes, etc.	1972	\$ 11,557,478	\$ 1,006,004	8.7
	1973	11,740,745	1,144,069	9.7
Jewelry and Precious Metals	1972	9,947,183	871,147	8.8
	1973	11,299,044	610,259	5.4
Furs	1972	1,500,915	66,120	4.4
	1973	1,171,213	87,105	7.4
Clothing	1972	2,376,173	316,107	13.3
	1973	2,413,726	281,087	11.7
Automobiles	1972	44,917,316	31,261,595	69.6
	1973	51,332,881	33,908,154	66.1
Miscellaneous	1972	33,351,050	4,931,604	14.8
	1973	37,922,047	4,712,509	12.4
TOTAL FOR NEW JERSEY		1972 \$103,650,115	\$38,452,577	37.1
		1973 115,879,656	40,743,183	35.2

VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT CRIME TRENDS
Number – Percent Change
1971 – 1972 – 1973

OFFENSE	1971	1972	1973	Percent Change 73/72	Percent Change 73/71
VIOLENT CRIME Number	26,437	27,526	28,746	+4.4	+8.7
NONVIOLENT CRIME Number	263,099	255,505	271,430	+6.2	+3.2
Total Crime Number	289,536	283,031	300,176	+6.1	+3.7

VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT CRIME
Crime Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants – Percent Change
1971 – 1972 – 1973

OFFENSE	1971	1972	1973	Percent Change 73/72	Percent Change 73/71
VIOLENT CRIME Rate	362.0	372.8	388.7	+4.3	+7.4
NONVIOLENT CRIME Rate	3,602.6	3,460.7	3,669.8	+6.0	+1.9
Total Crime Rate	3,964.6	3,833.6	4,058.5	+5.9	+2.4

CRIME INDEX FOR THE STATE, 1973

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CLEARED
MURDER	544	7.4	0.2	72.6
FORCIBLE RAPE	1,384	18.7	0.5	58.9
Rape by Force	1,003			
Assault to Rape — Attempts	381			
ROBBERY	15,113	204.3	5.0	21.8
Armed — Any Weapon	8,686			
Strong Arm — No Weapon	6,427			
ATROCIOUS ASSAULT	11,705	158.3	3.9	68.1
Gun	1,962			
Knife or Cutting Instrument	3,811			
Other Dangerous Weapon	2,553			
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	3,379			
BREAKING AND ENTERING	91,739	1,240.3	30.6	13.1
Forcible Entry	72,441			
Unlawful Entry — No Force	10,269			
Attempted — Forcible Entry	9,029			
LARCENY — THEFT	137,870	1,864.0	45.9	14.2
\$200 and Over	21,505			
\$50 to \$200	55,472			
Under \$50	60,893			
AUTO THEFT	41,821	565.4	13.9	8.7
TOTAL FOR NEW JERSEY	300,176	4,058.5	100.0	15.9

CRIME TRENDS

Number – Rate

1972 – 1973

INDEX OFFENSES	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	1972	483		6.5	
	1973	544	+12.6	7.4	+13.9
FORCIBLE RAPE	1972	1,245		16.9	
	1973	1,384	+11.2	18.7	+10.7
ROBBERY	1972	15,437		209.1	
	1973	15,113	-2.1	204.3	-2.3
ATROCIOUS ASSAULT	1972	10,361		140.3	
	1973	11,705	+13.0	158.3	+12.8
BREAKING AND ENTERING	1972	88,039		1,192.5	
	1973	91,739	+4.2	1,240.3	+4.0
LARCENY – THEFT	1972	124,237		1,682.3	
	1973	137,870	+11.0	1,864.0	+10.8
AUTO THEFT	1972	43,229		585.5	
	1973	41,821	-3.3	565.4	-3.4
TOTAL FOR NEW JERSEY	1972	283,031		3,833.4	
	1973	300,176	+6.1	4,058.5	+5.9

B

THE MULTI-YEAR PLAN

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has arranged the major problems and needs of New Jersey's criminal justice system to interrelate with the Agency's unified systems approach to its comprehensive plan. Assessments of the problems and needs are presented in each of the nine Law Enforcement Assistance Administration functional categories — from enactment of legislation through institutional and non-institutional rehabilitation. The target is a comprehensive plan that focuses on the New Jersey criminal justice system as a coordinated entity.

Valuable insights into the myriad of complex problems and needs were provided by the many institutions and agencies which comprise the State's criminal justice system. At the forefront are the 21 local criminal justice planning units which are particularly helpful in identifying local level crime problems and patterns. Through their efforts, and with guidance from their criminal justice planning boards which are comprised of local experts in the local units' systems, this plan is a reflection of their assessment on crime problems and needs. It should be mentioned that input into this section was gleaned from not only the local planning units but from other local communities and State agencies which expressed concern for the state of criminal justice in New Jersey.

Through these combined efforts, and with the expertise of the SLEPA staff, the comprehensive systems approach is designed to make this part of the 1975 Plan a conduit for tying together more effectively the Existing Criminal Justice System (Section A) with the Annual Action Program (Section C). It should also lay a more practicable groundwork for other components of the Multi-Year Plan (Section B).

It should be emphasized that the many problems and needs cited in this part will not all be solved by the funding this Plan makes available. However, through the careful analysis by the SLEPA Governing Board and with the recommendation of the SLEPA staff, it is anticipated that the limited resources in the Annual Action Section will be used to maximize effectiveness in solving as many needs and problems as possible on a priority basis.

1. Legislation

Legislation is essential to accomplish many of the changes which are necessary to improve the criminal justice system. In the State of New Jersey, an antiquated set of penal statutes has seriously hampered the overall effectiveness of the operation of the State's criminal justice system. Proposals of

the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals include re-examination of State criminal codes with the objective of improving and updating them. Study and review of the State's laws pertaining to crime was undertaken by the Criminal Law Revision Commission in 1968. Legislation proposed by the Commission and currently before the New Jersey Legislature is aimed at revising and codifying the penal statutes so that the

law will be brought up to date. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency provided funds for a retraining program for criminal justice personnel in the proposed new penal code.

Many statutes now on the books in New Jersey have lost their effectiveness and applicability to our present society. Change has been long overdue in redefining and updating what constitutes an offensive act. A disproportionate amount of police and court time continues to be spent in processing perpetrators of "victimless" crimes, for example, use of marijuana and alcohol and minor gambling. Alternative methods of dealing with these offenses would greatly relieve both the court caseloads and free police time for investigation of more serious crimes.

New Jersey does not have a commission on police standards. Such a commission would do much to improve local law enforcement and, without dissipating local control of law enforcement, would help to establish adequate personnel selection standards, strengthen training procedures, coordinate recruitment and improve the organization and operation of local police departments. This body could absorb the present responsibilities of agencies now involved in these functions.

Once formed, the commission should set as one of its priorities consideration of recommendations made in the police section of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals report.

While "home rule" is a firmly entrenched tradition in New Jersey, it should not preclude consideration of proposals to consolidate local criminal justice agencies where significant economic and operating efficiencies can be realized. For example, the report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends that all police departments with less than ten officers should be consolidated with other departments. Similarly, a study by the National Center for State Courts in conjunction with the Administrative Office of the Courts recommends that municipal courts should be consolidated according to districts so they could operate on a full-time basis.

As a result of poor conditions, out-dated processes and inmate violence in correctional institutions, a mutual feeling has evolved on the part of prison authorities and inmates that a review of operational standards in the institutions is needed. Restrictions placed on inmates must be fair, humane and promote responsible use of rights under the law while providing a non-violent and corrective atmosphere.

Enforcement activities have helped to identify drug users, however, simply apprehending users

does not contribute to resolving the underlying rehabilitation needs of drug and alcohol dependent offenders. Various Agency funded programs have served to divert such offenders and through therapeutic treatment programs have attempted to eliminate dependencies on drugs or alcohol.

Agency funds have also been provided for the establishment of drug and alcohol treatment programs in State correctional institutions but there is a serious question whether rehabilitation of drug and alcohol dependent persons can take place in large institutional environments given limited resources. Those offenses of a victimless nature can contribute to increasing the heavy burden on the correctional phase of the criminal justice system. These and other quandaries must be answered in order to facilitate the proper rehabilitative programs for drug and alcohol dependent persons. In order to increase input into decisions implemented by the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control there is a need to reactivate the State Drug Abuse Advisory Council. The Council is designed to consult with and advise the Director of the Division and is composed of the commissioners of the Department of Health, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Department of Education and Department of Community Affairs, the Attorney General, the Chancellor of Higher Education and nine representatives of the public.

Category 1 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of legislation were cited specifically by the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Correction and Parole and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic County, Jersey City, Union County, Plainfield, Hudson County and Paterson.

Legislative Needs

There is need to consider:

- Passage of legislation to upgrade standards of rehabilitation programs in our State and county correctional institutions.
- Legislative revision of State narcotic and criminal laws to encourage diversion of drug dependent individuals from the criminal justice system into community-based rehabilitation alternatives.
- A fiscal appropriation to retrain the criminal justice personnel in implementation of the new penal code when passed.
- Enabling legislation for the establishment of a State commission on police standards and training.

- Implementation of those standards and goals recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals which will be of benefit to New Jersey's system of justice.
- Consolidation of criminal justice agencies where significant economic and operating efficiencies can be realized.
- Reactivation of the State Drug Abuse Advisory Council to consult with and advise the Director, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control.
- Passage of legislation for alternative methods of dealing with "victimless" crimes.
- Passage of legislation to allow for early parole of certain drug offenders professionally evaluated as drug abusers and found suitable for treatment.
- Amendment of the narcotic and drug abuse treatment centers certification law to broaden the definition of treatment centers subject to the law to include intervention programs.
- Selection of a task force to study means of achieving maximum cooperation and utilization of resources between the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Alcoholism Control Program and the Division of Community Health Services which would recommend changes in existing laws.

2. Planning and Evaluation

After necessary legislation is enacted, comprehensive planning and evaluation methodologies must be designed to implement the legislation and to serve as an integral part of the criminal justice system. Realistic evaluation of the past and logical planning for the future are essential in efforts to solve problems confronting the criminal justice system. Presently there is not enough attention given to comprehensive planning at all levels within the system. Fiscal planning alone will not change the system but only fosters "crisis level" decisions.

Planning and evaluation must be accomplished on the local level as well as the State and national levels. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been at the forefront during its brief existence in encouraging active planning and evaluation efforts by local jurisdictions and State agencies. Through the funding of local criminal justice planning units throughout the State, and with the technical assistance of the Agency's planning and evaluation staffs, new inroads have been made into establishing a viable comprehensive planning function in the State. The Agency has also recently received the report of the DATIP (Drug Abuse Treatment Information

Project) study which has given valuable insight into evaluating drug abuse treatment activities in New Jersey. These efforts hopefully will encourage local units of government and related State agencies to follow this example in an attempt to promote greater efficiency in the State's criminal justice system.

The following two State agencies have cited specific problems in planning and evaluation which directly affect their operations:

The Division of Youth and Family Services

The Division of Youth and Family Services attempts to find residential placement for delinquent juveniles. However, the Division's effectiveness is hampered by a lack of precise guidelines for determination of children needing placement, an inconsistent funding system and an inefficient process for arranging placement. The Planning Task Force is beginning to address this problem.

The Police Training Commission

The Police Administrative Services Bureau of the Commission is charged with the responsibility of providing management analyses and surveys for local police departments, but faces requests from local departments which require a waiting period. Support from this Agency has assisted in this effort in the past.

Category 2 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of planning and evaluation were cited by: the Division of Correction and Parole, Division of Criminal Justice, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the State Police, the Police Training Commission, Division of Youth and Family Services and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Hudson County, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, Newark, Orange, Passaic City, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, Union City and Union County.

Planning and Evaluation Needs

There is a need to consider:

- Expanded evaluation of the functional components of the criminal justice system and their interrelationships in both administrative and operational processes.
- Continuation of local comprehensive planning efforts to insure continuous input into the Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey.

- Development of the capability necessary to provide meaningful evaluation of proposed legislation in the area of criminal justice for the executive branch of government.
- Continuation of the Planning Task Force within the Division of Youth and Family Services for the development and implementation of comprehensive residential placement capability for juveniles.
- More effective coordination of the planning efforts of the criminal justice system and the community-based treatment system for delivery of services to drug offenders.
- Continuation of the expanded capabilities acquired by the Police Administrative Services Bureau of the Police Training Commission.
- Continuation of ongoing local level monitoring and evaluation of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded projects.
- Continuation of a planning and evaluation unit within the Division of Correction and Parole.
- Continuation of planning and evaluation within the Administrative Office of the Courts.

3. Research and Information Systems

After evaluating the past and before planning for the future, professionals throughout the criminal justice system must make rational decisions. To make well-founded decisions, research is required. Too often key personnel are required to make decisions which are based on inadequate information because data is not attainable with present resources or cannot be gathered in time to make a quality decision.

In New Jersey, rapid and accurate response to requests for research and information has been an important factor in attempting to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been instrumental in finding solutions to this problem. Beginning in the early years of the Agency's existence and continuing to the present time, steps have been taken with Agency funding to remedy inadequate manual methods of information gathering, storage, retrieval and dissemination for the various segments of the criminal justice system. For instance, systems analysis studies were funded to determine more efficient means of operating manual information systems. In addition, through the provision of more than \$2 million in funding to the Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of

Systems and Communications, a Statewide Communications and Information System has been developed and extended to all areas of the State, thus providing statewide access to every law enforcement agency.

In the area of probation, some changes are taking place without sufficient research and proper information gathering. Reliable data will help measure the impact of new and traditional methods of probation to assure the best allocation of these limited resources and personnel. An example would be to expand research to determine the effectiveness of conditional discharge as a probation technique.

In many prosecutors' offices within the State, major policy and management decisions are made on impressions rather than facts. In the large city assembly line criminal courts, even conviction rate information has been largely unavailable and/or unreliable. The State is beginning to address this problem through its participation in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration-funded Offender Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH) component of the Comprehensive Data System. The OBTS/CCH is a tracking system which follows the offender as he passes through the phases of the State's criminal justice system. Agency funding has also initiated a correctional information system which makes available population reports, including a 1982 population projection and reports of admissions, departures and paroles. In addition, Agency funds have provided for the development of county and statewide judicial management information systems to deal with the problem of generating reports and statistical information on cases being processed.

An inadequacy exists in New Jersey corrections operations—the inability to evaluate reliably and validly which correctional programs are successful, which programs should be modified and which programs should be abandoned. Additional efforts, similar to the Parole Techniques Study conducted by the Division of Correction and Parole, should be implemented in a continuing effort to organize the most objective measures of various treatment methods adopted as a result of previous research studies.

The State's centralized Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Comprehensive Data System is mandated by law to collect crime data related to specific offenses and arrests. Through the discretionary grant program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, New Jersey is modifying and extending the existing unit. A revised method of internal crime reporting will be offered to reporting agencies to assure that crime data is complete and accurate.

However, there is at present an inadequate feedback capability within the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit to analyze crime trends and return the information to the reporting agency. A rapid statewide response system should be developed to make optimum use of existing law enforcement resources.

There is presently in New Jersey very little reliable information on the nature of the delinquent population, the methods of classification for treatment purposes and on treatment or correctional programs appropriate for various youthful offenders. This delinquent population must be considered to consist of many subgroups, each requiring a different treatment methodology.

All professionals in the juvenile justice system are faced with recurrent problems involving the exercise of their authority when dealing with juveniles. The lack of knowledge and guidelines is largely a result of a lack of useful, meaningful research. Fine distinctions in treatment modes, dispositional alternatives and juvenile populations must be made in order to design programs, advise operational personnel in the juvenile justice system and clarify the methodology for dealing with juvenile delinquency.

In addition, problem-oriented research and experimental projects should be expanded to determine methods for diverting juveniles from the criminal justice process and the reduction of juvenile delinquency.

Category 3 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of research and information systems were cited by: the Division of Correction and Parole, the Division of State Police, the Division of Systems and Communications, and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, Hudson County, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, Union City, Union County and Trenton.

Research and Information Needs

There is a need to consider:

- Continuing and expanding research and development of innovative approaches to provide probation services to the courts and the community.
- Expansion of a comprehensive automated information system which will provide data essential to effective prosecution of a large volume of cases and facilitate planning and management decisions in prosecutors' offices.
- Expanded research and development of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of corrections programs.

- Development of a more rapid system for collecting, analyzing and reporting crimes in the State.
- Expansion of problem-oriented research and experimental and demonstration projects for reducing juvenile delinquency.
- Continued expansion of the Statewide Communications and Information System that would allow access to county-by-county data by specific indices.
- Development of guidelines, legislation and administrative practices to insure security and privacy in the use of information systems.

4. Prevention

Expanded and improved research and information systems can make data on crime—where it is occurring, what time, frequency, by whom—available to criminal justice and related agencies. This vital information can enable these agencies to initiate crime prevention efforts.

There are today, in New Jersey, a multitude of crime prevention techniques being used to lessen the burden on an already overworked criminal justice system. Some of these efforts, as funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, have included specialized crime prevention units in high crime areas, public education projects on how to avoid becoming crime victims, hardening of crime "targets" to make them less susceptible to criminals, and public housing projects to reduce crime incidences through the presence of security forces. However, since recent statistics have reflected an increase in criminal activity, new and improved efforts are needed to bring about an absolute crime decrease.

Police-Community Relations

Some cities in New Jersey, both large and small, have established police-community relations units with Agency funds in order to deal with the tensions arising from increasing crime, a pervasive ignorance and misunderstanding of the role and function of the police and an influx into the cities of people not accustomed to urban life in the United States. Yet, much more is needed.

Community relations programs have only recently been tied into other specific ongoing efforts of the police department. Not all large police departments have made the commitments and taken the necessary steps to improve community relations. For example, many of the officers in the police-community relations units have not been trained inten-

sively and comprehensively in their role. Goals have not been well defined. Fairly administered complaint systems are essential.

Organized Crime

Efforts to familiarize the citizenry with the adverse effects of organized crime are an integral part of both public education and community relations programs. Major efforts to control organized crime have been undertaken and continue to be a high priority. The criminal justice system is itself susceptible to attempts by organized crime to corrupt individuals within all elements of the system.

Preventing the further incursion and expansion of organized criminal activities is rendered all the more difficult because organized criminal groups offer goods and services that many people desire even though declared illegal. It is crucially important that all citizens be made aware of how the costs of organized crime are passed on to them through higher taxes and larger bills for goods and services.

Public Education

As previously mentioned, one element in preventing crime is a better understanding and appreciation of the criminal justice system by all citizens, most particularly by potential offenders. Expanded public education projects should be implemented in this regard.

The problems of law enforcement are not the responsibility of law enforcement personnel alone. Crime is a national problem, and it is incumbent upon all citizens to have some knowledge of how to avoid becoming victims of crime. Public education projects on how to avoid becoming a crime victim can be a valuable asset to crime control programs if they have the interest of the citizenry.

Public education programs utilizing innovative techniques such as those funded by this Agency can reduce the threat of crime to persons and property and should be implemented. To be effective, however, they must be built around up-to-date, accurate and specific crime prevention information. Programs also must be tailored to the individual needs of various groups in the community. Merchants, homemakers and bank owners all have different problems in relation to crime and most experts believe that effective programs must be cooperative in the sense that the interests of all segments of a community are represented.

Juvenile Delinquency

In New Jersey, temporary refuge for juveniles is

provided in shelters and detention centers designated for juvenile court detainees. The passage of the JINS legislation has necessitated the provision of emergency shelters for non-delinquent youths in need of supervision who are awaiting diagnostic services, foster homes or institutional placement.

Many juveniles who are not hard-core delinquents but have committed a delinquent act do not require correctional handling. Many of these juveniles should be removed from unfavorable home environments and instead of being sent to correctional institutions should be placed in home-like and non-correctional group-type facilities. There is a particular need for such facilities to accommodate girls who would otherwise be placed in a correctional institution.

Juveniles are frequently brought before the juvenile court as delinquents and are placed in correctional institutions for causes that would usually result in probation or release if there were suitable foster homes. Group foster homes can provide both control and a home-like atmosphere for these children. Even though the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has funded 15 group homes throughout the State, there still remains a critical shortage of space to place juveniles who are not hard-core delinquents.

Category 4 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of prevention were cited by: the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Youth and Family Services and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Irvington, Jersey City, Mercer County, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, Union City and Union County.

Prevention Needs

There is need to consider:

- Prevention of crime through increased knowledge of, and respect for, the criminal justice system, and through increased public awareness of how to avoid becoming a crime victim.
- Improvement of public attitudes toward the police and respect for the police.
- Improvement of relationships and understanding between the community and the criminal justice system.
- Further controls for the reduction of organized crime.

- Expansion of the non-correctional emergency shelters for juveniles.
- Expansion of group homes for delinquents.
- Maintaining and expanding community juvenile delinquency prevention projects which include the active participation of community members.
- Improvement and expansion of coordination efforts by local agencies in establishing delinquency prevention projects and comprehensive youth service systems.

5. Detection, Deterrence, Apprehension

Closely related to the efforts of prevention are the efforts of detection, deterrence and apprehension. Crime prevention programs will never have a 100% success ratio in eliminating crime due to the fact that many crimes simply cannot be anticipated and, therefore, can seldom be prevented. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been a leader in activities of crime prevention, detection, deterrence and apprehension through fostering new and innovative approaches in combating crime.

Modern day criminal mobility and sophistication requires modern detection and apprehension technology. The many varieties of specialized equipment on the market today must be evaluated to aid law enforcement agencies in the performance of their duties. For example, the use of electronic surveillance equipment of a portable nature could alert the police to intrusions into certain premises or areas considered vulnerable to crime and result in more on-the-scene apprehensions.

The use of specialized, sophisticated equipment can help meet the need for increased manpower by allowing for a better allocation of police resources, and can provide for more efficient and effective police service. In the past, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has funded almost 100 projects in the area of specialized equipment to enhance this service throughout the State.

Investigation of Organized Crime

New Jersey's intelligence network for investigation, detection and prosecution of organized crime and white collar crime is not sufficient to meet all the demands for its services. Communication between federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies is vital to the overall effectiveness of the intelligence and operational functions of these

agencies. A comprehensive communication system should be established to augment the existing State system and permit collection and analysis of data on State and national figures engaged in organized criminal activities, as well as providing general criminal information. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been funding innovative projects to fight organized crime on State and local levels.

Hardening of Crime Targets

Crime targets should be hardened (better protected) in order to increase the difficulty of committing crime. The lack of public awareness and physical security make the commission of various crimes all too inviting. Crimes such as rape, robbery, breaking and entering and larceny can be reduced by providing better outdoor lighting, improving police services, increasing public housing security tactical units and increasing public awareness of individual security measures. Through the efforts of this Agency, over 10,000 people have taken part in programs designed to prevent crime by hardening crime targets.

Allocation of Police Resources

No effective attempt can be made to optimize the police resource allocation process until such time as priorities are established among the services performed by police agencies and until more is known about the cause and effect relationship between the performance of police activities and resulting output. Even though the Agency has funded numerous projects in this area, there is still a demand for the development of additional management information and reporting systems which will enable police administrators to measure clearly the economy and effectiveness of the programs carried out by their organizations.

Once priorities are established, a methodology is developed for allocating or reallocating police manpower resources. For example, Agency funds have allowed many communities to hire civilians to handle clerical tasks formerly performed by sworn personnel.

Police Communications

Because police on duty are widely dispersed, an efficient police communications system is imperative. A need exists for the improvement of communications capabilities on the local, regional and statewide levels in addition to the ALERT system (Allied Law Enforcement Radio Tie) previously

funded by the Agency.

A most troublesome problem in police radio communications is the critical shortage of radio frequencies available to the police. Another serious communications problem arises during many situations when cooperation and support of neighboring police is required. If radios of these neighboring departments operate on different frequencies (as has been the case in several New Jersey emergencies), neighboring police departments cannot communicate with each other. To overcome this, a standardized network of communications facilities is needed for use by all police departments in the State.

The Agency has been supporting a multitude of communication projects at both State and local levels. Projects have included the in-out police radio concept and regionalization efforts particularly in the central dispatching area.

Reduction in Response Time

In addition to communication problems within the department and between departments, a communications problem exists between the public and the police. It is often difficult for the public to reach the police quickly. To make it easier for the public to reach the police department in an emergency, the Agency has supported the adoption of the emergency number "911" for outside telephone booths.

Police, more than most other agencies, are inundated with information that can only be useful if it is properly classified and stored so it is readily retrievable. This need exists on the local, regional and statewide levels. Some aspects of a total approach to this need can be effected on each level. One example of how the Agency has helped local police departments in coping with this problem is the introduction of the DATUM (Data Analysis Through The Use of Microfilm) system.

The reduction of police response time, after a crime has been reported, relates directly to the probability of apprehension. Presently, many local police departments are still experiencing problems of extended response time because they lack continuous, direct communications.

Police Lab Services

The precision with which the police detective conducts field investigations is facilitated by access to scientific methods for collection, preservation and analysis of evidence. Agency funds have supported the establishment of regional forensic laboratories

but there are still not enough of these services to accommodate the needs of all the municipal police departments within the State.

All too often criminal offenders are not successfully prosecuted because the arresting officers or investigating detectives make mistakes that deal with legal procedures. The Agency is presently funding police legal advisors on the county level. Legal advisors assigned to the county prosecutor's office are utilized to provide direct legal aid to local police which lack such services. Attorneys can enhance the probability of successful prosecution of individual cases. They orient municipal police officers in the areas of arrests and evidence collection and help to guarantee that defendants are properly charged at the booking stage of the criminal justice process. This program also should improve the efficiency of police officers, who are frequently affected by the development of new and amended legislation and court decisions. A similar service is provided to the State Police through the Division of Criminal Justice.

Interjurisdictional Services

The State government has traditionally fulfilled the function of assisting county and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to prevent, detect and control crimes that transcend county and local lines of jurisdiction. Coordination of the efforts within the State and with other states and federal agencies is a traditional problem. The Agency supports the coordination of law enforcement efforts at all levels of government.

Disposal of Explosives

Loss of life and property is increasing from the unlawful use of explosives. Currently there is no central agency other than the military that can respond to the need to remove, deactivate or destroy an explosive device that, left unattended, could cause loss of life and destruction of property. There is a need to create an explosive ordinance disposal unit within the State Police to provide a response capability on a statewide basis.

Police and Criminal Justice Personnel Recruitment

The administration of criminal justice should not only be fair, but the public being served should perceive it as being fair. Expansion of minority participation in the system will advance this goal. An active minority recruitment program is one means of responding to this need. The State has attacked this problem by starting "walk-in" testing for police

officers and corrections officer positions with the assistance of Agency funding.

The improvement and expansion of recruitment practices are of fundamental importance to the criminal justice system. It is the quality of recruits that determines the quality of criminal justice services over a period of time. A more systematic and integrated recruitment effort, including improved incentives, is required for those components of the system which have pressing personnel needs.

There are other existing recruitment difficulties in New Jersey's criminal justice system caused, in part, by the large number of small police departments. Salaries are low in many areas and thus directly inhibit recruiting of qualified persons.

There is a problem of duplication of effort on the part of Civil Service municipalities in conducting background investigations and psychological examinations of eligible candidates for police positions. Often one person will be on eligible rosters for more than one police department. Because a single agency does not conduct these two screening steps, a candidate undergoes several background investigations and psychological examinations. This is, of course, a waste of municipal resources.

Although valid personnel standards are needed throughout the criminal justice system, the most immediate and critical problems in this area are with regard to the police.

Police recruitment is subject to statutory requirements concerning age, citizenship, residency and freedom from conviction on any indictable offense or offense involving moral turpitude. Some of these standards may hamper recruiting efforts by disqualifying possible worthy candidates.

Civil Service, which sets standards regarding education levels, height, weight, vision and medical qualifications, has attempted to ease requirements to facilitate recruitment. At present, candidates in Civil Service municipalities must possess a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate. A municipality, however, may obtain a waiver allowing candidates with a minimum of tenth grade education to apply for the entrance examination. The entrance examination includes a written test geared to high school graduates, a physical performance test and a qualifying medical examination. To be more certain that local police officers possess the qualities necessary for police work, it is essential that valid standards relating to educational, mental, moral and physical fitness be established.

Education Programs

There is a critical need in the criminal justice

system for college-educated professionals to fill a variety of important positions. In order to function most effectively, criminal justice personnel should have a broad background in vocational skills as well as knowledge of the humanities, communications skills and other college level disciplines.

Although their duties may differ, personnel in all parts of the criminal justice system—police, courts, prosecution and corrections—must attain high levels of excellence. Because personnel in the criminal justice system can have such a tremendous impact on the lives of other people, it is essential that they receive education of the best quality.

College level courses, seminars, institutes and conferences can improve one's understanding of his role in the criminal justice system. It is almost universally agreed that academic courses in the humanities can improve one's understanding of others, and nowhere is this more critical than in the inter-personal relationships and interactions between criminal justice personnel and the citizenry they serve.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has aided in the educational and professional development of members of the criminal justice system since 1969. The Agency has been instrumental in the establishment of degree programs for criminal justice personnel in four State colleges. It has also made numerous awards to enable criminal justice personnel to attend seminars.

Police Training

New Jersey law requires that all persons selected as police officers must complete a basic training course certified by the Police Training Commission within one year of the date of appointment. Few professions would allow a novice to flounder for up to one year while learning a trade that requires technical skills and training.

Basic training courses that aid in the transition from citizen to police officer cover a vast curricula. A police officer is more than a person who knows and enforces the law. As a member of a governmental agency serving the public twenty-four hours a day, the police must be able to respond to calls that go far beyond the definition of enforcement or prevention.

To prepare individuals for a career that involves every aspect of the social services and some of the physical sciences, training academies must provide the curriculum and expertise to produce competent officers prior to their assignment to official duties. The Agency-supported police training projects have aided local and State police officers. In 1974 alone,

9,162 officers, of which 5,729 were municipal officers, attended organized crime, narcotics, advanced narcotics and criminal investigation courses made possible by the use of Agency funds.

Special Problem Areas

According to the uniform crime reports, the volume of reported forcible rape offenses increased in 1972 by 18% over 1971. This represented the greatest percentage increase in 1972 among the crimes of violence.

A conservative estimate on the number of *actual* cases of forcible rape is five *actual* for every one reported; but, depending on the area of the country, the estimate is as high as 20 *actual* forcible rapes for every one *reported*. Thus, it must be emphasized that the F.B.I. and New Jersey statistics are extremely conservative in that they index only those forcible rape cases which were *reported* to a police agency and established by police investigation. The *actual* rape victimization rate in the State of New Jersey during the year 1972 was anywhere from 140 to 150 per 100,000 females.

Category 5 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of detection, deterrence and apprehension were cited by: The Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of State Police, the Police Training Commission, the National Retired Teachers Association and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, Union County and Union City.

Detection, Deterrence and Apprehension Needs

There is need to consider:

- Expanded use of specialized detection and apprehension techniques by police.
- Improved and expanded efforts aimed at the investigation, detection and prosecution of organized crime.
- Improved methods for the deterrence of crime by rendering its commission more difficult.
- Continued development of techniques for allocating existing police department resources more efficiently.
- Continued implementation of more effective

communications and systems information.

- Additional forensic laboratory services to serve all municipal police departments.
- Continuation and expansion of efforts to reduce police response time after a crime has been reported.
- Provision of legal services to municipal police departments.
- Continued use of crime preventive tactical units to provide services across jurisdictional lines. (For example: arson, homicide, fugitive search).
- Provision of statewide capability to respond to the illegal use of explosives and to remove objects that threaten persons and property.
- Recruitment, selection and training of minority group criminal justice personnel.
- Continued improvement, expansion and coordination of recruitment efforts in order to attract more and better qualified personnel into the criminal justice field.
- Elimination of duplication of effort on the part of Civil Service municipalities in conducting background investigations and psychological examinations of eligible candidates for police positions.
- Establishment of educational, mental, moral and physical fitness standards for all criminal justice personnel.
- Expansion and improvement of training and educational opportunities for criminal justice personnel.
- Expanded use of specialized equipment which would enable law enforcement units to spend less time performing administrative functions.
- Standardization of the method and type of training given to all applicants for police positions in New Jersey.

6. Diversion

Expanded and improved efforts in detection and apprehension by police agencies will result in greatly increased court loads and ultimately increased populations at the State's correctional institutions.

There are individual offenders for whom it may be unnecessary to process completely through the criminal justice system. Many times the offer of dismissal of charges goes a long way towards encouraging an individual's active participation in a rehabilitative program. There is, therefore, an urgency to develop diversionary projects in New Jersey which remove from processing through the

criminal justice system those for which alternative programs would be more beneficial. For the purpose of this Plan, diversion includes those activities designed to divert persons from further processing within the criminal justice system at various stages.

Diversion occurs most frequently at two points between the time a person is detected as a possible criminal law violator and the time that person is sentenced—prior to arrest and during adjudication. Although diversion from the criminal justice process is commonly understood as a system alternative between arrest and incarceration, the first opportunity for diversion actually rests in the decision-making power of the police officer. Three general areas where the discretion of the police officer are vital to the concept of diversion are drug offenses, alcohol offenses and offenses dealing with juvenile problems. Closer working relationships should be developed between municipal police and treatment agencies that encourage police referral of potential offenders, on a voluntary basis, to treatment as an alternative to normal arrest and system processing.

Police-Juvenile Relations

In New Jersey, there are three areas of concern for the improvement of police-juvenile relations: a lack of adequate police training for juvenile control, too few police juvenile relations units and a lack of formal police policy guidelines in dealing with juveniles. At the present time, the mandated training program for police recruits throughout the State requires a minimum of only six hours of training in juvenile control. Some police departments conduct their own in-service training, but those without training officers or training units rely on informal on-the-job instruction.

Not all of the State's organized municipal police departments have formalized policy guidelines or adequately trained staffs for dealing with juveniles. Over 35 police-juvenile relations projects funded by the Agency are expected to be operational in 1975, but this is still not adequate to deal with the rising problem of juvenile delinquency. Until more police-juvenile relations units are developed and until guidelines are adopted throughout the State, diversionary efforts in dealing with juveniles will be disparate.

Community Juvenile Delinquency Programs

Juvenile problems are expanding in the major municipalities of the State, and the need for community programs is readily apparent. Schools are

generally unable to deal with trouble prone youth and, conversely, many of these youngsters experience frustration resulting from an inability to cope with conventional school programs and traditional methods of teaching.

A promising way to prevent delinquency is by establishing programs within the community that offer a measure of support and guidance and in which lay citizens, parents, teachers and community leaders are actively involved. This conceptual approach is based on the premise that delinquency is closely related to the juvenile's successive and accumulating experiences in the community. Therefore, delinquency prevention must not only involve the school or the parents on a case-by-case basis, but also by necessity must marshal all of the existing community resources.

One alternative has been the funding by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency of ten youth service bureaus designed to receive referrals from all branches of the community and juvenile justice system. They also serve as a central coordinator of all community services for youths, and provide or help to establish youth services presently lacking in the community.

Under the new juvenile code in New Jersey, certain categories of juveniles are defined as "juveniles in need of supervision" (JINS). The law seeks to divert these youths from the traditional components of the juvenile justice system and the damaging stigma of a "delinquent" tag. This creates the necessity for social service workers who will provide family counseling and other services needed by these juveniles. These youths are also not subject to incarceration. This means that alternative placements will need to be developed for the chronic "JINS" who under the previous system were being incarcerated.

The first diversionary program developed in New Jersey dealt with defendants whose offenses stemmed from employment-related problems. Recently, the State Supreme Court approved two programs for diversionary treatment of nonviolent offenders with alcohol-related problems. Based on the Supreme Court's Criminal Procedure Committee recommendation, the court rule was amended and adopted to include diversion for alcohol as well as drug abuse.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has supported efforts in this area with the funding of projects geared towards assisting State and local government in reducing crime related to drug and alcohol abuse. These projects were instrumental in developing treatment modalities which served client needs and promoted their re-socialization in

non-institutional settings. The Agency will continue to provide additional funding for drug/alcohol abuse treatment projects that demonstrate a resource capability for diversion from the criminal justice system due to the magnitude of this problem.

Category 6 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of diversion were cited by: the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Youth and Family Services and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, Union City and Union County.

Diversion Needs

There is need to consider:

- Diversion of certain offenders from the criminal justice system.
- Continuation of programs and administrative procedures to divert persons whose "crimes" are simply drug or alcohol use or dependence thereon.
- Diversion of drug-using offenders into treatment during the adjudicatory phase of the criminal justice process as an alternative to incarceration.
- Improvement of police-juvenile relationships by developing and implementing programs within police departments that promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems.
- Establishment, improvement and expansion of delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups.
- Continuation of youth service bureau projects which will provide comprehensive community services to youths.

7. Adjudication

In instances where diversion of criminal offenders is not possible, the next step within the criminal justice system is the continuation of the adjudication process.

Court Administration and Management

As early as 1969, the State Law Enforcement

Planning Agency endeavored to upgrade the administration and management capabilities of the adjudication system of New Jersey. The problems of manpower shortages, lack of adequate informational and statistical resources and the ever-increasing case backlog have been addressed in action programs specifically designed to alleviate these critical problem areas. In the Agency's first year of operation, the need for modernized information systems for adjudication agencies was recognized. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency took a first step toward alleviating this problem by conducting systems analysis studies of the county court information flow from arrest through sentencing or acquittal and of forms, procedures and information storage and retrieval in county courts and county prosecutors' offices. As a result of these studies, a specific program for the improved management of court information and records was introduced in 1970 and several county court systems have since upgraded their management capabilities through such modern techniques as data processing and microfilming.

The need for an integrated statewide adjudication information system also became apparent and in 1972 the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency supported the development of the statewide Judicial Management Information System (JMIS) designed to correlate data from the county systems into a unified, comprehensive research effort encompassing the total New Jersey adjudication system. Nine county courts are currently developing JMIS modules which will supply statistics in standardized forms for the JMIS under the direction of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Although much progress has been made in upgrading court management, the need for the Administrative Office of the Courts to collect more statistical data on trial court activities continues to be a priority. This data is essential to maintain improved standards of efficient court administration. The amounts of information that must be considered in court administration as well as the large number of statutes and court decisions considered in processing each case continues to increase. As a result, a technological lag has developed in that court administration has not kept pace with data processing developments.

Other successful attempts to improve court administration and management supported by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency include the creation of assistant trial court administrator positions in high-volume court systems. As the sharing of responsibility between assignment judges and court administrators has taken place, it has become

increasingly evident that additional support is needed to handle the myriad of details regarding budget, administration, detention, jury management, calendaring and other important areas. A specific municipal court management and improvement program for the Newark and Jersey City Municipal Courts as well as an innovative court interpreter's project have also been initiated through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency efforts.

In light of the Criminal Justice Act of 1970 which transferred responsibility for appellate cases from the county prosecutors to the State through the Division of Criminal Justice, this Agency provided funds for the development of a centralized appeals systems and an appellate staff project which provides a pool of research attorneys to expedite appeals, increase productivity of judges and promote doctrinal consistency. As a direct result of Agency efforts, the centralized appeals approach has been extended to all counties. As the tide of appeal cases continues to rise, however, New Jersey's vigorous appellate system must continue to be preserved regardless of escalating caseloads.

Juvenile Adjudication

The expansion of juvenile intake services made possible through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds has assisted courts in reducing the number of cases which require processing and in reaching a sentencing alternative best suited to the individual needs of each defendant. It is particularly important that such efforts be expanded since juvenile court judges must have reliable diagnostic and background information available for each juvenile at the time of sentencing.

Juvenile conference committees as funded by this Agency serve as adjuncts to the county-based juvenile and domestic relations courts and are authorized by the New Jersey Supreme Court to look into minor juvenile offenses that do not warrant formal court hearings. They promote an informal atmosphere as a means to correct juveniles without the risk of juvenile delinquency adjudication and labeling. These successful models should be extended to other jurisdictions.

Improved Prosecutorial Services

Countywide organized crime investigation and prosecution task forces housed in the prosecutors' offices have been established in five counties through the provision of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding. These units, which also rely on personnel from many police departments within each

county, have proven successful in attempting to alleviate the organized crime problem within the State. If efforts to combat organized crime are to be continued, county prosecutors' offices, many of which are substantially undermanned, must be staffed with sufficient numbers of assistant prosecutors to handle such prosecutions when directed to do so by the Attorney General. Full-time assistant prosecutors are utilized in a number of the more populous counties and further staff expansion is necessary.

Most assistant prosecutors currently do not have tenure and as a result do not remain in that position longer than one or two years. It is of particular necessity in complex protracted organized crime investigations and prosecutions that assistant prosecutors possess experience and can assume responsibility for a case and remain on the case for its duration. More resources must be provided at both the State and county level for the recruitment and training of investigative and prosecutive personnel.

In light of the present concern regarding the existence of public corruption, the establishment of an on-going statewide capability to investigate and prosecute public official corruption is a necessity. Complicated corruption cases can take years to develop and often are built on numerous bits of information painstakingly assembled and consequently local prosecutors are discouraged from such cases due to time and financial constraints.

All of the varied operations of a prosecutor's office are complex and necessitate sound management practices. Special precautions must be taken to insure that accuracy and completeness are preserved. A well-designed prosecutor's statistical system can help achieve a more efficient resource allocation, improve operational processing and professionalize management control. Such a system can help solve the problems of cases never prosecuted due to misfiling, prolonged delays and mismanagement.

Pre-Trial Release

New Jersey has made a consistent effort to improve its bail and release on recognizance (ROR) systems. The State Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts have encouraged changes in the State's bail practices. Rules concerning bail have been modified and law enforcement officers have been authorized to issue summonses in lieu of arrest for certain minor offenses. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has also been instrumental in initiating new developments in

pre-trial release.

Courts may release a defendant on his recognizance after investigating his ties in the community and assessing whether he will return for trial. In the absence of this kind of release, the defendant must raise bail. Those without the financial resources remain in some county jails for several months as they await grand jury action and trial. Expanded bail-ROR services such as those currently provided through Agency funds are helping to reduce the strain on facilities and resources. The ten percent cash bail program which allows reduced case bail deposits to be made to the court as an alternative to the normal surety bond has been pre-tested in Atlantic County as an example of such expanded services.

The concepts of release on recognizance or bail reduction are encouraged by the Administrative Office of the Courts for statewide use. Each program must be measured objectively, not merely as relief for an overburdened criminal justice system. Projects must demonstrate that by recommending a defendant for release pending trial based on the extent of his "ties to the community" they can accomplish the following aims:

(a) The ratio of defendants appearing for trial being released on recognizance will be similar or superior to that of those defendants released under current procedures.

(b) Equitable access to pre-trial release for indigents.

(c) A decreased degree of social and financial dislocation for the families of incarcerated defendants.

(d) A more knowledgeable basis upon which the judge may make a decision.

Initial Defendant Processing

Deficiencies in the quality and quantity of manpower, weak administration and a rapid rise in case volume may result in either an expanding backlog along with a lengthening disposition period or a short-circuiting of the careful, deliberative judicial process.

To help protect this judicial process, procedural criteria are necessary to insure the protection of rights in cases or hearings regarding charges for any offense that might involve confinement. Safeguards are also needed to insure consistent sentencing and handling of court diversion in the area of drug and alcoholism-related offenses. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has funded five similar diversionary projects authorized under Court Rule 3:28 and supports the continued improve-

ment of these programs to promote equitable treatment.

Probation

The most frequent sentencing alternative utilized by the courts is probation. With increased concern about crime, reduction of recidivism and the best possible allocation of limited funds, continued and increased attention should be given to probation as a system and as a sentencing alternative. Much progress has been made toward improving probation services. Through the efforts of the Agency, the extensive use of volunteers as probation counselors has been cultivated in five counties and is rapidly expanding throughout the State. Additional probation improvement programs include intensified caseloads for offenders in need of specialized supervision, probationer job banks and youth probation centers. The Agency has also supported the probation personnel training program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Although the probation system has been significantly upgraded through Agency efforts, additional funds to provide specialized services for selected probationers at critical times are urgently needed. The probation service system has formerly had to rely almost exclusively on the availability of free educational, social, medical and psychological services and employment for use as aids in the readjustment and reintegration of adult and juvenile offenders. This inability to deal with personal and social problems when they are most critical attributed to delays in readjustment efforts and failure to prevent delinquent behavior.

Despite Agency efforts, an additional probation problem area remains in that many probation departments are still unable to devote the time necessary to investigate thoroughly factors contributing to an individual's delinquent behavior, nor do they have enough qualified personnel to perform diagnoses. Expanded training efforts are needed to meet the growing needs of a professional probation system.

Public Advocate

Since the inception of the Office of the Public Advocate in 1974, it has become evident that a wider concept of child advocacy must be promoted within the juvenile justice system. The role of the child advocate would require that all juveniles committed to a detention or correctional facility have the conditions of their confinement scrutinized. Increased juvenile attorney contacts are also

necessary to insure equitable and just court hearings.

Case assignments for the Office of the Public Defender, which has been reassigned under the Office of the Public Advocate, have continued to increase. To combat this problem, the Agency has awarded some \$1.8 million to increase the staff of the Office of the Public Defender in an effort to reduce case backlog. As a result of funding, the case backlog which formerly threatened to limit the effectiveness of the criminal justice system is beginning to be reduced. In spite of an increasing demand for services, the quantity and quality of case dispositions have demonstrated the effective use of Agency funds. Efforts must be continued, however, if this reduction is to be increased and the backlog eventually diminished.

Judicial Training

Since its creation, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has recognized the need for improved training, recruitment and educational opportunities for personnel in all segments of the criminal justice system. Special emphasis has been placed on the critical need for judicial training through the development in 1971 and the expansion in following years of a consolidated training program undertaken by the Administrative Office of the Courts with the assistance of Agency funds. The Administrative Office of the Courts has utilized the training programs offered by the Institute for Court Management, National College of State Judiciary and the Institute for Juvenile Justice to help train court professionals and supporting judiciary personnel. Orientation programs for newly appointed municipal court judges as well as the establishment of the Office of Judicial Education are examples of efforts made possible through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

However, as the judicial system continues to develop in its level of sophistication and technology, training needs also increase. Therefore, expanded judicial staff training efforts must be maintained. Judges must also continue to be kept informed on any new development in substantive and procedural law and in the specialized areas of sentencing, plea-bargaining and other pre-trial and post conviction proceedings. Through seminars and conferences, judges will have the opportunity to explore innovative techniques to improve the judicial process.

Category 7 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional

category of adjudication were cited by: the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Public Advocate, the Division of Criminal Justice and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Hudson County, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, Newark, Orange, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield and Union County.

Adjudication Needs

There is need to consider:

- Continued improvement in the administration of criminal courts.
- Expansion of formalized administrative and management capabilities of the court.
- Application of modernized computer services for municipal courts.
- Updated guidelines on the needs, use, procurement, qualification and training of court interpreters.
- Expansion of training in professional skills for administrative judges and other court supporting staff.
- Further development of systems to guarantee speedy trials.
- Expansion and improvement of intake services available to the juvenile and domestic relations courts.
- Continued development of the statewide court information system.
- Study and development of a management overview plan for unification of the courts.
- Increased reduction of the court case backlog through more expeditious handling of defendants from time of arrest through disposition.
- Continuation and improvement of academic and on the job training of prosecution and probation personnel.
- Conducting additional experimental and research projects under the general topic of innovative court and probation services.
- Refinement of research information systems and automation to aid planning, administration and financial management within the area of court and probation control.
- Increasing the capability of the courts and probation in securing additional diagnostic services for selected offenders.
- Improving the capabilities of the probation system to provide needed specialized services to aid in the readjustment of offenders.
- Helping State courts observe standards of judicial administration through technical assistance.

- Implementing more court administration systems with the aid of modern office techniques and technological advances.
- Provisions for additional training of judges in the conduct of trials.
- Expansion of Public Defender capabilities to insure adequate defense for indigent persons accused of an offense which could result in incarceration and to continue the reduction of the court backlog.
- Increasing the use and capabilities of juvenile conference committees.
- Speeding up the criminal justice process through the adjudication development of modern information systems.
- Improvement, expansion and coordination of recruitment efforts to attract more qualified personnel into the courts and the prosecution and defense professions.
- Development of more sensitive communication with crime victims, witnesses and jurors to increase the effectiveness of the adjudicatory process.
- Development of uniform sentencing and procedural criteria for processing drug and alcohol-related offenders.
- Continued expansion of organized crime prosecution.
- Implementation of a statewide prosecution management information system.
- Establishment of an official statewide corruption control project to develop evidence in connection with corruption by public officials.
- Provision of auxiliary services to achieve appropriate dispositions for juveniles to extend the presently limited attorney-juvenile client defense relationships.
- Legal representation for any person charged with the violation of any law, ordinance or regulation where there is a likelihood that the person charged, if convicted, will be subject to imprisonment or any other consequence of magnitude.
- Full-time prosecutors in all counties.
- Expansion of the administration and operation of bail-ROR programs within county probation departments.
- Continuation of court authorized diversion services including pre-trial intervention programs for adults and the informal handling of juveniles through specialized intake procedures.
- Expansion of pre-trial capabilities within the framework of the probation system.

8. Institutional Rehabilitation

Efforts to rehabilitate constitute the next step in the processing of an offender. One alternative type of criminal rehabilitation presently used within our society is "institutional rehabilitation."

Present juvenile detention facilities are inadequate. Not all jurisdictions within the State have yet provided separate detention centers for juveniles.

Most children committed to the care of State correctional institutions are deficient in their level of educational achievement. It has been extremely difficult to provide trained personnel for the children's educational needs because salaries are low, working conditions are unattractive and many people do not have the expertise necessary to deal with delinquent children. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency first made funds available for juvenile detention projects in 1971 and has been continuing its efforts since that time.

Because the county jail has little control over its intake, it has become a convenient repository for individuals in all types of problem situations where temporary security and shelter are needed. The mentally and emotionally disturbed, alcoholics, drug addicts, non-support case offenders, people in domestic turmoil—all of the misfits whom society feels need an interval of separation—may find their way into the custody of the county jail. The present capability of many county institutions to rehabilitate these individuals is not adequate.

There is a lack of effective rehabilitation projects for drug addicts, chronic alcoholics and other such special offenders within correctional institutions. Many of these offenders spend time in correctional institutions and are released with the same problems that caused them to enter the institution in the first place.

Virtually no observer of the corrections scene would undertake a defense of the present status or efficacy of jails and local short-term correctional institutions confining persons for more than two days. Typically, jails contain a mixture of untried detainees, sentenced prisoners, destitute alcoholics and addicts. Generally, half of those confined have not been convicted of a crime. Facilities are often grossly sub-standard. Meaningful rehabilitation programs do not exist in all facilities.

The Agency has supported efforts to improve the rehabilitation of individuals within county jails. Some of the Agency's efforts have included projects for work release, group and individual counseling, vocational education, classification systems and job placement.

Unfortunately, an adequate, properly equipped and staffed local correctional institution that can meet modern program standards is beyond the financial means of most local governments. A totally State financed and managed correctional system is an alternative.

A workable approach to this problem is the development of regional correctional facilities designed for sentenced offenders to serve two or more jurisdictions in accordance with a statewide plan. State action would be required in those relatively few instances where inter-jurisdictional contracting authority is now lacking and where the joint exercise of powers is not authorized. Strong State leadership to stimulate localities to undertake this activity is essential. Statewide strategic planning for correctional facilities development and technical assistance also would be required.

Since county jails are confronted with various types of human problems, many offenders require very distinct kinds of services that can be provided effectively through specialized programs, but very often an offender's problem goes unnoticed.

Gathering information about an offender will provide an adequate foundation on which to base a number of decisions. This information may determine whether the offender requires educational, medical, psychological or social assistance or a combination of these.

Within detention and correctional institutions, a process of contamination occurs through which first offenders are made more knowledgeable about the specifics of criminal activity and may be further drawn toward criminal mentalities by association with habitual offenders.

Classification systems are not in existence in all local correctional institutions to use as a basis for determining the psychological state, the degree of supervision required and the type of housing best suited for the inmate. Indicators include: present offense, length of prior record, nature of response to earlier correctional programs, present stability, employment record, residential pattern, family history and medical or psychological problems. An initial interview combined with past records could provide the information required for a classification system.

An effective system of prisoner classification provides a data base for periodic examination of policy and future planning; that is, factual information about inmate characteristics, their needs for control and services and the manner of their adaptation to confinement can be translated into the requirements of correctional program planning.

A problem exists in State institutions as to avail-

able alternatives after classification. One major difficulty is the required utilization of the inmate population for prison maintenance at specific work force levels.

Physical facilities or capacities are often sub-standard for the needs of the jurisdiction. Diagnostic, educational, medical, rehabilitative and counseling services have been confined to a small proportion of the inmates who could benefit from such services. Female inmates are generally short-changed in county institutions.

More and better qualified people must be attracted to the field through improved recruitment efforts. There also must be more emphasis on expansion and improvement of training and educational opportunities for correction officers beyond current efforts.

Category 8 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of institutional rehabilitation were cited by: the Division of Correction and Parole, the Department of Health, the Department of Institutions and Agencies and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Mercer County, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, Orange, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton and Union County.

Institutional Rehabilitation Needs

There is need to consider:

- Improvement of juvenile detention facilities.
- Improvement of remedial education programs in State juvenile correctional institutions, including such approaches as programmed learning devices and techniques, vocational preparation, diagnostic and training activities and recreational programs with opportunities for competitive achievement.
- Expansion and improvement of projects in correctional institutions to prepare offenders for employment and re-entry into society.
- Expansion and improvement of rehabilitation programs in county jails, penitentiaries and workhouses; and improvement of local correctional facilities and programs in general.
- Expansion of projects within correctional institutions that will more effectively promote the rehabilitation of drug addicts, chronic alcoholics and other such special offenders.
- Continued improvement of correctional facilities.
- Expansion of diagnostic and screening resources at the county jails to aid in rehabilitation.
- Use of classification system at county jails to provide more effective programming and decision-making.
- Recruitment, selection and training of minority

group correctional personnel.

- Improvement, expansion and coordination of recruitment efforts in order to attract more and better qualified personnel into the corrections field.
- Establishment of standards dealing with the educational, mental, moral and physical fitness of correctional personnel.
- Expansion and improvement of training and educational opportunities for correctional personnel.
- Establishment of "career ladders" for custodial personnel participating in the rehabilitation functions of the correctional institutions.
- The feasibility of the absorption of the county correctional facilities into the State system.
- Establishment of community aftercare services as components within correctional institutions.
- Increasing the supportive staff in correctional institutions to insure successful programs.
- Establishment of a unified plan of work furlough and study release programs.
- Development of pre-vocational orientation and vocational adjustment services for all inmates prior to selection into training programs.

from returning to criminal behavior.

More community-based treatment facilities should be established as alternatives to incarceration in youth and adult correctional facilities. These centers can be either residential or non-residential. They should provide rehabilitative services for offenders within their own communities if possible. More of these facilities should be started and administered within the community in order to provide judges with a disposition alternative that leads to rehabilitation and markedly reduces the recidivism rates of the State correctional system.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been a leader in providing viable forms of non-institutional rehabilitation. Through Agency efforts, community treatment and rehabilitative centers for juvenile delinquents have been established. These projects have included areas of medical and dental treatment, psychological evaluation and treatment, recreational activity, group sessions, remedial education, career development and family involvement.

Agency support in the area of adult non-institutional rehabilitation has also been innovative. Projects which the Agency has supported have included the following:

1. The establishment of counseling and job development services as a sentencing alternative for the court and a resource for corrections;
2. The involvement of business and labor communities in developing job opportunities;
3. The coordination and cultivation of resource support services to assist in job placement;
4. Residential setting for work release, education and vocational training release and furlough release;
5. Out-patient drug treatment services;
6. Guidance counseling and vocational guidance;
7. "Hot-line" services for parolees and ex-inmates and their families in time of crisis;
8. "Half-way-out" pre-release testing for inmates who need a more highly structured program than routine parole supervision.

The third area of non-institutional rehabilitation is parole which falls under the auspices of the State Division of Correction and Parole. Historically the parole officer has been faced with high caseloads and limited resources thus reducing the overall effectiveness of the parole system.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has supported various parole projects. Some of the Agency's efforts have been directed to providing volunteer lawyer aides to counsel selected parolees on a one-to-one basis, thereby providing a new dimension to traditional parole services. Projects have been initiated to concentrate on parolees with

9. Non-Institutional Rehabilitation

Correctional institutions have been referred to quite frequently as "schools of crime." This unfortunate label coupled with an overcrowding problem in some correctional institutions has given rise to non-institutional rehabilitation efforts designed to get the inmate out of the depressing and often inhumane prison setting and into community-based facilities. Many individuals convicted of offenses have a high prospect of rehabilitation and should, therefore, be placed in an atmosphere most conducive to rehabilitation. This non-institutional setting will hopefully bridge the gap between institutionalization and release.

One method of non-institutional rehabilitation is the creation of halfway houses to serve both paroled offenders and those released after serving a maximum sentence. Individuals released from correctional institutions, either State or local, face many problems of social adjustment and employment. The first weeks of freedom and re-introduction to society are crucial in determining whether or not offenders will revert to their former criminal modes of behavior. Halfway houses can provide these individuals with the proper counseling and reassurance to keep them

specific supervision problems, for example, parolees with a history of drug abuse.

Another area of non-institutional rehabilitation is the probation system under the direction of the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts. For an analysis of probation problems and needs see Category 7—Adjudication.

Category 9 Citations

The above problems in the LEAA functional category of non-institutional rehabilitation were cited specifically by the Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic County,

Camden City/County, Essex County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Middlesex County/Perth Amboy, Newark, Orange, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton and Union County.

Non-Institutional Rehabilitation Needs

There is need to consider:

- Improved halfway houses for ex-offenders including those with prior drug problems.
- Continuation of community treatment facilities for adults and youths as alternatives to correctional institutions.
- Improvement of parole services and practices.
- Expansion of representation to all juveniles and adults in parole hearings where parole revocation could occur.

COMBINED SECTIONS

General Statement of State Standards, Priorities and Goals Multi-Year Budget and Financial Plan Multi-Year Forecast of Results and Accomplishments

INTRODUCTION

With the aid of local criminal justice planning agencies throughout the State, various State agencies and other interested jurisdictions and citizens groups, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has established priorities for Fiscal 1975 funds coupled with the multi-year funding projections and multi-year forecasts of results and accomplishments.

These comprehensive standards, priorities and goals have been outlined in conformance with category guidelines established by LEAA. To the maximum possible extent, the projections are based on quantifiable data. Implementation of recommendations by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is an integral part of New Jersey's multi-year planning. However, specific recommendations are not included here in order not to prejudice the decisions of those officials who will be studying the national findings and mapping possible changes in the State's criminal justice system in the near future.

Category 1. Legislation

The primary focus during the multi-year period in the category of legislation will be in enacting the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. About half of the recommendations are operational in New Jersey and the State set the stage for possible implementation of other appropriate recommendations during its first Conference on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in October, 1973. This educational conference was designed to familiarize key officials in the State's criminal justice community with the recommendations and provide the groundwork for decisions on which recommendations should be implemented in New Jersey.

Multi-year plans call for the creation of strategies and the mustering of widespread support for legislation which may be required to implement the approved standards and goals. A primary goal is the enactment of required new legislation necessary to initiate approved changes throughout the State's entire criminal justice system.

Category 2. Planning and Evaluation

This functional category includes activities in New Jersey related to planning on the State and local level undertaken by State criminal justice agencies and municipal and county criminal justice planning units. It is also related to evaluation of efforts aimed at reducing crime and improving the criminal justice system in the State. The evaluation includes ongoing monitoring activities as well as guidelines development by our Agency. (A more detailed summary of activities in the area of evaluation can be found in Section C, Provision for Evaluation).

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency is funding 21 local criminal justice planning units for 1975 which will be the primary agents for providing input into our State comprehensive plan. The planning program under which these units are funded is now entering its fifth year with the main task in 1975 being the update of the 1973 comprehensive plans. It is anticipated that the planning program will continue and expand in the multi-year period with an increased capability due to information fed back by the Agency's expanded evaluation efforts.

Category 3. Research and Information Systems

Expansion of the Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS) and refinements in the State's correctional information system comprise New Jersey's activities in the area of LEAA Category 3, Research and Information Systems. These programs are essential to the improvement of New Jersey's criminal justice system. (Another component of the State's developing network of information systems, the Judicial Management Information System, has been placed in Category 7, Adjudication, because responsibility for implementation of this system rests with an operating component of the criminal justice system, the courts).

The New Jersey Statewide Communications and Information System uses a computerized system to provide rapid response to police inquiries. Previous awards have furnished the structure of a communications network which provides access to information in the SCIS for all local, county and State law enforcement agencies. The system is being expanded to include information and statistics for use by all parts of the criminal justice system.

Highly technical in nature, the SCIS concept requires the soliciting and cooperation of numerous municipal and county organizations. The information base and utility is increased as the number of participants increase. By June 30, 1975, the number of local terminals will be expanded from 30 to at least 50. It is projected that with the completion of the 1975 grant period, all interested eligible agencies will be included in the network, thus completing the final phase of system development.

The development of a sophisticated correctional information system to provide critical data to correctional management will continue in Fiscal 1975 since implementation delays in 1974 indicated the need to continue present efforts with carry-over funds. Refinements of the State's correctional information system in 1975 will include quantification of correctional management, planning, budgeting, research and policy development issues. Also research data and statistical updates will be provided for the correctional master plan.

Over the multi-year period, activities in the category of Research and Information Systems will be directed toward achievement of the following:

- A fully operational correctional information system.
- Update of the correctional administration master plan.
- Expansion of the number of local terminals in the

- SCIS to at least 50.
- Expansion of the information files to provide the most current and accurate information possible.
 - Provision of immediate access for all law enforcement agencies in the State to information stored in centrally located data banks.

Program 3-1: STATEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$500,000	-0-	\$55,556
1976	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	\$500,000	-0-	\$55,556

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Establish 18 additional municipal terminals.
2. Complete studies begun in 1974.
3. Complete assumption of costs by State effective June 30, 1975.
- 1976 Not applicable.
- 1977 Not applicable.

Cumulative: 1. Provide immediate access for all law enforcement agencies statewide to information stored in central criminal justice data bank (i.e. Project SEARCH, NCIC, uniform court data, UCR). 2. Establish 50 local terminals located throughout the State for fast access to the statewide system.

Program 3-2: REFINEMENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	-0-	-0-*	-0-
1976	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue development of a correctional information system.
2. Collection and preparation of additional data to research and update the proposed master plan for correctional administration.
- 1976 Assumption of costs by the State.
- 1977 Not applicable.

Cumulative: Establishment of an operational correctional information system.

* 1974 carry-over in the amount of \$135,000 will be utilized.

Category 4. Prevention

Priorities in this functional category include those programs, with the objectives of preventing crime by focusing on those individuals who can be identified as likely to commit crime, such as juveniles who have delinquent tendencies and hard-core drug addicts. Generalized programs which do not limit activities to this type of target group are not being considered for funding.

New Jersey is not considering youth service bureaus as falling within the category of "Prevention." Guidelines established in New Jersey for these bureaus include referral of juveniles from police or courts and do not stress "self-referrals." Therefore, New Jersey has included youth service bureaus in the category of "Diversion."

The objectives of programs in this category for 1975 include:

1. Establishment of delinquency prevention pro-

jects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups and which attempt to improve the system of services to delinquent youth.

2. Provision of home-like placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in traditional foster home settings and who should not be placed in institutional facilities.
3. Establishment of treatment facilities within communities to serve as alternatives to institutional placements.
4. Upgrade the programs and services within private institutions for juveniles.

The programs in this category were established to provide juveniles with guidance and counseling in community settings as well as to provide community-based alternatives to private or public institutional residential programs. The need for viable community programs was stressed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Program 4-1: RESIDENTIAL SHELTERS FOR JUVENILES WITHOUT SUITABLE DOMICILE

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 970,000	-0-	\$107,778
1976	1,000,000	-0-	111,112
1977	1,000,000	-0-	111,112
Total	\$2,970,000	-0-	\$330,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue previously funded successful group care homes and bring the total number of homes to 18 serving up to 220 juveniles.
2. Continue previously funded successful community residential treatment facilities and bring the total number of facilities to 13 serving up to 325 youngsters.
- 1976 Continue at the same level.
- 1977 Continue at the same level.
- Cumulative: To provide up to 20 group care homes and 15 residential treatment facilities to serve between 600-800 youths in the State.

Program 4-2: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 650,000	-0-	\$ 72,223
1976	850,000	-0-	94,445
1977	1,050,000	-0-	116,667
Total	\$2,550,000	-0-	\$283,335

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue previously funded successful projects and add up to three new projects for a total of 12 projects serving in excess of 10,000 juveniles.
2. Continue the project at Rutgers University Graduate School of Social Work to encourage students to prepare for professional careers in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.
- 1976 Continue previously funded successful projects and develop up to five new community prevention programs with private agencies in order to expand preventive activities.
- 1977 Continue previously funded successful projects and provide funds for up to five additional programs.
- Cumulative: Establish up to 22 community-sponsored juvenile delinquency prevention projects to provide services for approximately 16,000 juveniles.

Category 5. Detection, Deterrence, Apprehension

Activities under this functional category are designed to have a measurable impact on the reduction of crime. The overall State emphasis under this category has taken several directions. Priorities under this category are concerned primarily with increasing the law enforcement capabilities of police agencies throughout the State, upgrading the professionalism of the police and reducing the incidence of crime. Advancements in these areas have been significant. Most of the police standards recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals are already in existence in New Jersey.

Efforts designed to increase law enforcement capabilities will concentrate on reallocation of police patrol resources, reduction of response time, provision of police legal advisory units and expanded forensic laboratory services. Attempts to upgrade police professionalism will concentrate on providing specialized training and higher education courses of

study. Crime reduction activities will include the establishment of public housing security units, education of the public in avoidance of crime and neighborhood crime reduction and prevention, a concentrated program on the specific crime of rape, investigation and prosecution of organized crime and narcotic offenses.

Over the multi-year period, determined efforts and activities under this category will be directed toward achieving the following goals:

1. Measurable reduction of street crime through analysis of the time and place of demand for services and reallocation of police patrol resources to meet these demands.
2. Elimination of organized crime and the successful eradication of organized criminal infiltration into legitimate businesses.
3. Curtailment of crime.
4. Expanded law enforcement capabilities for agencies throughout the State.
5. Provision of specialized services for all law enforcement agencies.
6. Establishment of readily-accessible baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in criminal justice to facilitate professionalization.

Program 5-1: INCREASE POLICE PATROL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATIONS OF POLICE RESOURCES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 450,000	-0-	\$ 50,000
1976	500,000	-0-	55,556
1977	550,000	-0-	61,112
Total	\$1,500,000	-0-	\$166,668

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Implement up to ten projects to increase police patrol effectiveness. Funds will be made available to continue a limited number of previously funded programs.
1976 Continue previously funded successful projects where necessary; fund up to ten new projects.
1977 Continue previously funded projects at reduced levels; fund ten new projects.

Cumulative: Implement 30 new projects to reallocate police resources. Time savings which translate into increased department strength of 10-20% are anticipated in municipalities and counties receiving funds under this program. Increased department strength will effect a significant reduction in clearance rates of index offenses.

Program 5-2: INCREASE APPREHENSION AND DETERRENCE EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH REDUCTION OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 775,000	-0-	\$ 86,112
1976	850,000	-0-	94,445
1977	900,000	-0-	100,000
Total	\$2,525,000	-0-	\$280,557

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Fund 16 additional projects in individual municipalities or combinations of municipalities that have not yet received funding under this program.
2. Fund two additional projects; one to the office of the State Frequency Coordinator, and one to a task force to provide statewide tactical frequencies.
1976 Fund 12 additional projects in individual municipalities or combinations of municipalities that have not yet received funding under this program.
1977 Continue funding at 1976 level.

Cumulative: Implementation of approximately 40-48 projects; significant reduction of police response time; increase in clearance rates of index crimes over the State average.

Program 5-3: ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC HOUSING SECURITY UNITS**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 670,000	-0-	\$ 74,445
1976	750,000	-0-	83,334
1977	750,000	-0-	83,334
Total	\$2,170,000	-0-	\$241,113

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue four previously funded units, cost to be absorbed by the municipalities in 1976.
 2. Implement up to five new projects.
- 1976 Continue funding at a slightly increased level.
- 1977 Continue funding at 1976 level.

Cumulative: Implementation and support of a minimum of nine Public Housing Security Units.

Program 5-4: PREVENTION OF CRIME THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF COMBINED POLICE-COMMUNITY EFFORTS**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$200,000	-0-	\$22,223
1976	200,000	-0-	22,223
1977	200,000	-0-	22,223
Total	\$600,000	-0-	\$66,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Provision of funding for ten crime prevention projects.
- 1976 Implement up to ten new projects.
- 1977 Continue at same funding level.

Cumulative: Implementation of 30 police-community projects.

Program 5-5: CRIME SPECIFIC—RAPE**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$150,000	-0-	\$16,667
1976	150,000	-0-	16,667
1977	150,000	-0-	16,667
Total	\$450,000	-0-	\$50,001

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Establish three county sex crime analysis units, costs to be assumed by the local units of government after one year.

1976 Continue funding at 1975 level for the 1976 crime specific program.
 1977 Continue funding at 1975 level for the 1977 crime specific program.
 Cumulative: Implementation of projects to be funded for one year, after which local assumption will be made in order to impact other specific crime problems.

Program 5-6: ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONALIZED NARCOTIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION PROSECUTION UNITS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 795,000	-0-	\$ 88,334
1976	490,000	-0-	54,445
1977	490,000	-0-	54,445
Total	\$1,755,000	-0-	\$197,224

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Provide funds on a limited basis for the continuation of 13 projects in the areas of narcotic and/or organized crime investigation units.
 2. Two counties not previously funded in this program area may apply for funds.
 1976 1. Continue funding at a reduced level.
 1977 1. Continue funding at 1976 level.

Cumulative: Coordination of drug law enforcement efforts and increased detection, deterrence, apprehension and prosecution of organized crime, through the implementation of countywide regionalized capabilities in all major counties.

Program 5-7: EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 457,000	-0-	\$150,778
1976	457,000	-0-	150,778
1977	457,000	-0-	150,778
Total	\$1,371,000	-0-	\$152,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Implement professional development programs for criminal justice personnel at both criminal justice agencies and institutions of higher education.
 2. Grant funds for interest group attendance at LEAA sponsored programs.
 3. Final funding for the four State colleges presently offering criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs.
 4. Continue funding to the New Jersey Police Training Commission to improve the quality of basic training for law enforcement personnel in the State.
 5. Continue funding Division of State Police to continue its training effort in organized crime investigation and narcotics enforcement.

- 1976 Continue funding at the 1975 level.
- 1977 Funding will be continued to provide professional development programs for criminal justice personnel.
- Cumulative: 1. Establishment and implementation of in-service professional development programs, benefiting approximately 9,000 persons.
2. Provision of supplemental education to approximately 300 criminal justice personnel through LEAA-sponsored seminars, institutes or workshops.
 3. Significant improvement in the quality of basic and in-service training for law enforcement personnel in the State.
 4. (a) Training of approximately 4,500 police personnel in narcotics enforcement.
 - (b) Participation by approximately 2,000 police personnel in investigation courses and organized crime seminars.

Program 5-8: COORDINATED STATE AND COUNTYWIDE POLICE LEGAL ADVISORY UNITS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 75,000	-0-	\$ 8,334
1976	100,000	-0-	11,111
1977	100,000	-0-	11,111
Total	\$275,000	-0-	\$30,556

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Provide funds to the Division of Criminal Justice for continuation of the State Police Advisory Unit and implement two new county units.
- 1976 Continue support of previously funded successful projects and implement new units as possible.
- 1977 Continue funding at 1976 level.
- Cumulative: Implementation and support of seven police legal advisory units in counties and in the Division of State Police. These units provide police with necessary legal advice available on a 24-hour basis on the latest rulings of the court and state of the art.

Program 5-9: INCREASED CRIME LABORATORY SERVICES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 650,000	-0-	\$ 72,223
1976	300,000	-0-	33,333
1977	300,000	-0-	33,333
Total	\$1,250,000	-0-	\$138,889

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Funds will be awarded to the Division of State Police to continue and refine existing efforts at the three forensic laboratories.
- 1976 Provide equipment and training of personnel for all regional laboratories.
- 1977 Continue effort at 1976 level.
- Cumulative: Increase crime laboratory services so that forensic services will be readily available to the approximately 600 law enforcement agencies in the State.

Program 5-10: EXPANDED INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 635,000	-0-	\$ 70,556
1976	500,000	-0-	55,556
1977	500,000	-0-	55,556
Total	\$1,635,000	-0-	\$181,668

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Grant funds to the Division of State Police to:
1. Continue and expand the Statewide Arson Investigation Unit.
 2. Initiate an organized crime labor racketeering unit within the Intelligence Bureau.
 3. Continue and expand existing State Police efforts designed to investigate and prosecute organized crime figures.

1976 Continue support at a reduced level.

1977 Continue support at a reduced level.

Cumulative: Increase and expand the capabilities of State law enforcement agencies in the detection, deterrence, apprehension and prosecution aspects of organized crime control, and mold these control efforts into a continuing cohesive enforcement attack on the organized criminal element.

Category 6. Diversion

Diversion programs as defined here are those activities designed to divert persons from further involvement in the criminal justice system after "initial contact" and provide alternatives to traditional processing. One variance from the examples given in the LEAA instructions is the inclusion of youth service bureaus. The explanation of this variance was given in the Prevention category.

The direction and scope of programs in this category for 1975 will be:

1. Development and implementation of programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach to the handling of juveniles.
2. Provision of professional counseling and referral services to those juveniles who have

had direct police contact but have no complaints signed against them.

3. Establishment of agencies in the community that serve to divert youths from the criminal justice system, provide crisis intervention, encourage system change and utilize existing social, medical and rehabilitative services.
4. Establish a mechanism that will effectively deal with offenses emanating from drug addiction and alcohol dependence as an alternative to traditional criminal justice processing.

The programs in this category will help divert many individuals from further processing through the criminal justice system. This will lighten the burden on the system and help individuals who stand a high chance of being rehabilitated to become or remain good productive citizens.

Program 6-1: IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICES TO JUVENILES**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 650,000	-0-	\$ 72,223
1976	650,000	-0-	72,223
1977	650,000	-0-	72,223
Total	\$1,950,000	-0-	\$216,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue funding up to 17 existing successful juvenile aid units.
 2. Implement up to six new programs.
- 1976 Continue funding successful projects for up to three years, and provide funds for the implementation of new units.
- 1977 Continue funding at the same level.

Cumulative: Provide for up to 35 projects serving in excess of 5000 juveniles.

Program 6-2: YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$1,264,000	-0-	\$140,445
1976	1,300,000	-0-	144,445
1977	1,350,000	-0-	150,000
Total	\$3,914,000	-0-	\$434,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Continue funding up to ten successful youth service bureaus and provide funds to implement up to two additional bureaus.
- 1976 Continue previously funded successful projects and implement additional programs.
- 1977 Continue funding at a slightly increased level.

Cumulative: Establishment of up to 20 youth service bureaus serving up to 10,000 juveniles.

Program 6-3: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE SYSTEMS FOR TREATMENT OF ADULT DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENDERS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$1,765,000*	-0-	\$196,112
1976	1,750,000	-0-	194,445
1977	1,750,000	-0-	194,445
Total	\$5,265,000	-0-	\$585,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Provide funds to the Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, Alcoholism Control Program to expand up to four central intake units.
2. Provide final funding for existing methadone maintenance projects in Kearny, Bergen County and Jersey City.
3. Provide funds to successful drug free treatment programs to absorb the alcohol offenders.
4. Implement up to two new vocational adjustment programs and continue funding the Paterson United Against Drug Abuse project.
5. Implement a pilot project in Mercer County to provide services to parolees with emotional and psychological problems.
6. Provide funds for the purchase of alcohol detoxification services for court referrals.
- 1976 Provide funds for 20 programs dealing with re-socialization in non-institutional settings.

1977 Continue funding at the same level.

Cumulative: 1. Operate nine alcohol detoxification units on either a county or municipal level.

2. Programs developed will include screening activities for drug dependent offenders.
3. Placement of a significant percentage of alcoholic offenders in long-term treatment.
4. Provision of vocational, social, medical and other rehabilitative services as needed for alcoholics referred by the police and courts for diversion from the system.
5. Support of 18 to 25 drug treatment and rehabilitation projects. Approximately 8,000 to 10,000 people will be served by these projects.

* Additional carry-over funds in the amount of \$125,000 will be utilized.

Category 7. Adjudication

This functional category is composed of those activities in New Jersey's court system which include prosecution, defense and probation. (Probation in many states is a part of corrections, however, in New Jersey it comes under the direct control of the Administrative Office of the Courts).

The direction and scope of programs in this category for 1975 will be to:

1. Ensure the municipal court services through more efficient administration.
2. Ensure the municipal courts have available legal counsel for both the prosecutorial and defense functions.
3. Establish within municipal courts resources permitting pre-trial screening of all defendants.
4. Provide alternate means of resolving family disputes within the municipal court.
5. Expand and improve juvenile and domestic relations court intake screening.
6. Divert defendants from the criminal justice system by promoting the use of Release on Recognizance (ROR), ten percent cash bail and other forms of non-monitored, pre-trial release for eligible defendants.
7. Improve probation practices by expanding the range and quality of services offered to probationers.
8. Provide diagnostic evaluations to the juvenile court judges for the purpose of making appropriate dispositions.
9. Provide three county prosecutors with a professional management capability to increase the efficiency of their offices.

10. Improve the work flow in the prosecutor's office by refining case evaluation earlier in the criminal justice process.
11. Reduce the detention time of persons accused of criminal activity by enabling the prosecutor to make speedier decisions regarding cases.
12. Reduce waiting time for witnesses, jurors and victims.
13. Encourage witnesses and victims to testify in court by eliminating much of the personal inconvenience.
14. Coordinate the county JMIS with the state-wide JMIS.
15. Develop and implement a JMIS for the Supreme Court.
16. Participate in the System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH) Judicial Information Systems Project.
17. Provide specialized training of court professionals and supporting judiciary personnel.
18. Continue to address specific problems of delay and backlog at all levels of the judicial process.
19. Continue research activities to improve the quality of services provided to probationers.
20. Reduce court delay by increasing the capability of the Office of the Public Defender.

The programs in this category will help in the reduction of court delay and court backlog. This will be accomplished at both the State and local levels by implementing new management and administrative techniques along with increased professional development of the judiciary and supporting court staff.

Program 7-1: MUNICIPAL COURT MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 700,000	-0-	\$ 77,778
1976	700,000	-0-	77,778
1977	700,000	-0-	77,778
Total	\$2,100,000.	-0-	\$233,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Implement up to seven programs to provide court administrator capacities, legal services, pre-trial management or neighborhood and family dispute services.
 2. Implement up to seven management of court records projects.
 3. Continue funding municipal court improvement in Newark and Jersey City, and fund one additional program in Camden.
- 1976 1. Implement up to seven programs to provide court administrator capabilities, legal services, pre-trial management or neighborhood and family dispute services.
 2. Implement up to seven management of court records projects.
 3. Continue funding municipal court improvement in Newark and Jersey City and fund one additional project in Camden.
 4. Initiate municipal court improvement in a fourth city.
- 1977 1. Implement up to seven programs to provide court administrator capabilities, legal services, pre-trial management or neighborhood and family disputes.
 2. Continue funding management of court records projects.
 3. Continue funding of a fourth municipal project.
 4. Initiate funding in a fifth municipality for court improvement.
- Cumulative: 1. Fund up to 21 programs in court administrator capacities, legal services, pre-trial management or neighborhood and family dispute services.
 2. Fund up to 21 programs in the management of court records.
 3. Fund five major court programs.

Program 7-2: EXPAND AND IMPROVE INTAKE SCREENING AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO JUVENILE COURT**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 500,000	-0-	\$ 55,556
1976	550,000	-0-	61,112
1977	550,000	-0-	61,112
Total	\$1,600,000	-0-	\$177,780

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Continue funding successful projects and implement up to nine intake screening units.
 1976 Continue funding at a slightly increased level.
 1977 Continue funding at the 1976 level.

Cumulative: Assist in the development of a statewide system of juvenile court intake screening units with the ability to screen 50,000 potential complaints yearly filed against juveniles charged with delinquent and JINS offenses to be under the direct supervision and control of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Program 7-3: PRE-TRIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 300,000	-0-	\$ 33,334
1976	500,000	-0-	55,556
1977	500,000	-0-	55,556
Total	\$1,300,000	-0-	\$144,446

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Provide interim funding to existing pre-trial intervention projects and provide funds to implement up to two new pre-trial service projects.
- 1976 Continue funding successful 1975 programs and implement two new programs in general pre-trial services as well as one new project in adult probation.
- 1977 Continue to expand and widen the range of pre-trial services available to defendants.

Cumulative: Implement up to 15 projects providing pre-trial services for up to 15,000 defendants.

Program 7-4: IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICES TO THE JUVENILE COURT**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 350,000	-0-	\$ 38,889
1976	500,000	-0-	55,556
1977	650,000	-0-	72,223
Total	\$1,500,000	-0-	\$166,668

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Continue funding up to five probation projects and provide funds to implement up to three new projects.
- 1976 Continue funding up to five projects and implement three new programs.
- 1977 Continue five to six previously funded successful projects and implement up to three new projects.

Cumulative: Implement up to 14 projects to improve services to the juvenile court.

Program 7-5: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$180,000	-0-	\$20,000
1976	200,000	-0-	27,778
1977	200,000	-0-	27,778
Total	\$680,000	-0-	\$75,556

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Provide funds to implement office manager programs in Union, Hudson and Passaic Counties.
 2. Provide funds to implement case screening and evaluation programs in Hudson, Passaic and Camden Counties.

- 1976 1. Provide funds to implement office manager programs in Union, Hudson and Passaic Counties.
 2. Provide funds to implement case screening and evaluation programs in Hudson, Passaic and Camden Counties.

1977 Initiate screening and management programs in three additional counties.

Cumulative: 1. Fund two years of management in three counties and fund two years of case evaluation in three counties.

2. Fund three similar programs in three additional counties.

Program 7-6: JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS, WITNESSES AND JURORS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$200,000	-0-	\$22,223
1976	200,000	-0-	22,223
1977	200,000	-0-	22,223
Total	\$600,000	-0-	\$66,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1975 Provide funds to implement up to six pilot projects dealing with improving services for victims, witnesses and jurors; public information and study to propose standards in the area.

1976 Continue previously funded successful projects.

1977 Provide funds for six additional projects.

Cumulative: Initiate 12 projects in order to fill the needs and protect the rights of victims, jurors and witnesses in jurisdictions with high crime rates.

Program 7-7: DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JMIS)

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$275,000	-0-	\$30,556
1976	75,000	-0-	8,834
1977	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	\$350,000	-0-	\$38,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1975 Continue development of the statewide JMIS project in order to reduce further delay and congestion in the courts.

1976 Provide final funding of the JMIS.

1977 Funding ended.

Cumulative: To provide the support needed in order to establish a fully operational statewide Judicial Management Information System. The system will serve ten jurisdictions as well as the State Supreme Court through identification of data required for generation of comprehensive, reliable, timely court statistics, planning and research data and court management information in order to facilitate the handling of cases by approximately 20%.

Program 7-8: SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF COURT PROFESSIONALS AND SUPPORTING JUDICIARY PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$230,000	-0-	\$25,556
1976	230,000	-0-	25,556
1977	230,000	-0-	25,556
Total	\$690,000	-0-	\$76,668

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Continue funding training programs for the Administrative Office of the Courts with emphasis placed on State capabilities.
- 1976 Continue funding at the 1975 level.
- 1977 Continue funding at the 1976 level.
- Cumulative: Provide judiciary training to court administrators in the area of legal and administrative problems of the criminal justice system.

Program 7-9: STATEWIDE COURT ACTIVITIES AND PROBATION IMPROVEMENT

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 585,000	-0-	\$ 65,000
1976	600,000	-0-	66,667
1977	600,000	-0-	66,667
Total	\$1,785,000	-0-	\$198,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Funds will be made available for continuation of the Appellate Staff Project, the Coordinator of Volunteers and Coordinator of Diversion Programs; for a study of sentence disparity and continuation of Probation Research.
- 1976 Implement up to four projects which will specifically reduce delays.
- 1977 Implementation of approximately four innovative trial court reform projects responsive to the administration of court activities.
- Cumulative: Fund approximately 12 programs in research and planning of court administration and court technology with an end result of reducing court backlog and allowing a more efficient handling of court services.

Program 7-10: SUPPORT OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$500,000	-0-	\$55,556
1976	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	\$500,000	-0-	\$55,556

MULTI-YEAR FORECASTS OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Funds made available for final funding of the project to provide additional staff and reduce case backlog.
1976 Funding ended.
1977 Funding ended.
Cumulative: Project will be completely operational.

Category 8. Institutional Rehabilitation

This functional category includes programs which take place within an institutional setting. Included as institutional rehabilitation are programs which involve improvement of institution practices, improvement of direct treatment services in institutions, expansion of correctional training for criminal justice personnel, vocational preparation for confined offenders and vocational education in State correctional institutions.

The direction and scope of programs in this category for 1975 will be to:

1. Assist counties in developing and refining programs based on a rehabilitative system sensitive to the needs of offenders placed in custody pending municipal or county disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments.
2. Provide for a wide range of intensive short-term supportive programs and services which will promote the rehabilitation of juveniles placed in temporary custody.

3. Provide training services for line and supervisory correctional staff.
4. Upgrade and develop standards for local correctional operations.
5. Provide technical advice on project design, procedures in applications for funding and project report monitoring for the Division of Correction and Parole and the Garden State School District of the Department of Institutions and Agencies through the continuation of a correctional services staff project.
6. Provide each State correctional institution with a comprehensive program of individually prescribed education and training geared to the reintegration of the offender into the community.
7. Provide a treatment approach sensitive to the needs of special offender types such as the drug addict, the alcoholic, the recalcitrant offender and those emotionally disturbed offenders housed in correctional institutions.

The programs in this category will help in the rehabilitation of offenders who are confined in an institutional setting. This will be accomplished by treating, training and counseling offenders and by the professional development of institutional staff.

Program 8-1: LOCAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION REHABILITATIVE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$ 665,000	-0-	\$ 73,889
1976	800,000	-0-	88,889
1977	800,000	-0-	88,889
Total	\$2,265,000	-0-	\$251,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 To provide funds for the continuation of 12 projects and to award two additional grants to provide needed services for inmates.
1976 To continue eight previously funded successful projects and to implement up to six new projects.
1977 Continue funding at 1976 level.
Cumulative: Development and support of 20 programs in inmate rehabilitation serving up to 20,000 offenders either placed in custody or serving sentences.

Program 8-2: IMPROVEMENT OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE PRACTICES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$300,000	-0-	\$ 33,334
1976	300,000	-0-	33,334
1977	300,000	-0-	33,334
Total	\$900,000	-0-	\$100,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Up to eight projects will be continued for second and third year funding. Two new detention center projects will be funded to upgrade staff and programming.
- 1976 Continue funding at the 1975 level.
- 1977 Continue funding at the 1975 level.
- Cumulative: Continue and initiate up to 14 detention and shelter care programs which demonstrate effective and innovative approaches to providing care for juveniles in temporary custody pending court disposition.

Program 8-3: STATE ADVISORY AND TRAINING SERVICES FOR LOCAL CORRECTIONS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	-0-	\$172,000	\$19,112
1976	-0-	250,000	27,778
1977	-0-	450,000	50,000
Total	-0-	\$872,000	\$96,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 To continue funding two projects under the Division of Correction and Parole. The first project will continue the expansion of services to counties, and the second will continue the Division's County Correction Officer Training Project.
- 1976 Continue previously funded projects. Implement a pilot program geared toward upgrading services to those incarcerated while awaiting trial.
- 1977 Continue funding previous projects as needed and implement new projects to incorporate New Jersey's standards and goals in local correctional facilities.

- Cumulative: 1. To provide expanded inspection and technical services for local correctional facilities and operations.
2. To provide training services for a minimum of 400 line and supervisory correctional staff, including a minimum of 80 hours of basic training for all new staff and a minimum of 40 hours advanced training for first line supervisory and experienced staff.
 3. To upgrade and develop standards for local correctional operations.

Program 8-4: STATE CORRECTIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	-0-	\$ 86,000	\$ 9,556
1976	-0-	300,000	33,334
1977	-0-	450,000	50,000
Total	-0-	\$836,000	\$92,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Provide final funding of the Correctional Services Project Coordinator.
 2. Fund a pilot project to provide legal services to institutional adjustment committee proceedings.
- 1976 1. Implementation of the Correctional Master Plan.
 2. Continue funding of the legal services to institutional adjustment committees.
 3. Fund pilot projects in the areas of institutional management assistance and correctional counselor development.
- 1977 Continue and expand previously funded programs.

Cumulative: Implement the Correctional Master Plan, a program to provide legal services to institutional adjustment committees and programs in institutional management assistance and correctional counselor development in order to further improve the correctional program in the State.

Program 8-5: STATE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	-0-	\$ 638,000*	\$ 70,889
1976	-0-	700,000	77,778
1977	-0-	750,000	83,334
Total	-0-	\$2,088,000	\$232,001

MULTI-YEAR FORECASTS OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Successful projects will be considered for refunding at present maintenance effort levels.
- 1976 Fund projects geared toward educational decision making, inmate pre-vocation orientation and assessment, learning disabilities, remediation and vocational adjustment.
- 1977 Continue previously funded projects.

Cumulative: To provide each State correctional institution with a comprehensive program of individually prescribed education and training geared to the reintegration of the offender into the community.

* 1974 carry-over funds totalling \$200,000 (Part E) will be provided to support the 1975 program.

Program 8-6: STATE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT OF SPECIAL OFFENDER TYPES**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	-0-	\$ 355,000*	\$ 39,445
1976	-0-	355,000	39,445
1977	-0-	355,000	39,445
Total	-0-	\$1,065,000	\$118,335

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 Funds will be provided to continue the special offender treatment programs at the State prisons and at the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton.
- 1976 Continue the special offender treatment program at the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton.
- 1977 It is anticipated that the professional staff will be included in the State budget. Specific programs geared to support of the professional teams will be funded.

Cumulative: Establishment of professional treatment teams in each of the State prisons and the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton.

* Additional 1974 carry-over in the amount of \$169,313 will be utilized in this program area.

Category 9. Non-Institutional Rehabilitation

Priorities in this functional category are those projects directed towards involving the post adjudicated adult and juvenile in rehabilitation efforts which take place outside the traditional institutional setting. Included are programs which involve community treatment facilities for juveniles, community correction centers for adults, improvement of parole practices, non-institutional rehabilitation for adults and continuation of the correctional advisory and consultative services.

The direction and scope of programs in this category for 1975 will be to:

1. Provide for juvenile residential centers.
2. Continue an adult pre-release service center.
3. Provide support services to the offender through a system of referral to and purchase of community resources.
4. Develop vocational service center projects located in jurisdictions.

5. Provide vocational adjustment center projects.
 6. Continue to provide for the purchase of special services to probationers in times of emergency.
 7. Provide the parole officers with an expanded range of client-centered resources for more effective case supervision.
 8. Provide the Bureau of Parole with community resource specialists having the responsibility of assisting the parole officer in case resource management.
 9. Provide basic emergency support such as food, clothing and dental, medical, psychiatric and psychological services to offenders who have served their maximum sentences.
 10. Continue the juvenile parole program under the supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services.
 11. Continue Parole Board Revocation Hearings.
- The programs in this category will help in the rehabilitation of offenders outside of the institutional setting.

Program 9-1: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE SYSTEMS TO AID THE ADULT OFFENDER

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$1,082,000	-0-	\$120,223
1976	1,500,000	-0-	166,667
1977	1,500,000	-0-	166,667
Total	\$4,082,000	-0-	\$453,557

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue funding successful existing projects in the development of community resource systems.
 2. Fund up to four vocational service center projects.
 3. Fund up to two vocational adjustment center programs.
- 1976 1. Continue funding two successful vocational service centers.
 2. Continue funding two vocational adjustment center programs.
 3. Implement four new vocational service centers.
- 1977 Continue funding at the 1976 level.

Cumulative: Provide funds for up to 15 community resource projects serving in excess of 7,500 offenders.

Program 9-2: STATE COMMUNITY SERVICE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	-0-	\$ 540,000	\$ 60,000
1976	-0-	375,000	41,667
1977	-0-	375,000	41,667
Total	-0-	\$1,290,000	\$143,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Continue funding the Paterson and Union County Juvenile Residential Centers.
 2. Also continue the Adult Pre-Release Service Center in Essex County.
 3. Provide support services for offenders through additional community based programs.
- 1976 1. Provide funds for the implementation of two young adult service centers.
 2. Continue projects supplying purchase of support services.
 3. The Paterson and Union County Juvenile Residential Centers and the Adult Pre-Release Center in Essex County will be funded by the State.
- 1977 Continue funding at the 1976 level.

Cumulative: 1. Implementation and support of up to ten community-based service facilities that promote the rehabilitation of offenders outside of the traditional institutional setting.
 2. It is estimated that 4,000 offenders will be aided during the multi-year period.

Program 9-3: IMPROVEMENT OF PAROLE CASE MANAGEMENT**MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN**

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1975	\$180,000	\$175,000	\$ 39,445
1976	250,000	300,000	61,112
1977	250,000	300,000	61,112
Total	\$680,000	\$775,000	\$161,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1975 1. Provide funds to the Division of Correction and Parole of the Department of Institutions & Agencies to provide the Bureau of Parole District Offices with community resource specialists for the expansion of services for offenders who have served their maximum sentences and to continue the Parole Board Revocation Hearing Project.
2. Provide funds to the Division of Youth & Family Services, Department of Institutions & Agencies for continuation of a juvenile parole project.
- 1976 1. Continue support of community resource specialists, a juvenile parole project and projects providing expansion of services to parolees.
2. Implement emergency mini-grant programs and a Parole Resource Office & Orientation Facility for post-release female parolees.
- 1977 1. Continue funding at 1976 level.

Cumulative: Implementation of at least seven programs providing services to approximately 5,000 parolees in the State over the multi-year period.

SUMMARY OF MULTI-YEAR BUDGET PROJECTIONS

Part C Funds

LEAA CATEGORIES		1975	1976	1977
1. Legislation	Present Programs	\$	\$	\$
	New Programs		100,000	125,000
2. Planning & Evaluation	Present Programs		100,000	125,000
	New Programs			
3. Research and Information System	Present Programs	500,000		
	New Programs		100,000	
4. Prevention	Present Programs	1,620,000	1,850,000	2,050,000
	New Programs		750,000	1,000,000
5. Detention, Deterrence & Apprehension	Present Programs	4,857,000	4,305,000	4,405,000
	New Programs		500,000	750,000
6. Diversion	Present Programs	3,679,000	3,700,000	3,750,000
	New Programs		750,000	1,000,000
7. Adjudication	Present Programs	3,820,000	3,555,000	3,630,000
	New Programs		1,000,000	1,250,000
8. Institutional Rehabilitation	Present Programs	965,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
	New Programs		250,000	300,000
9. Non-Institutional Rehabilitation	Present Programs	1,262,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
	New Programs		500,000	750,000
TOTALS		\$16,703,000	\$20,310,000	\$21,985,000

CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

Part E Funds

Present Programs	\$ 1,966,000	\$ 2,280,000	\$ 2,680,000
New Programs		750,000	1,250,000
TOTALS	\$ 1,966,000	\$ 3,030,000	\$ 3,930,000

C

THE ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

The annual action programs have changed significantly from those in last year's Plan. Several new programs have been initiated, others combined and several discontinued. In order to clarify the relationship between the 1975 programs and the 1974 Plan, appearing below is a cross reference. It should be noted that no programs have been included in this Plan under Category 1—Legislation or Category 2—Planning and Evaluation. Applicants seeking guidance in the preparation of applications or having specific questions about programs are advised to address their queries to the appropriate operations desk. A list of programs handled by each of the desks is included in the Applicants Guide.

CROSS REFERENCE OF 1975 PROGRAMS WITH 1974 PLAN

1975 Program Number	1975 Program Title	1974 Program Number (s)	1975 Program Number	1975 Program Title	1974 Program Number (s)
3-1	Statewide Communications and Information System	3-1	5-7	Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	5-5
3-2	Refinement of the Correctional Information System	3-2	5-8	Coordinated State and County-wide Police Legal Advisory Units	5-6
4-1	Residential Facilities for Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents	4-1 & 9-1	5-9	Increased Crime Laboratory Services	5-10
4-2	Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs	4-2	5-10	Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime	5-9
5-1	Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources	5-1	6-1	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	6-1
5-2	Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time	5-2	6-2	Youth Service Bureaus	6-2
5-3	Establishment of Public Housing Security Units	5-3	6-3	Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders	4-3 & 6-3
5-4	Prevention of Crime Through Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts	5-4 & parts of 5-3	7-1	Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program	7-1
5-5	Crime Specific—Rape	New	7-2	Expand and Improve Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening	7-2
5-6	Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Prosecution Units	5-7 & 7-3	7-3	Pre-Trial Service Programs	6-3, 7-5 & 9-2
			7-4	Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court	7-5
			7-5	Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement	New

1975 Program Number	1975 Program Title	1974 Program Number (s)	1975 Program Number	1975 Program Title	1974 Program Number (s)
7-6	Justice for Victims, Witnesses and Jurors	New	8-2	Improvement of Detention and Shelter Care Practices	8-2
7-7	Development of Judicial Management Information System (JMIS)	7-6	8-3	State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections	8-3 & parts of 9-5
7-8	Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel	7-8	8-4	State Corrections Support Program	Part of 9-5
7-9	Statewide Court Activities and Probation Improvement	7-7	8-5	State Correctional Education Programs	8-4 & 8-5
7-10	Support of Public Defender Services	7-9	8-6	State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types	8-6
8-1	Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery	8-1	9-1	Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender	9-2
			9-2	State Community Services Facilities and Programs	9-3
			9-3	Improvement of Parole Case Management	9-4

3. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Program 3-1: Statewide Communications and Information System

Objectives:

To provide rapid and accurate responses to requests for information in all areas of the criminal justice system.

To encourage additional usage of the Statewide Communications and Information System.

To expand the number of local terminals from 32 as of June 30, 1974, to at least 50 by June 30, 1975 with priority extended to areas of high crime incidence, high population and to jurisdictions willing to assume ongoing operational costs.

To expand the information files to provide the most current and accurate information possible.

The New Jersey Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS) uses a computerized system to provide immediate response to police inquiries. Funds previously awarded have provided the structure of a communication network that extends to all portions of the State providing access to the information contained in the SCIS to all local, county and State law enforcement agencies. These funds have also allowed for the development of a computer system that contains information needed by a major portion of law enforcement agencies and is now being expanded to include applications that will furnish information and statistics to court and correctional areas also. The benefit of having more accurate information available in a shorter period of time than formerly possible will be a definite asset to all criminal justice agencies.

Implementation:

The SCIS concept is highly technical in nature and requires the soliciting and cooperation of numerous municipal and county organizations. The information base and usability is increased as the number of participants increase. From a very small beginning, many additional agencies have become participants as the program progressed, thereby upgrading its capabilities. With the completion of the 1975 grant period, it is projected that all interested eligible agencies will be included, thus completing the final phase of system development.

This program first appeared in the 1970 comprehen-

sive Plan. It provided a schematic for development of a criminal justice computer-based information system now known as SCIS. The project was initially assigned to the Division of State Police for implementation. It was anticipated in the 1970 comprehensive Plan that the physical computer site and administrative control would be at State Police Division Headquarters in West Trenton.

Under the control of the State Police, initial systems preparations including computer hardware specifications were generated. Delivery of the system was completed by August, 1971. The overall plan developed at these early stages of the project envisaged a continuum of SCIS activity serving all criminal justice components.

In the 1971 comprehensive Plan, a more detailed explanation was provided showing the methodology to be pursued in development of the system. Two phases were projected. Phase I included development of the central computer complex, installation of four regional terminal sites and construction of the communications means between portions of the State and the central complex.

Phase II involved expansion of the system to include eight additional regional terminals as well as six municipal terminal sites. Mention was also made of microwave as the data transmission vehicle.

In March, 1971, the Division of Systems and Communications was created under the Department of Law and Public Safety and charged with the development of SCIS. Under the new Division, the physical site for the central complex was transferred to the facilities of the Division of Motor Vehicles in Trenton. Microwave as a transmission means was abandoned and voice grade lines were adopted.

Phase I became operational in October, 1972, making available a communications network utilizing regional terminals that could inquire and receive information on wanted persons, stolen vehicles, stolen property, stolen securities, stolen and recovered firearms and stolen boats from both national and State files. The system was also provided with the capability to inquire and receive motor vehicle information utilizing a tie-in into the Division of Motor Vehicle files on driver licenses, registrations and driver records. Message switching,

the capability to store and forward administrative messages and alarms to all enforcement agencies throughout the State, also became operational at this time. During this phase, five regional terminals were established that could query and receive National Crime Information Center (NCIC) information. Motor vehicle information including license and registration look-up and driver record data also became available at that time. Message switching capability was the final portion concluded during Phase I.

The 1972 Plan provided funds for the continuation and expansion of the system and development of Phase II. The second phase expanded the communications network by adding five more regional terminals thereby allowing for better coverage and service to a larger percentage of criminal justice agencies. At this time, all law enforcement agencies in the State were afforded a description of the system and requested to take advantage of the information base.

The 1973 and 1974 Plans specify that \$760,000 and \$900,000 respectively be provided to Phase III of this project. During Phase III, the regional network was expanded and redistributed. Because of the present system usage and anticipated volume increases, this expansion was necessary to afford ready access to the data bank for all system users who did not have terminal access. In addition to expanding the regional network, 32 municipalities acquired their own terminals and the court and correctional areas received benefit of the SCIS through terminal access to the comprehensive data system. All of the terminals in the network have been strategically located so that all municipalities will be in close geographic proximity via telephone lines for inquiries and responses for information.

A statewide communications study was initiated in 1974 to assess the feasibility of radio access to terminals. When this study is completed, it is expected that recommendations contained therein will be used wherever possible to upgrade or make more efficient utilization of the communications portion of this system. Attention will be directed toward upgrading the communications network through a reconfiguration if necessary so as to acquire the best possible methods for transfer of data. It is also anticipated that this reconfiguration will allow for expansion of the network so that all municipalities that meet criteria of size and need can have the capability through a terminal to inquire against this information base.

The 1974 Plan also included the cooperation and coordination of SCIS with Offender Based Trans-

action Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) and the additional expansion of the regional terminals.

Phase III of this project addressed the areas of firearms records control, internal records and forensic science laboratories. Surveys have been made of all of these areas as to their requirements and the difficulty of meeting these requirements. It is anticipated that these programs will be implemented utilizing 1974 Plan funds as well as software developed by Project SEARCH (System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories.)

Also developed and implemented were computer programs influential and necessary for a total automated criminal justice system. Their influence varied from communications linkage to Master Name Index to operational files and related records. A Master Name Index was implemented thereby allowing for one search and pointing to all files relating to that individual. Fingerprint searching was automated allowing quick search of fingerprint classifications. A Court disposition reporting monitoring system was also implemented.

As of June 30, 1974, this communications network expanded to a total of seven locations utilizing nine regional terminals. These terminals are located in Morristown, Somerville and Newark (with two terminals) in the northern part of the State; West Trenton (with two terminals), Edison and Laurelton in the central part of the State; and Mantua in the southern part of the State. There have also been 32 municipal police agencies that have acquired terminals which connect into SCIS. Other agencies also taking advantage of this system are the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency in Philadelphia, Mercer County Sheriff's Office and the New Jersey Turnpike Authority with terminals located at Moorestown, New Brunswick and Newark. Atlantic City has a computer-to-computer tie-in and the City of Newark is presently testing a computer-to-computer tie-in that is expected to be operational in the near future. Other counties such as Bergen and Middlesex will be addressed for computer-to-computer interface in 1975.

Since the inception of this program and until August, 1974, there were 107,789 active records in SCIS including wanted persons, vehicles, license plates, stolen articles, firearms, securities and boat records. In July, 1974, the SCIS network transactions totaled 121,371, averaging 3,915.2 daily, with hits amounting to an average of 75 per day or two percent of inquiries.

Subgrant Data:

Funds will be awarded to the Division of Systems and Communications, Department of Law and Public Safety to fulfill the objectives of the program in the most efficient and economical manner. The grant funds will be utilized during the last part of the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1975. All operational costs will be assumed by the State after this period.

Budget:

		State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
	LEAA		
Total Part C	\$500,000	\$55,556	10%
Block Support			

Program 3-2: Refinement of the Correctional Information System

Objectives:

To remove as many correctional management, planning, budgeting, research and policy development issues as possible from the area of speculation and place them on the foundation of hard quantitative data.

To provide research data and statistical update for the anticipated master plan for correctional administration.

Implementation:

The development of a sophisticated correctional information system to provide critical data to correctional management will continue in Fiscal 1975 since implementation delays in 1974 indicated the desirability of continuing present efforts with carry-over funds.

The correctional information system was originally funded from the 1970 Plan and was provided continuation grants in 1971, 1973 and 1974. Present operational activities include the development, preparation and distribution of a variety of analyses for use in management and policy development. Population reports including a 1982 population projection and reports of admissions, departures and paroles are now being provided.

Offender correctional profiles for inmates who are classified into one of 54 institutional age and racial subgroups have been developed and are among the basic input data for the correctional information

system. These profiles include correctional, personal, educational, employment and treatment histories for each inmate. Also included are offense and age data for inmates presently incarcerated, those newly-admitted and those departing the institution.

Profiles also include statistical descriptions of offender subgroups such as readmission status, length of stay, post-release success in the community, educational potential at admission, use of drugs and area of residence in New Jersey. This capability along with the statewide Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS) will respond to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) correctional monitoring requirement.

Collection and preparation of additional data as required to research and update the proposed master plan for correctional administration will be provided through 1974 carry-over funds. Project staff is available to respond to specific information demands within the Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Correction and Parole. Current activities will result in the correctional information system becoming fully operational.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of Correction and Parole will utilize the previously allocated 1974 award of \$135,000 in carry-over funds to implement project objectives during 1975.

4. PREVENTION

Program 4-1: Residential Facilities for Juveniles In Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents

Objectives:

To provide home-like placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in traditional foster home settings and who should not be placed in institutional facilities.

To expand to 18 the total number of community group care homes initiated with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. Program funds for this year will support up to seven homes serving at least 70 juveniles.

To establish treatment facilities within communities to serve as alternatives to institutional placements.

To bring to a total of 13 the number of funded community residential treatment facilities serving from 260 to 325 youngsters.

To upgrade the programs and services within private institutions for juveniles.

Implementation:

This program will continue and expand Agency efforts to provide community-based residential alternatives for juveniles who should remain in the community rather than being sent to private or public institutional residential programs. The planning and implementation for this program is carried out in close cooperation with the Division of Youth and Family Services as well as the county juvenile and domestic relations courts. In order to insure co-ordinated planning for the range of residential programs needed to serve the different needs in the State, the 1974 program areas involving Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents and Residential Shelter for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile are being combined in this Plan.

During 1974, group homes were continued in Jersey City, Teaneck and Atlantic, Bergen, Gloucester, Middlesex, Passaic (two), Somerset, Union and Mercer Counties. New group homes were funded in Morris, Essex and Union Counties, with one additional home projected for 1974. The program which had been funded at Archway School in Camden County for the establishment of two group homes was continued in 1974 as a residential

treatment center because of the extensive services which were provided to its residents.

Group homes are designed to maintain a small, home-like setting which provide both short and long-term placements for adolescent juveniles who cannot remain in their natural home. The clients are usually supervised by house parents while social work services are also provided. The youngsters attend local schools and use community services as much as possible. The homes are available to the juvenile court as dispositional alternatives for Juveniles in Need of Supervision (JINS) in cases where the youngster should be kept in the community and needs the support of a family-like setting other than his or her natural home.

Each group home shall meet the guidelines established by the Division of Youth and Family Services. Agency funds will be used for operating costs, but the facility will be provided by the applicant with financial assistance in some cases from the Division of Youth and Family Services.

Community-based residential treatment facilities for either JINS or delinquents will also be funded under this program. These facilities provide alternatives to State correctional facilities or large institutional placement.

In 1974, eight community-based residential treatment centers were funded as follows: three facilities in Essex County, two in Trenton, two in Camden County and one in Bergen County. Three new programs also received 1974 funds.

The community-based residential treatment facilities are larger than group homes, housing up to 25 youngsters. They provide more extensive social and educational services and in most cases there is staff on duty 24 hours. These facilities provide an opportunity to keep juveniles who may not have enough self-control to attend local schools within a supportive community setting. The programs provide substantially more support than the previously described group homes.

In addition to the above, an Agency funded Residential Treatment Planning Project operating in the Division of Youth and Family Services indicates a

need for 1,000 highly therapeutic residential beds for delinquent and severely acting out children. One grant will be made available to the Division to establish a three-person development team to work with already existing private facilities to upgrade their staffs and program to develop these placements.

The program development team will consult with the private facilities administrators on developing effective residential programs. They will design an appropriate program, demonstrate effective techniques for working with children in the program, train current and new staff to work within the program design and evaluate its effectiveness.

This program area will be closely coordinated with the Task Force on the implementation of the Juvenile Code which is administered through the Office of the Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The Task Force received a \$600,000 LEAA discretionary grant in May, 1974 providing staff and a grant program to assist the State and counties in developing programs providing needed services for JINS. Discretionary funds are being used for improving pre-adjudication JINS shelter facilities administered by counties and for long-term programs to service the needs of this particular target population. The separating of juveniles who are accused of committing status offenses from juveniles who may have committed acts of delinquency can succeed only if sufficient and appropriate services are provided to meet the needs of each group.

Subgrant Data:

Up to four previously funded group homes will be awarded up to \$15,000 each for continuation funding; up to three new group homes will be awarded initial funding at a range to \$30,000; up to nine residential treatment centers will receive continuation funding; up to two new residential treatment centers will be funded to a maximum of \$75,000 and a one year grant of \$75,000 will be available to the Division of Youth and Family Services to establish a development team to upgrade institutional facilities. Group home applications will be funded to jurisdictions in accord with need for service as justified by the Division of Youth and Family Services. New residential treatment centers will be funded in jurisdictions that evidence the greatest need for service, substantially documented community and public agency support and a potential for assumption of ongoing costs.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$970,000	\$107,778	10%

Program 4-2: Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs

Objectives:

To establish delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups and which attempt to improve the system of providing services to delinquent youth.

It is expected that approximately 12 projects will be operational, directly serving in excess of 10,000 juveniles.

Implementation:

This program area was established to fund innovative concepts for local communities to provide

help, guidance and counseling to their youth in a community setting. The need for viable community programs was underscored by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The programs are usually demonstration-type projects that provide a springboard for the development of new program areas in future Plans. For instance, several projects were funded under Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs in the 1972 Plan. They proved to be of such value that two new program areas were established in the 1973 Plan. These were Youth Service Bureaus and Community Treatment Facilities for Juveniles. Alternate school programs, funded on an experimental basis for three years, will

not be considered for funding under this present Plan.

In 1974, eleven municipalities implemented a variety of programs to reduce delinquency. The Newark Mayor's Education Task Force was a response to the disruption of the past several years in the Newark school system. The Task Force examined Newark schools, outlined positive and negative elements and presented viable recommendations to the Newark Board of Education for improving its educational program. In this program area, grants have also been made for three years to Rutgers University Graduate School of Social Work to encourage students to prepare for professional careers in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention. In 1973, a grant was made to "The Bridge" to provide therapeutic, educational and social services to youth in Caldwell, West Caldwell, North Caldwell and Essex Fells. In 1974 "The Bridge" received a continuation grant and expanded its target area to include Roseland. Grants have also been made in this area for three years to the North Camden Youth Opportunity Program which strives to reduce juvenile crime in that area by working with the courts, probation officers and the school system to provide services to first offenders and chronic absentees.

A promising way to prevent delinquency is by establishing programs within the community that offer a measure of support and guidance and also have the active involvement of lay citizens, parents, teachers and community leaders. This conceptual approach is based on the premise that delinquency is closely related to the juvenile's successive and accumulating experiences in the community. Therefore, delinquency prevention must not only involve the school and the parents on a case-by-case basis, but also by necessity must marshal all of the existing community resources.

Current research in delinquency causation calls attention to three basic factors: agency structures created to deal with delinquency generally function only after the individual has become delinquent; many of these agencies are not responsive to neighborhood-level community processes and, therefore, are unable to deal effectively with them; and within these community processes may lie the very important causal factors of delinquency.

This program encourages applications from municipal units of government including suburban areas with identifiable delinquency problems,

combinations of such units, agencies of local government as well as private and public organizations as subgrantees of local government to develop and implement community-based and community-involved delinquency prevention projects. Projects qualifying under this program must be broadly based to include the support of community leaders, parents, teachers and clergy as well as the participation of interested lay citizens and community organizations. The programs should provide not only therapeutic counseling services but should utilize existing community resources to provide recreational and cultural activities. Potential projects must demonstrate that they will become an integrated part of the community's system of providing service to troubled youth and not an isolated agency program which would be discontinued when federal funding is no longer available.

Community leaders in numerous municipalities in New Jersey have become aware of serious problems among their youth. These are manifested in such behavior as the abuse of alcohol and drugs, truancy, police contacts and running away. Innovative projects can be devised which will identify these troubled youngsters, work with their specific problems and prevent their entrance into the criminal justice system. Such projects must demonstrate the support of the schools, the police, the courts and the community. They must describe a specific treatment modality which meets stated goals and objectives and allow for tracking of the development of each juvenile referred to the project.

Subgrant Data:

One grant of up to \$50,000 will be available to Rutgers University to continue the Graduate School of Social Work field placement service.

Funds will be available to continue up to eight projects that can document a significant level of accomplishment in relation to the number of clients served and quality of services rendered.

Funds will be available for up to three new projects at a range of from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$650,000	\$72,223	10%

5. DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION

Program 5-1: Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources

Objectives:

To provide a measurable reduction in street crimes accompanied by a clearance rate above the state-wide average.

The allocation of police officers based on a continuing analysis of crime occurrence results in the efficient use of resources, which provide police presence when and where needed; rapid response to calls for assistance; increased opportunity for apprehension and conviction; and public confidence in police services.

The tasks involved in improving the efficiency of police patrol allocation include, but are not limited to, examination of the present level of demand for services, prediction of future demand for services, establishment of an allocation criterion, pre-positioning and re-positioning of forces in response to real time need and tactical emergencies.

By carefully analyzing the time and place of expected demands and by reallocating police patrol resources to meet these demands, a measurable reduction of street crime should be realized.

Implementation:

This program is continued in the 1975 Plan because it is essential to the performance of a sound, efficient police operation. With more efficient allocation of officers, several necessary factors are brought about such as an increased deterrent effect, a quicker response and an enhanced chance of apprehension. A feeling of security on the part of the citizen can be achieved by having police manpower available when and where it is likely to be needed.

This program area was introduced in the 1970 Plan and since its initiation, 43 projects have been undertaken by local police departments. Twelve projects were funded in 1973. Three were in major cities of over 100,000 population, seven were in cities of populations less than 100,000 and two were in counties.

Through August, 1974, five projects were funded, two in major cities of over 100,000, two in cities of

between 40,000 and 50,000 and one grant was awarded to a county.

Projects initiated under this program area have fallen into two general categories: those making use of electronic data processing capabilities and those using field dictating systems. Those grants utilizing field dictating have proven successful, however, such programs in the future should be financed through local resources.

New projects in this program area will be operated in two phases. The first phase will include collection of data (where appropriate this will necessitate consideration of geocoding—location, time and frequency of crime occurrence—and inspectional services demand), study of existing patrol patterns and development of resource allocation models for maximizing coverage in areas of need. The second phase will include the necessary rescheduling and reassessments of both manpower and equipment in accordance with the Plan developed under phase one.

The use of electronic data processing systems will be given priority in any application seeking to develop a resource allocation model for a local police department. In all cases where utilization of computer based systems is anticipated, it is required that contact be established with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency prior to submission of an application. A number of significant projects initiated by grant funds are available which may provide suitable software programs and/or total system approaches at a considerably reduced cost.

Application goals and objectives must contain a projection of man-hours to be reallocated to field-related activities and anticipated clearance rates stated both in raw numbers and percentages.

Activities under this program may include innovative methods of patrol such as beat policing by police officers who establish residences in the area; team policing; assignment of civilian personnel to non-enforcement functions to release officers to the street; systems which address the police reporting function; and subsequent solutions to decrease the time consumed by the police in this activity. In

1975, it is anticipated that cities which institute projects under this program will significantly increase the resources assigned to the patrol function resulting in increased clearance rates of index offenses.

Subgrant Data:

Two to six subgrants of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 will be available to cities, counties or regions with populations in excess of 100,000; two to four subgrants of between \$25,000 and \$50,000 to cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000; and the remaining subgrants to any municipality with priority consideration given to cities with populations

between 25,000 and 50,000. The range of the latter subgrants will be between \$10,000 and \$25,000. Special consideration will be given to those cities and counties that regionalize projects or consolidate under a single police department.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$450,000	\$50,000	10%

Program 5-2: Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time

Objectives:

To provide a means for reduction of the total time required for a police officer to reach a reported incident or crime scene as measured either from the time the crime occurs or from the time that a report requesting assistance is received.

To provide a means for citizens to contact the police and for the police to communicate with each other in a more efficient and rapid manner.

To provide professional training for persons responsible for controlling police radio systems.

It is anticipated that this program will contribute to an increase in the number of on-the-scene apprehensions and thus deter potential offenders. Studies and surveys indicate that reduced response time on the part of the police relates directly to a higher crime clearance rate and helps deter crime by making apprehension more certain.

Police apprehend criminals primarily by making "on view" arrests of offenders at the scene of a crime or by interception of the perpetrator after a report of an incident is received. Response time can be reduced by improved methods of communicating reports of crimes from citizens to the police and among police themselves.

Implementation:

This program area is a progression of the 1974 category with additional refined communication requirements outlined. In 1975, the creation of a task force to study statewide tactical frequencies for

New Jersey law enforcement agencies and the expansion of the New Jersey Associate Public Safety Communication (APCO) Coordinator are envisioned.

In 1973, a total of 17 projects were initiated under this program utilizing \$825,808. One such project utilizing the in-out radio concept was funded in the City of Camden. This was compatible with a general communications program undertaken by the city and augments the experimental digital communications systems funded in 1972.

In 1974, nine projects were funded under this program utilizing \$432,268. The major thrust of the projects included the in-car/out-of-car police radio concept which insured a constant communications mode. Two projects were multi-jurisdictional in nature.

This program, introduced in 1970, was combined in the 1972 Plan with a program covering the funding of local and regional communications systems. The major emphasis, based upon needs expressed by municipalities applying under this program area, has been placed on communication problems. Regionalization of effort, particularly in the central dispatching approach, has been successfully accomplished in several areas of the State. One such undertaking, begun in early 1971, has served as a model and research source for over 50 police departments, some as distant as California.

Several communication projects in the northeast urban area of the State were funded under the 1970 Plan. In 1971 and 1972, a total of 43 projects received funding under this program area. Four

cities with populations in excess of 100,000 instituted projects for the purpose of reducing response time, among which was a "911" system (Jersey City). Five projects were funded in cities of between 50,000 and 100,000 populations and 34 in municipalities with populations below 50,000. While the majority of efforts dealt with the problem of response time through improvement of communication systems, there were several notable exceptions. These included a project which provided additional juvenile hearing facilities geographically removed from the county seat, thereby requiring less police time spent away from the community. Another project provided for the conversion of unused police and fire call boxes into free public access telephones.

Since adoption of the 1972 Plan, municipalities with a small population base and with specialized problems have been considered for awards. This has been specifically true with several shore communities where the summer population influx creates population increases in excess of 30 fold.

Based upon the previous two years' experience, minimum requirements were set in the 1972 Plan for all communications systems. Included in the requirements was the establishment of a computer aided dispatch analysis system which provides response time and crime index data on print-outs.

This program provides financial support to municipal units of government or combinations of such units for projects designed to improve police radio communications, improve citizen access into the police system and reduce police response time. Example projects include, but are not limited to: adoption of the emergency number "911" for outside telephone booths (no coin necessary); constant police communications via portable "take along" radios in place of mobile units; and development of interjurisdictional communications systems including the establishment and expansion of central dispatch networks.

In 1974, specific minimum requirements based upon extensive research and experience were formulated for radio communications proposals submitted under this program area. In 1975, the minimum requirements have been expanded further to insure each system's requirements contains consideration of the following modules:

1. Citizen access
2. Data capture
3. Hardware systems requirements
4. Recording capability
5. Dispatcher training
6. Frequency coordination
7. Equipment limitations

Present response time can be computed by maintaining a log on calls for service and entering the time that a vehicle is dispatched and its time of arrival at the scene. This minimal process will permit an arithmetical average for evaluation purposes. **ALL APPLICATIONS WILL PROVIDE PRESENT RESPONSE TIME**, the anticipated response time as a result of project activities and the difference stated in minutes and percentages.

DUE TO APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS, NO APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED UNLESS A COPY OF THE FCC LICENSE AND A FREQUENCY COORDINATION STUDY AS PERFORMED BY APCO OR APPROVED FREQUENCY COORDINATION FORM COORDINATOR IS INCLUDED WITH THE SUBMITTAL.

In 1975, it is projected that jurisdictions that implement projects under this program will increase their clearance rates for index crimes over the State average and will significantly reduce their response time.

In 1975, it is anticipated that the part-time operation of the APCO Coordinator will be expanded by utilizing a limited amount of funds from this program area and making the service available on a full-time basis. The proposed expansion will include additional communication engineers, clerical support and funds to initiate local dispatcher training and transportation. It is envisioned that the APCO Coordinator will become a resource for governmental agencies attempting to improve radio communications capabilities or study existing communication problems.

Limited funds from this program area will be allocated for the creation of a task force to study problems in the implementation of statewide tactical frequencies for New Jersey law enforcement agencies. Funds will be utilized for clerical support, travel to research existing systems and development of priorities for implementation. It is anticipated that in 1976, funds from this program area will be allocated for the implementation of statewide tactical frequencies as recommended by the task force. Any project which proposes a change in operating radio equipment will be special conditioned to insure the municipality retains the older radios. This will permit future flexibility in the event that a State tactical frequency is developed.

Exclusions:

Any equipment normally considered standard police equipment or any other equipment, the primary purpose of which is not the reduction of police response time to crime scenes, will not be

funded. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency reserves the right to make individual determinations on requirements and exclusions on a case-by-case basis (refer to Radio Communications Requirements in the 1975 *Applicants Guide*).

Subgrant Data:

During 1975, priority will be given to municipalities attempting consolidation of the police communications function. Up to two grants ranging to a maximum of \$100,000 will be available to combinations of units of government for the purpose of implementing or expanding comprehensive regional radio communications networks.

One grant will be available to a municipality or combination of municipalities with a population of over 100,000 to obtain constant communications via the total portable radio concept. The maximum amount of federal funds available for this project will be \$100,000.

Three grants will be available to municipalities or combinations of municipalities with populations of 75,000 to 100,000 to implement projects aimed at the reduction of response time. The maximum amount of federal funds available for projects in this category will be \$75,000 per grant.

Three grants will be available to a municipality or combination of municipalities with populations of 50,000 to 75,000 to implement a project aimed at the reduction of response time. The maximum amount of federal funds available for each grant will be \$50,000.

Four grants will be available to a municipality or combination of municipalities with populations of 15,000 to 50,000. The maximum amount of federal funds available for each grant will be \$40,000.

Special Considerations:

One grant of \$50,000 will be available to the Division of the State Police to expand coordination services and provide technical assistance through the APCO Coordinator. Funds will be utilized for engineers, clerical support, transportation and dispatcher training.

One grant of \$15,000 will be available to the task force for clerical support, travel and to develop priorities in an attempt to provide statewide tactical frequencies for use by all New Jersey law enforcement agencies.

Those communities that experience periodic population influx on a seasonal basis will also receive consideration under this program area. Three resort communities will be eligible for grants not to exceed \$50,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$775,000	\$86,112	10%

Program 5-3: Establishment of Public Housing Security Units

Objectives:

To reduce the occurrence of crime and vandalism within public housing areas below the level for the entire jurisdiction.

To increase the opportunity for residents of public housing to live in safe and secure conditions as measured through victimization studies.

The task of patrolling highly populated public housing projects has presented local police departments who employ conventional methods of mobilized patrol with several problems: 1. The physical nature of most housing projects is not conducive to regular patrol car coverage since high rise complexes and multi-family housing units prohibit the access of automobiles. The innate structure of

housing projects with such hard-to-patrol areas as hallways, elevators and basements prevent observation by passing patrol vehicles. 2. The general public demand for police service affects the amount of patrol time available to public housing residents. 3. Due to manpower shortages, police departments are unable to assign additional foot patrol officers to public housing areas although a number of police departments have been able to increase foot patrols in some areas with the implementation of the State's Safe and Clean Streets Program. 4. The peak hours of activity when police service is requested in the public housing projects coincide with the peak hours of the regular police patrol units, further compounding the problem. 5. Public housing projects contain a proportionately higher percentage of senior citizens

who require increased security efforts.

In response to these problems, a number of alternative methods of patrol have been tried and one that has proven to be successful is the implementation of public housing security units. These units provide public housing residents with their own security force and are responsible for patrolling public housing projects in cooperation with and under the supervision of the local police departments.

Implementation:

This program originated in the 1970 Plan under a program area which emphasized crime prevention units, street lighting projects and public housing security units. In this Plan, a specific program area has been established for public housing security units.

The initial approach under this program area has remained the same with various unit expansions and modification of established functions. For example: 1. The Trenton Unit originally patrolled the public housing projects during the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. which were the peak hours of required service as indicated by reports. The unit is now operating 16 hours a day and their hours are flexible based on an analysis of each particular project's needs. 2. The Orange Unit has placed emphasis on the senior citizen public housing residents who were experiencing some difficulties prior to the unit's presence. 3. The Elizabeth Unit has recently conducted a victimization study in its six public housing projects, and results indicate that the residents are satisfied with the service they are receiving and request the continuation of the unit. 4. A Bureau of Housing Security was formally established within the Jersey City Police Department to administer the housing security combined force of patrol officers and housing guards.

In 1974, a total of \$532,000 was appropriated for the continuation of these four public housing security units which had previously received \$562,658 in 1973 funds. Over 50,000 public housing residents have benefited directly by funded projects.

Each of the public housing security units, although operating with variations in patrol size, shift hours and patrol methods has been able to create an improved feeling of security among public housing residents as evidenced by opinions expressed in recent surveys taken at the particular housing projects.

Projects to be funded or continued in this program area will be for support of housing security units which will be responsible for the policing of public housing projects. Types of patrol, patrol force strength and other pertinent data will be based on the respective unit's specific problems and their eligibility for funds will be based on subgrant data. Crime and vandalism data will be utilized and evaluated in each public housing project, to demonstrate achievement of this program's objective.

All units will be required to conduct victimization studies in their respective public housing areas before and after the unit's implementation. Survey data will be analyzed and utilized in the unit's operation to provide residents with the type of service required to improve conditions and reduce the incidence of crime in public housing projects as well as demonstrate the achievement of the second objective.

Subgrant Data:

There will be up to five new projects implemented in municipalities with populations of 50,000 or more. The range for each subgrant will be \$75,000 to \$100,000. Priority will be given to high-density, high-crime rate housing projects with crime rates that exceed the norm expected for their population. For example: if five percent of the total population is represented in the particular area, its crime rate should exceed five percent. No funds will be provided for regular police salaries. Priority consideration will be given to the municipalities of Atlantic City, Camden and Plainfield who included this project as a priority for 1975.

The four existing units in Elizabeth, Jersey City, Orange and Trenton will be continued. The range for each subgrant will be \$50,000 to \$75,000 with no funds provided for regular police salaries. *It is anticipated that this will be the last year of assistance for these four projects.*

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$670,000	\$74,445	10%

Program 5-4: Prevention of Crime Through the Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts

Objectives:

To reduce the opportunity to commit crime through measures that provide the public with assistance in safeguarding themselves and their property against crime.

To improve police-community relations by providing cooperative police-citizen efforts in neighborhood crime prevention and reduction.

The task of reducing crime is not the responsibility of law enforcement personnel alone. Crime is the problem of every citizen, and it is incumbent upon all persons to have some knowledge of how to avoid becoming victims of crime.

Implementation:

The activities of two police crime prevention programs established in 1973 demonstrated that a good police crime prevention program is also an effective police-community relations approach. As a result of this finding, 1974 Plan program areas involving crime prevention efforts and community relations units are combined into one comprehensive effort in the 1975 Plan.

The main goal of this program is the reduction of crime through combined citizen and police efforts. Public education will be emphasized utilizing mass media and formal presentations. Block associations will be formed as the community's effort to assist police in reducing crime, especially breaking and entering and larceny, as similar groups have proven very effective. A comprehensive effort by the entire police department and the community is the key to success in this program.

In 1974, a total of \$55,510 was provided for the continuation of two crime prevention units and an additional \$140,000 was awarded for police-community relations programs. In 1973, a total of \$75,521 was provided for the implementation of two crime prevention units. An additional \$165,000 was awarded for police-community relations projects.

Over 10,000 people have taken part in crime prevention programs since 1973. Evaluation of the first crime prevention unit in Plainfield demonstrated a significant decrease of 24% in residential burglaries, a major objective of that particular year. As conditions improved in Plainfield, the opposite was happening in other communities. It became apparent that a more comprehensive approach to crime

prevention was needed. In response, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff and crime prevention personnel from Plainfield, Elizabeth, South Plainfield and Trenton met and formed the nucleus of a statewide crime prevention association. The New Jersey Crime Prevention Association was organized in February, 1974, and its membership consisted of crime prevention personnel from over 20 municipalities. The Association's main purpose is to share ideas, expertise, problems and resources in an effort to maximize the crime prevention efforts being implemented throughout the State. Funds will be provided for the establishment of a State crime prevention office to facilitate the Association's objectives.

In reviewing continuation applications for the crime prevention units and the community relations units, it became obvious that the goals and objectives were almost identical. Both units began to suggest the need for increased police service for the senior citizens in their respective communities, including crime prevention and public education projects. As part of this program, emphasis will be placed on crime prevention projects in the senior citizen communities as well as the cultivation of general citizen support as recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Every unit will consist of at least one full-time civilian employee who will serve as a security specialist advising citizens on how best to secure their property and will work with various civic groups to "harden" both residential and business crime targets.

As stated in the *Task Force Report: Police* of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the only alternative to persuasion and public education in the crime prevention field is legislation that compels manufacturers and owners of personal property and real estate to maintain certain basic security standards. It is suggested that each subgrantee review their own municipal security codes and propose the enactment of new security codes. The security ordinances enacted in Oakland, California, Seattle, Washington and Plainfield were cited as example ordinances. An important aspect of a security ordinance is its voluntary acceptance by the community. As to its overall effectiveness in "hardening" crime targets, the security ordinance in

Plainfield has obtained favorable results from the business community.

An additional activity of projects funded under this program will be the analysis of specific crime data and *modus operandi*. In reviewing specific reports for crimes such as breaking and entering, larceny, robbery and car theft, crime prevention personnel should be able to analyze crime patterns to be utilized in manpower deployment.

In order to demonstrate achievement of the first objective, all applicants in this program will be required to establish measurable objectives as they relate to the project. Records to be kept by the subgrantee will include the number of citizens involved in crime prevention programs, i.e., attendance at formal public education presentations, block associations and other related activities. This data will be used to demonstrate achievement of the second objective.

Subgrant Data:

Up to ten municipalities with populations of 50,000 or more will be eligible for projects. Consideration will be given to combinations of units of government with consolidated units. No police salaries will be provided for with grant funds. The range for each subgrant will be \$10,000 to \$15,000. Priority consideration will be given to Atlantic City, Camden, East Orange, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Irvington, Plainfield, Passaic County, New Brunswick and Trenton as they have listed this program as a priority project in 1975.

Approximately \$25,000 will be made available for a statewide crime prevention effort.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$200,000	\$22,223	10%

Program 5-5: Crime Specific—Rape

Beginning with the 1975 Plan, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will review crime trends and local priorities to ascertain what specific crime is of greatest concern. It is anticipated that through this approach, the targeted crime will be reduced and model projects capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions will be developed. Once a crime is selected for concentrated attention, it may receive recognition for more than one plan year if necessary to achieve the desired impact. The 1975 targeted crime is rape which has been selected based on its priority as established by New Jersey criminal justice personnel.

Objectives:

To establish within the county prosecutor's office a special sex crime analysis unit to:

1. Investigate sex crimes;
2. Provide immediate medical aid and psychological counseling for victims;
3. Collect and record information on criminals' methods of operation; and
4. Prepare the victim for courtroom testimony to increase conviction rate.

The philosophy behind the establishment of a county-wide sex crime analysis unit is one of providing a highly specialized service to municipalities

that would be impractical to implement at the local level. Local police departments neither have the time nor the resources to conduct investigations at the sophisticated level demanded by the occurrence of such a crime as rape. A county sex crime unit could effectively serve the needs of every municipality in the county regardless of the rate of rape incidents through the establishment of a centralized rape intelligence service. It is also anticipated that victims will be encouraged to report assaults by offering immediate and complete rape victim services. This concept is consistent with past and present subgrants awarded to county-level agencies to provide a centralized service for all municipalities in a county.

Implementation:

This new program area is designed to concentrate law enforcement and prosecution efforts on crime areas of eminent need. Violent crimes such as rape are increasing substantially in New Jersey and this situation is a national trend with no abatement in sight. In the State of New Jersey, the risk of becoming a rape victim has increased 52% since 1968. Since 1972 alone, reports of forcible rape in New Jersey have increased by 18%. (Forcible rape as indexed by the New Jersey Uniform Crime Reporting System includes rape by force and attempt to rape,

but does not include carnal abuse, statutory rape and other sex offenses.)

In 1972, New Jersey police agencies reported 1,245 forcible rapes (912 rapes by force and 333 attempts), indicating that 28 out of every 100,000 females in New Jersey were victims of this violent crime. However, the reported crimes underestimate the actual occurrence as recognized by the Uniform Crime Reporting System of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the New Jersey State Police. Both reports state that because of the extremely sensitive nature of rape, it is probably the most under-reported crime in the crime index system.

A conservative estimate on the number of *actual* cases of forcible rape is five *actual* for every one reported, but, depending on the area of the country, the estimate is as high as 20 *actual* forcible rapes for every one *reported*. Thus, it must be emphasized that the F B I and New Jersey statistics are extremely conservative in that they index only those forcible rape cases which were *reported* to a police agency and established by police investigation. The *actual* rape victimization rate in New Jersey during the year 1972 was anywhere from 140 to 560 per 100,000 females.

Sensitive treatment of rape victims must begin with the recognition that rape is a crime of violence. Thus, the proper focus of this crime is the force with which it is perpetrated, and not the sexuality of the act. More sensitive treatment of rape victims will encourage victim cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of forcible rape.

In New Jersey, forcible rape during 1972 recorded the highest rate (60%) of acquittals or dismissals of any index crime. Of the 398 rape cases which went to trial, only 117 defendants were found guilty of the offense charged, 42 were found guilty of lesser offenses and 289 defendants were acquitted or their cases were dismissed. The failure to prosecute rape cases effectively is attributed in part to the failure of the victim to cooperate or appear at the time of trial and to the lack of sufficient evidence to support the charge.

Both of these factors are to a certain extent within the control of the police investigators. By establishing a relationship of trust and confidence with the victim of rape, the investigating officer encourages the victim's full cooperation. With consideration toward the victim's trauma, the investigator can gain more detailed information about the perpetrator and circumstances of the rape.

This program area is intended to encourage the reporting of sex crimes by establishing a specialized crime specific unit well trained and staffed to meet

the medical and psychological needs of the victim and to increase the number of arrests and convictions of rape assailants.

Counties selected to receive funds under this program area will dedicate a minimum of two full-time personnel including at least one female detective or investigator who must be available to interview victims on a 24-hour basis. Volunteer services should be utilized. Local medical facilities should be coordinated with the prosecutor's office so that emergency treatment and evidence collection will be facilitated.

Efforts of the sex crime analysis unit will be concentrated on but not limited to these functions:

1. Provide specialists to municipal police agencies to assist in the investigation of rape and other sex crimes;
2. Provide immediate and continuous medical and psychological services for the victim;
3. Provide legal counseling to the victim in preparation for court appearance so as to increase conviction rates;
4. Collect and maintain accurate records on known and reported sex crimes to include assailants' methods of operation;
5. Establish an emergency telephone number to be staffed 24 hours a day to enable and encourage rapid reporting of sex offenses;
6. Publicize the existence of the sex crime unit and the services it offers;
7. Educate the public in ways of reducing vulnerability to sexual assault;
8. Train local police in the handling of the initial investigation.

Subgrant Data:

Three counties will be selected for pilot projects in 1975. Selections will be based upon the prevalence of rape, programmatic concept and timely submittal of a complete application. Applications should include provisions for specialized training for investigative personnel and volunteers by local specialists and police experts. Subgrantees will be advised of training sources.

Budget:

	State, Local LEAA	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C		
Block Support	\$150,000	\$16,667 10%

Program 5-6: Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Prosecution Units

Objectives:

To expand and improve the operations of selected county prosecutors' offices in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime and narcotic and dangerous drug law violations.

To make all such operations compatible with the various State agencies involved in similar investigatory activities.

Implementation:

The 1975 Plan will combine two earlier categories in the narcotics investigation and organized crime prosecution program areas. Due to the similarity of investigatory techniques required for a cohesive enforcement attack on both major suppliers of narcotics and the organized crime element, there is a necessity for a jurisdictional overlapping which should be addressed by one specialized unit.

During previous years, emphasis was placed on a statewide operation maintained by the Division of State Police and units functioning in various large municipal police departments. Experience indicated the value of advancing the major thrust at the State level. However, while efforts in the large municipalities were quite effective, there was a gap in meeting the problems which spread into contiguous communities. Several weaknesses in strictly local enforcement became apparent:

- The failure to retain anonymity of unit members for required undercover operations.
- The loss of cost benefit accruable to maximize utilization of needed sophisticated equipment.
- The inability to have legal assistance when needed.

As a result of these findings, the emphasis of funding was shifted to the regional concept of enforcement.

In 1973, seven projects were initiated or continued with \$480,000 in the narcotic enforcement program and four projects were initiated or continued with \$485,341 for combatting organized crime. During 1974, twelve projects were continued utilizing \$450,000 in the narcotic enforcement program. Four continuation projects and a new project were funded utilizing \$237,021 of funds allocated to organized crime investigation.

Agency-funded organized crime investigation activities have included the development of the strike force concept which has proven to be successful in combatting the organized crime element.

Collectively the five organized crime strike forces have initiated over 1,200 investigations, completed over 1,900 arrests and obtained in excess of 1,000 convictions.

Twelve countywide narcotic units were initiated under the 1972 and 1973 Plans and continued in 1974. The majority of units utilized both investigators from the county prosecutor's staff and officers allocated to the unit by municipal police departments.

The narcotic strike forces have met with varying degrees of success. During 1973, arrests by county strike force personnel ranged from 100 to 400 persons. Due to many cases which have not been adjudicated, conviction rates are unavailable.

In 1975, only projects which are countywide in scope are eligible for funding. The coordinated effort embodied in this program must utilize the prosecutor's legal and investigative staff and the investigative staff of municipal police departments. Projects should be directed by the county prosecutor in conjunction with local police officials and should be compatible with operations of the Division of Criminal Justice and the State Police.

All subgrantees will be required to maintain quantifiable data including but not limited to total number of investigations, total number of arrests, conviction rate and seizures by amount and type. This data will be included in all reports and the evaluation component.

Subgrant Data:

The five major counties that previously received grants for organized crime and/or narcotics task forces, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Union and Mercer Counties, will be eligible to apply for one final continuation grant of up to \$75,000 to support either the organized crime task force or the narcotics task force, or a combination of the two. The application will be solely for support of ongoing operational expenses excluding equipment.

The eight jurisdictions that previously received grants for narcotics task forces, the counties of Cumberland, Cape May, Gloucester, Burlington, Ocean, Bergen and the Wayne area region, will be eligible to apply for one final continuation grant not to exceed the 1974 level of funding for ongoing operational costs excluding equipment. Atlantic County may apply for either a narcotic or organized crime

task force for an amount not to exceed \$50,000.

Two counties not previously funded for either organized crime or narcotic task forces, may apply for up to \$60,000 to establish a project under this program area. Middlesex and Morris counties will be the eligible applicants providing complete applications are received by July 1, 1975.

Budget:

LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C		
Block Support	\$795,000	\$88,334 10%

Program 5-7: Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel

Objectives:

- To continue upgrading the performance of criminal justice personnel through specialized training.**
- To prepare students for criminal justice careers through specially designed higher education courses of study.**
- To provide the opportunity for criminal justice agencies to focus training efforts on areas of operation that require current knowledge and highly developed skills.**
- To continue the final stage of development and implementation of criminal justice baccalaureate programs at State colleges.**

Implementation:

The 1975 Plan will continue the basic approaches presented in previous years. Under the 1974 Plan, four State colleges—Paterson State, Trenton State, Stockton State and Glassboro State received funds for criminal justice degree programs. The Department of Law and Public Safety sponsored seminars in prosecutor training, homicide, criminal investigations and investigation of financial transactions. A total of 9,162 officers of which 5,729 were municipal officers attended organized crime, narcotics, advanced narcotics and criminal investigation courses made possible with these funds.

This program first appeared in the 1971 Plan and was instrumental in the establishment of degree programs at the above mentioned colleges. During the initial funding period, numerous awards were made so that criminal justice personnel might attend individual seminars. This approach was abandoned in 1972 when it was found that a major cost was attributable to travel and subsistence as opposed to training. In 1973 and 1974, funding was provided for training courses held in the State, attended by personnel from criminal justice agencies and utilizing in-State expertise which resulted in increased attendance.

In 1975, five approaches will be continued. The first approach will provide funds for criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education to develop and implement in-service professional development programs, seminars, workshops or courses for criminal justice personnel. Subjects might include family crisis intervention, community relations, State criminal codes, constitutional requirements concerning arrests, search, seizure and interrogation, laws of evidence, correctional management, case analysis in prevention programs and correctional counseling.

Proposals must give assurance that existing training efforts, both budgetary and programmatic, are not being supplanted by the proposed funded project. Consideration will be given only to projects open on a statewide or other major regional basis or to agencies with large staff complements. Only proposals that are not duplicative of existing activities will be encouraged.

A second approach will provide grants to agencies to permit attendance at special LEAA-operated seminars, institutes or workshops, or projects where LEAA specifically requests state planning agencies to make funds available for interest groups to attend an activity.

The third approach will support, for the final year, the four State colleges which presently have criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs and are currently receiving State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. These funds are made available to support the programs at the colleges to meet the growing demands in the State. This approach was designed as a five-year pilot program in the 1971 State Plan to create centers of excellence to serve the different regions of the State with baccalaureate programs so that pre-service students could continue their education beyond the two-year degree level available in community colleges.

Funds will be provided under a fourth approach to the New Jersey Police Training Commission to

continue improving the quality of basic training for law enforcement personnel in the State. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of in-service training capabilities. Audio-visual resources in the State will be inventoried and evaluated and a law enforcement multi-media resource center will be developed.

The Division of State Police will be provided with a grant under a fifth approach to continue its training effort in organized crime investigation and narcotics enforcement. Each of these efforts previously appeared under programs dealing specifically with organized crime and narcotics enforcement and will be combined under this program area.

The following projects or activities are excluded from funding:

- a. Self-instructional type courses, correspondence courses and general self-improvement courses not directly related to a specific aspect of criminal justice activity.
- b. Collegiate "courses," credit or non-credit.

Subgrant Data:

Under approach one, \$192,000 will be made

available to criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education in cooperation with appropriate units of government to develop training projects.

Under approach two, \$15,000 will be made available to criminal justice agencies to supplement their training efforts through participation in special LEAA-sponsored projects.

Under approach three, \$75,000 will be made available to complete the five-year effort begun in 1971.

Under approach four, \$75,000 will be made available to the Police Training Commission for continuing training improvements.

Under approach five, \$100,000 will be made available to the Division of State Police.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$457,000	\$50,778	10%

Program 5-8: Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units

Objectives:

To provide the police with the necessary legal advice concerning the performance of their law enforcement function and to provide them with the capability to train their personnel on a continuing basis on the latest rulings of the court and state of the art.

Implementation:

The 1973 Plan provided funds totalling \$100,000 to implement police legal advisory units in Atlantic, Essex and Sussex Counties and the Division of State Police. In the 1974 Plan, only \$25,000 was allocated under this program area to fund the unit for the State Police which was scheduled to begin in 1973. This year \$75,000 will be awarded to continue and expand the State Police Legal advisory unit and provide two additional counties with the opportunity to establish a unit.

Due to delays incurred in start up, no new grants were made available to counties in the 1974 Plan. Evaluation of these projects served as a basis for

funding consideration of three new projects.

Each legal unit performs the following services on a countywide or statewide basis: 1) the screening of search warrants for legal sufficiency and the standardization of procedures for obtaining same; 2) the review for legal sufficiency and the standardization of arrest procedures; 3) the provision of appropriate on-the-scene legal advice and development of legally sufficient procedures with regard to riot or crowd control emergencies where mass arrests are anticipated; 4) the dissemination of legal interpretations and practical implications of statutory and case law changes; 5) the provision of around-the-clock availability of legal personnel for the purpose of giving informal and immediate legal guidance when required and 6) the provision of criminal law instructional services for the various local in-service training programs and Police Training Commission-approved schools.

Although the pilot projects have not been completed, evaluation to date has shown that local police personnel are utilizing legal advisors quite extensively. All four subgrantees have viewed the

introduction of a legal advisor as a most valuable asset. In addition to the special training provided by the legal advisor, daily inquiries are answered concerning points of law. Both staff and line police personnel contact the advisor to obtain information and advice on legal matters. All three county advisors disseminate pertinent information on legal decisions affecting law enforcement and prosecution in this State. One service which is used on a daily basis is the provision of 24-hour legal guidance. Average figures for telephone and letter inquiries received by the three county units are as follows:

County Unit	Average Monthly Inquiries
Atlantic County	44
Essex County	65
Sussex County	50

Based on information gathered to date, it would be impractical to expect one legal advisory unit to provide the necessary services for the entire State Police field personnel. Therefore, a second unit will be funded to facilitate timely services when and where needed.

In 1975, a total of \$75,000 in federal money is allocated for this program, to perform those functions enumerated above. Records of these

activities will be retained and made a part of the required reports.

Subgrant Data:

Two grants will be made available to counties at a cost of approximately \$25,000 per county. The position of police legal advisor will be filled by an assistant prosecutor who will devote full time to the duties stated above. This legal advisor must be available on a 24-hour basis.

One additional grant will be awarded to the Division of Criminal Justice, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety to continue the State Police Legal Advisory Unit at a cost of approximately \$25,000.

It is anticipated that the three counties receiving 1973 Plan funds for Legal Advisor projects will assume project costs in 1975.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$75,000	\$8,334	10%

Program 5-9: Increased Crime Laboratory Services

Objectives:

To maintain New Jersey State Police forensic laboratory services presently offered to almost all law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

To complete acquisitions of specialized scientific equipment and complete staffing necessary to bring the operating efficiency of the existing regional forensic laboratory system up to maximum output.

Implementation:

In response to the needs and priorities established by the Department of Law and Public Safety and in an attempt to improve forensic laboratory services to local, county and State law enforcement agencies, the 1975 Plan will provide funds to continue and refine existing forensic laboratory capabilities.

The effort to increase the State's crime laboratory capability originated with the inception of the 1970 Plan. Block grant and discretionary funds have been utilized in the overall effort aimed at increasing the availability of laboratory services to State and local law enforcement agencies.

Since 1970, the Division of State Police in response to increasing demand has developed and partially implemented an expansion and regionalization plan for forensic laboratory services. The objectives of this plan are to maintain and expand the central lab at West Trenton and establish three regional labs at Little Falls, Hammonton and Sea Girt to be more responsive to local needs. The Little Falls lab was opened in August, 1972 and the lab at Hammonton in June of 1973.

The need for this program is demonstrated by the fact that over the last seven years New Jersey has experienced a nine percent rise in population accompanied by a 136% crime index increase which has generated a three-fold increase in cases investigated utilizing forensic techniques. Projections based on this information and other criteria demonstrate the need for continuation and possible further expansion of the forensic science capabilities and availability in New Jersey in order to satisfy the needs of the criminal justice system.

The initial activities of the project focused on the improvement of the capabilities of the central

laboratory at West Trenton while two other satellite laboratories were constructed in other areas of the State. The goal of the satellite laboratory effort is the provision of competent services to law enforcement agencies on a regional basis. By doing this, less time will be consumed in transporting evidence and quicker turn-around times will be realized.

The satellite laboratories have met with great acceptance by local police agencies. The bulk of casework in the facilities has concerned itself with examination of evidence in narcotic-related investigations. However, the demand for ballistic examinations is rapidly increasing.

The 1973 and 1974 Plans provided for the continuation of efforts of the three existing labs—West Trenton, Little Falls and Hammonton—and implemented a program for providing crime scene evidence specialists and mobile labs for use by local agencies.

The 1974 Plan originally was scheduled to include funds to address construction of a proposed third regional facility to be located at Sea Girt. However, financial constraints necessitated the postponement of construction plans and as a result, 1974 funds were utilized to hire additional scientific and clerical support personnel at Little Falls and Hammonton, as well as purchase additional equipment designed to bring instrumental analysis capabilities at the regional labs up to a level equal to the central laboratory at West Trenton.

The 1975 Plan will provide funds to continue and refine existing efforts at the three forensic laboratories in order to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand for forensic analysis of physical evidence. Attempts will be made to reduce the turn-around time required in completing cases and to reduce the rapidly increasing backlog. Shown clearly in the statistical summary which follows is the degree to which this need has grown and how it has increased the workload of the Division of State Police forensic science laboratories.

LABORATORY CASELOAD VOLUMES

Fiscal Year	Cases	State Police	Other Agencies
1968	4,742	1,181	3,651
1969	5,930	1,713	4,217
1970	9,652	2,764	6,888
1971	13,394	4,035	9,359
1972	15,364	4,970	10,394
1973	19,580	3,758	14,822

PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION

Fiscal Year	State Police	Other Agencies
1968	24.9	75.1
1969	28.9	71.1
1970	28.6	71.4
1971	30.1	69.9
1972	32.3	67.7
1973	24.3	75.7

Subgrant Data:

The Division of State Police will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget:

LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part C		
Block Support	\$650,000	\$72,223 10%

Program 5-10: Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime

Objectives:

To continue and expand the capabilities of State level law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, apprehend and prosecute individuals involved in organized crime with additional emphasis in the areas of arson and labor racketeering.

The nature and magnitude of organized crime activities requires the development and implementation of a statewide concentrated effort utilizing local, county and State resources in order to abate organized crime inroads into society and commercial interests. Previous State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds have provided expanded general

intelligence, investigation and prosecution capabilities. It is becoming increasingly apparent that specialized resources must be implemented in order to impact on several of the more sophisticated areas of organized crime involvement.

Implementation:

It is anticipated that in 1975 the Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Project and the Statewide Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Project will continue to receive partial support from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. In response to the needs and priorities as proposed by the Division of State Police, the 1975 Plan will provide funds for expansion of statewide investigation activities of organized crime in the specific areas of arson and labor racketeering.

The 1973 and 1974 Plans allocated \$652,000 and \$607,000 respectively to provide for the continuation and expansion of the Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Project, the Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Project and the implementation of an organized crime arson investigative unit.

The 1974 Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Project, initiated under the 1970 Plan and continued in 1971, 1972 and 1973, placed major emphasis on increasing the analytical capabilities of the Intelligence Bureau and the establishment of a centralized information collection system. Since its establishment, 375 local, county and State agencies have joined the system.

In Fiscal Year 1974, the unit processed approximately 2,910 requests for intelligence information and over 30,000 types of record checks in addition to the gathering and analysis function.

The 1974 Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Project, also initiated in 1970 and continued in 1971, 1972 and 1973, has continued to function as a joint effort of the Division of State Police and the Organized Crime and Special Prosecution Section of the Division of Criminal Justice. This project, an integrated effort by the police and attorneys to impact on organized crime, has resulted in 14,430 investigations, 742 arrests, 64 indictments and 137 convictions in FY 1973. In addition, in Fiscal Year 1974, a total of 14,377 investigations were initiated, 556 arrests were made, 59 indictments were handed down and 77 individuals were convicted of organized crime activities or public corruption. During this two-year period, \$1,532,628 in property was confiscated.

The investigations and indictments included the charges of corruption, bookmaking, illegal lottery, obstructing justice, loan-sharking, hijacking,

embezzlement, conspiracy, bribery, extortion, perjury and murder. Other investigations have continued that will lead to numerous indictments.

A new approach, the target city concept which began in 1972, was continued in 1973 and 1974. This technique provides for the identification of targets among organized criminal activities based upon intelligence data. Some of the investigations have been ongoing for over 16 months and require extensive deployment of personnel.

Significant inroads have been made in the area of organized gambling, official corruption and hijacking. However, current intelligence reflects a change of strategy by organized criminal elements and therefore, in order to achieve future success in this area, it will be necessary to expand the target-type investigations which are primarily directed toward areas of the State where many facets of organized crime are realizing profits from legitimate businesses and avoiding taxes that the various levels of government seek to collect.

The 1974 Plan also included a program for expanded investigation of the organized crime-related crime of arson. An arson squad was established and the Statewide Arson Network System was implemented. These initiatives were made in response to the growing involvement of organized crime elements in arson offenses for the purpose of coercion or fraud. The investigators assigned to this unit have initiated investigations, gathered evidence and arrested members of organized crime arson rings. In addition, members of the unit are collecting intelligence and analyzing and disseminating arson-related information to other law enforcement agencies.

The Statewide Arson Network System will provide a central arson-related intelligence bank and will facilitate the deployment of manpower and resources. The information contained in the System and the squad itself is available to assist local units when requested.

To meet the need for specialized investigative resources, the 1975 Plan will:

1. Continue and expand the Statewide Arson Investigation Unit. Funds will be utilized for the partial compensation of salaries of four additional detectives, one intelligence abstract clerk, one additional clerical and necessary supplies and equipment.

2. Initiate an organized crime labor racketeering unit within the Intelligence Bureau.

Corrupt unions can hinder or destroy many businesses. The control of these unions by organized crime adds another weapon to their arsenal when

competing against legitimate businesses. Work stoppages, slowdowns and other job actions have caused many small contractors to regret they decided to enter the small business field. Payment of sub-union wages and the absence of strikes, slowdowns or other adverse labor problems insure that mob-operated or controlled businesses will reap healthy profits which further imbalance the scales or equal opportunity to the detriment of legitimate businesses.

The Division of State Police will establish a Labor Racketeering Unit and provide a statewide effort in the areas of collecting, collating, analyzing and disseminating local, county and State law enforcement information related to the involvement of organized crime in organized labor.

Project funds will be utilized for salary compensation of five detectives, two clericals and one intelligence abstract clerk.

3. Continue and expand existing State Police efforts designed to investigate and prosecute

organized crime figures. Ongoing intelligence operations will provide needed support for the proposed specialized investigative activities.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of State Police will be the only eligible applicant. One grant of \$100,000 will be made available to implement the first objective, a grant of \$100,000 will be made available to implement the second objective and the remaining funds of \$435,000 will be made available to implement the third objective.

Budget:

	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
LEAA		
Total Part C Block Support	\$635,000	\$70,556 10%

6. DIVERSION

Program 6-1: Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles

Objectives:

To develop and implement programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach to the handling of juveniles.

To provide professional counseling and referral services to those juveniles who have had direct police contact but have no complaints signed against them. It is planned that 35 projects will be funded serving in excess of 5,000 juveniles.

The initial contact by a juvenile with the criminal justice system usually involves the police. The manner in which the police handle this contact is of critical importance in the development of the juvenile's attitude toward the police. It is necessary, therefore, for police departments to handle juveniles in a manner that addresses the underlying problems which caused the police contact and not arbitrarily.

The objective of this program area is to enable police departments to serve these youngsters by providing short-term counseling services or referring them to community agencies which are able to offer

a more complete range of services. These services must be voluntarily requested by the juvenile and parent/guardians.

Implementation:

This program area was originally designed to improve the overall relations between the police and juveniles in a community by such means as police-supervised recreation projects and projects in the schools. However, as these projects began to develop it was apparent that those juveniles who were coming into contact with the formal juvenile justice system were not being given the attention and services needed to prevent them from recidivating. This program area is presently designed to offer the juvenile officer an option for those youths who are not having a complaint signed against them. There are currently 23 programs functioning that are providing more than 4,000 youths per year with counseling and other social services. For example, the Township of Edison has hired a full-time counselor and a part-time social worker to work in its juvenile aid bureau. The Borough of Willingboro

currently employs two full-time counselors in its juvenile aid bureau.

Applications are encouraged from local units of government and combinations of such units to implement projects that will service juveniles not referred to court, many of whom are first offenders. This program area does not include funds for police salaries, police equipment or police/juvenile relations programs in the schools.

Funding consideration will be given to the following:

1. The establishment of juvenile aid units in municipalities where a substantial number of juveniles are being handled by members of the police department whose other normal duties may not assure the proper handling of juvenile offenders. This unit must include a social service component to provide services and make referrals for those juveniles in need of services where such services are requested.

2. The expansion of present juvenile aid units to incorporate a wider variety of services for youthful offenders, such as a referral source to other agencies that serve youth or the hiring of social caseworkers or other professional staff to help and advise in the handling and disposition of cases. All police departments are encouraged to formulate policy guidelines and training programs on juvenile

matters for department personnel including community referral, detention and court referral policies. It is anticipated that the guidelines will cover the wide range of police dispositions and criteria for selection of appropriate dispositions. All guidelines must be approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

3. As a general policy, projects in this area will not be funded for more than three years.

Any project funded under this program area will be subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with anticipated State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

Subgrant Data:

Up to 17 projects will be awarded second or third year continuation funding.

Up to six new projects will be funded at up to \$30,000 for each program.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$650,000	\$72,223	10%

Program 6-2: Youth Service Bureaus

Objectives:

To establish agencies in the community that serve to divert youths from the criminal justice system.

To provide advocacy, crisis intervention and other needed services.

To encourage system change and general youth development.

To coordinate and utilize existing social, medical and rehabilitative services.

It was projected that seven youth service bureaus would be operational in the 1974 Plan year. Ten youth service bureaus were implemented and it is anticipated that 12 will be operational in the 1975 Plan year. They will deal with at least 5,000 youths and include concentrated services for more than 2,000.

Implementation:

The need and desirability of establishing youth

service bureaus to focus on the special problems of youth in the community is one of the major recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

The youth service bureau was originally a separate program area in the 1969 Criminal Justice Plan but because few communities developed programs during that year it was included under the area of Community Involvement in Juvenile Delinquency in subsequent Plans. It was re-established as a separate area in 1973 as the result of increased interest due to the successful implementation of several youth service bureaus in the State and in other parts of the country.

Because it is imperative that communities find new ways of meeting their juvenile delinquency problems through innovative approaches, thrust is being made in approaching youths who are troublesome, but may not yet be defined as delinquent. Community organizations which take a remedial approach may halt processes which help cause delinquent behavior.

Such causal factors are a realistic target for delinquency prevention and community organizations can attack these targets through integration of services needed by youngsters.

The youth service bureau concept has thus far been implemented with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds in nine municipalities and one county. The Irvington Youth Resources Center is presently in its second year of funding and provides counseling, tutoring and recreational activities. The project utilizes community volunteers and civic organizations to provide various socialization and recreational functions. The Newark Youth Services Agency is in its second year of Agency funding and has two satellite offices in the City to serve youths closer to their homes. The Livingston project presently in its first year of funding has satellite offices serving juveniles from Livingston, Montclair and Verona. Middletown, Asbury Park and West Orange are in their third year of operation and the East Orange and Passaic Youth Service Bureaus are in their first year of Agency funding. The Union County Bureau is countywide with four regional satellite offices and was initiated in 1973.

A youth service bureau is designed to receive referrals from all branches of the community and the juvenile justice system; act as central coordinator of all community services for youth; and also provide or help to establish youth services presently lacking in the community. Administratively, the bureaus must not be in the same unit responsible for investigation and arrest of juveniles, but should be a separate and distinct entity.

Cases referred to the youth service bureaus by police agencies and court intake staffs have special status and the bureaus are required to accept all such referrals. In cases where serious offenses have been committed, the youth service bureau has the authority to refer to the juvenile courts those with whom they cannot deal effectively. The bureaus have the direct responsibility for developing and implementing a plan of service for juveniles now handled either inappropriately or not at all.

It is preferable for youth service bureaus to be operated as public agencies, however, in some cases the function can be performed by a private agency under contract to a local unit of government. When projects require contractual operation, the applicant should demonstrate a plan for eventual assumption of cost by the applicant's unit of government or a community group. In all instances, the active interest and support of both local governmental officials and community leaders is a mandatory prerequisite.

In order to be compatible with the overall goals

and objectives of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, youth service bureaus must serve referrals from the juvenile justice system, from appropriate non-criminal justice agencies and self-referrals. If the bureau is designed to serve primarily the pre-delinquent or non-criminal justice agency referrals, then it must be located in an area experiencing very high rates of juvenile delinquency. The location of a bureau serving primarily pre-delinquents in a "low crime area" is not fundable.

The number and types of services which can be provided through a youth service bureau are limited only by the imagination of the local officials implementing the project and the willingness of other public and private community-based youth projects to commit themselves to a coordinated, cooperative effort.

The spectrum of services to be provided in a particular area should be tailored to meet the specific needs of potential clients in that area. There are, however, a number of basic service capabilities that all youth service bureaus must have to meet State Law Enforcement Planning Agency delinquency reduction and crime prevention goals:

1. Adequate professional staff with the capability to determine the problems and needs of each juvenile referred to, or coming to, the bureau for help must be employed to develop with the youth and his parents a treatment plan for meeting the needs identified.
2. The bureau must have an emergency crisis intervention capability.
3. The bureau must possess adequate professional staff capability to be able to provide basic counseling services to both youths and parents.
4. The bureau must have a system for referring youths who cannot be served by the program to other community-based youth treatment programs in addition to maintaining a catalogue of the current resources of such programs.
5. The bureau must be able to provide vocational counseling and job placement assistance whether through the efforts of in-house staff or via a referral agreement with other public or private agencies designed to perform such services.
6. The bureau must be able to work with other community-based youth programs for the purpose of identifying service gaps and coordinating activities.
7. The bureau must be able to provide drug abuse prevention or drug abuse treatment referrals to other agencies capable of providing such services.
8. The bureau must have an information system which enables the agency administrator to follow the treatment progress of each client whether being treated in-house or by an outside agency.

In addition to the above, there are several other services that may be considered to be basic in most communities:

1. The bureau can provide tutoring and remedial education on an individual or group basis either through the efforts of in-house staff or volunteers coordinated by the bureau's staff.
2. The bureau can provide recreation and leisure time programs for youthful clients.
3. The bureau can provide health services through authorized personnel.
4. The bureau can provide legal services either through the use of volunteers coordinated by the bureau staff or on a referral basis.

When cases are referred to the bureau by the juvenile justice system or other referral agencies, it is the bureau administrator's responsibility to keep the referring agency informed about the treatment progress of each youth referred. In the event that the efforts of the bureau are not helping the youth or if the youth refuses to take advantage of the bureau's services, the referring agency should be notified so that formal action can be taken.

Any project funded under this program area will be subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with anticipated State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts guidelines.

Subgrant Data:

Up to ten grants will be available for continuation of previously funded projects which have demonstrated success by meeting stated goals. Up to two new programs will be funded, one in a single municipality and one in a combination of municipalities to form a regional program.

Budget:

pick up tab

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$1,264,000	\$140,445	10%

Program 6-3: Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders

Objectives:

To assist State and local units of government in reducing crime related to drug and alcohol abuse by developing treatment modalities that will service client needs and promote the re-socialization of approximately 2,000 individuals in non-institutional settings.

To continue the development of the central intake unit approach providing intake screening, detoxification, referral and follow-up of the drug and/or alcohol offenders.

To provide priority funding for drug/alcohol abuse treatment projects that demonstrate a resource capability for diversion from the criminal justice system and utilize community-based resources such as community health centers, vocational adjustment centers and manpower services during the different phases of treatment.

To provide contractual services for detoxification of the court-referred alcoholic offender where services from drug abuse detoxification units are not available. Such purchases will be provided for an estimated 1,800 alcoholics.

To fund a pilot project attached to a community health center providing treatment for the parolee with emotional and psychological problems.

Implementation:

This 1975 program area provides for increased funding in the area of alcohol abuse and for development of community resource systems capable of delivering services to both drug and alcohol abuse offenders. The 1974 Plan included two program areas entitled, "Diversion of Drug Dependent and Alcoholic Offenders" and "Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals," which are consolidated in this program area.

As the projects funded under this program area are being directed toward the adult drug and alcohol offender, two projects serving an essentially juvenile population (Integrity Youth Facility—Essex County and Harold House—Bergen County) have been transferred to the program area dealing with "Residential Facilities for Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents."

Agency funding of methadone maintenance programs will be substantially reduced under the 1975 Plan. Methadone as a mode of treatment has moved from the demonstration stage to a modality of proven effectiveness and should become the responsibility of other agencies which have the prime responsibility for support of drug treatment and rehabilitation. Total funding from LEAA block grant funds in the amount of \$2,353,653 was granted for methadone programs under the 1973 and 1974 Plans. The increasing need for treatment of the alcoholic offender in the criminal justice system will be met by the funds diverted from the methadone treatment program and by inclusion of the alcoholic in existing drug intake, detoxification and treatment programs whenever such combined services are possible. Drug treatment units are increasingly cognizant of the co-existing problem of drug addiction and alcohol dependency in their client groups. Several drug treatment projects have already included services for the alcoholic in their programs. All central intake units and treatment projects funded under this program area will be encouraged to include the alcohol offender. Emphasis will remain on providing a resource for those offenders referred from the criminal justice system.

Essential to the diversion of the drug and alcoholic offender is the central intake unit in which screening, evaluation, detoxification, referral and follow-up are the keys to the treatment process. At the present time, seven units exist and are serving essentially the drug offender. Intake evaluation and follow-up functions are deficient in several units and require improved feedback documentation to assess client progress. Input to the units will also be expanded to include male and female alcohol and drug offenders. Central intake units should also be aggressive in developing such resources as student interns working for academic credit and volunteers trained by unit staff. Purchase of service agreements may be entered into for target client groups within the criminal justice system. Such purchase of services should not duplicate services available from other State or local sources.

Central intake unit projects were not funded under the 1974 Plan. As a result, funding in this Plan will be limited to expansion and refining of existing units.

In the 1974 Plan, Part C funds in the amount of \$2,501,000 were allocated for drug programs. As of September, 1974, a total of \$2,306,437 of this amount was subgranted as follows:

1. Projects structured to provide treatment based on concepts of self-awareness and peer interaction within residential therapeutic communities received

total funds in the amount of \$373,735. Two projects with a combined client population of 141 were funded and are located in Camden and Salem Counties.

2. Two of five day care/ambulatory counseling projects located in Camden and Woodbridge received a total funding of \$136,576. The remaining projects located in Perth Amboy, Bayonne and Sussex County received funds totalling \$259,772. Services are being provided under the projects for approximately 1,300 clients. The day care program is structured in the same manner as a therapeutic community facility, however, since it is an out-patient program, the treatment is not as intense. Program activities are structured into a time table consisting of eight hours per day, six days per week for a possible nine month duration. For the first 90 days, the client is involved in a period of orientation which closely resembles the therapeutic community concept. The client is then encouraged to seek employment or to pursue an academic course of study, while also attending counseling sessions three times a week. Eventually the counseling sessions are reduced to weekly visits.

3. An ambulatory outreach center provides individual and group counseling and also serves as an information center for soft drug abusers. The length of the program is contingent upon the clients who are usually classified as experimenters. An outreach center for Cape May County received funds in the amount of \$100,000.

4. Methadone maintenance provides a legal drug substitute that affords the hard core addict a final opportunity to lead a positive life style. Although this form of treatment can be considered a lifetime commitment, the client is encouraged whenever possible to obtain a drug-free status. Grants in a total amount of \$1,471,126 were funded to the New Jersey Methadone Maintenance Program which provides services for 17 municipalities and counties and to the Community-Based Methadone Maintenance Center in Jersey City. Two additional projects located in Kearny and Bergen County are operating under 1973 funds totalling \$180,142.

5. Two vocational adjustment centers were funded under the 1974 Plan that provide client services with an emphasis on personal adjustment rather than vocational training. One of two facilities located in Paterson received 1974 program funding in the amount of \$125,000. The second project operating in Jersey City will continue under 1973 funds. Program services will be made available to a minimum of 360 clients during the present program year. As the Jersey City project is more adaptable to enrolling a wider range of offenders than those with drug or alcohol problems, funding consideration

for the project under this plan has been moved to the program area dealing with "Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender."

6. The Drug Abuse Treatment Information Project which was awarded close to \$200,000, will not be refunded.

The 1974 Program Area 6-3, "Diversion of Drug Dependent and Alcoholic Offenders" received an allocation of \$500,000 to continue five existing projects. As of September, 1974, a total of \$216,391 was subgranted to two projects located in Passaic and Union Counties. The Jersey City, Trenton and Hackensack projects which provide purchase of services for alcoholic detoxification of court referrals will utilize the remaining funds in the program area.

The Runnells Hospital Diversionary Alcohol Detoxification Program has been in operation since February, 1973. Operating as a Rule 3:28 Pre-Trial Intervention Project for Union County Courts, referrals are also received from the police and community agencies. Detoxification and medical services will affect approximately 1,350 clients out of an estimated referral number of 1,500 cases. All clients admitted to the program receive counseling, psychiatric evaluation and referral to appropriate social and community service agencies for extended assistance.

Alcoholic detoxification services for police, municipal court and social service agency referrals will be provided for approximately 300 clients through the detoxification center program located in Trenton. The project provides an emergency detoxification facility operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Each client referred receives complete supervised medical treatment and 21 hours of individual and group counseling provided by on-loan counselors from related support agencies.

During the period from September, 1973 to June, 1974, the Hackensack Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program screened 277 defendants from the Hackensack Municipal Court. As an alternative to sentencing procedures developed by the court, the judge imposes what is called "coercive rehabilitation" which allows a defendant the choice of a jail term or a specific probationary period supervised through participation in a program of counseling and referral to detoxification and treatment agencies.

The Mount Carmel Alcohol Detoxification Unit was funded under the 1974 Plan to provide treatment to all alcoholics within the Passaic County criminal justice system, i.e., the municipal courts, county courts, probation and State parolees. For the six month period of the present grant, it is estimated that a total of 150 alcoholics will be enrolled in the

program on an in-patient basis. Alcoholics receive medical, social, nutritional, psychological and detoxification care as well as referrals to local community service agencies.

The Jersey City Alcoholism Rehabilitation Program is designed to divert approximately 300 referrals from the Jersey City Police Department and the Municipal Court. Participants of the program also include court referrals under Rule 3:28.

Subgrant Data:

Four grants ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000 and totalling up to \$125,000 will be made available to the Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control in conjunction with the Alcoholism Control Program to provide for expansion of central intake units including alcoholic offenders referred from the criminal justice system. Funding for purchase of community services for the alcoholic offender will be included in the total amount. Grants awarded to State agencies under this program area will provide services on a local level, therefore waivers are required from local units of government for purposes of utilizing funds as local money.

Methadone maintenance projects will receive reduced funding up to \$360,000 to continue the Kearny and Bergen County methadone centers and for interim funding up to June 30, 1975 of the Jersey City Community-Based Methadone Maintenance Center. This will be the final funding for methadone maintenance programs.

Funding up to the total amount of \$440,000 will be available to existing drug free treatment programs that can demonstrate an effective capability to absorb the alcohol abuse offender.

Two new grants within a range of \$60,000 to \$80,000 as well as continuation of the Paterson United Against Drug Abuse (P.U.A.D.A.) grant will be available up to a total amount of \$250,000 for vocational adjustment programs.

A pilot project to be funded in Mercer County will provide services to parolees with emotional and psychological problems. Initial funding up to \$90,000 will be provided for this project.

Funding up to a total amount of \$500,000 will be provided for grants ranging from \$60,000 to \$100,000 for the purchase of alcohol detoxification services for court referrals.

Under the 1975 Plan, the applicant must obtain a letter of endorsement from the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control and/or Alcoholism Control, which are subdivisions of the Department of Health. Projects that incorporate dual treatment components

will necessitate both acknowledgements while programs that are geared strictly to drug or alcohol abuse require only one endorsement.

All grants will be simultaneously submitted to the Agency and the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control and/or Alcoholism Control.

Budget:

LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
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Total Part C
Block Support* \$1,765,000 \$196,112 10%

*\$125,000 of Part C funds not awarded from 1974 Plan Program Area 4-3 "Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals" will be utilized as carry-over funds to support this program area.

7. ADJUDICATION

Program 7-1: Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program

Objectives:

To improve municipal court services through more efficient administration.

To insure the municipal courts have available legal counsel for both the prosecutorial and defense functions.

To establish within municipal courts resources permitting pre-trial screening of all defendants.

To provide alternate means of resolving family disputes within the municipal court structure.

Implementation:

A program to restructure the Newark Municipal Court was introduced in the 1972 Plan. The project became operational in mid-1973 and was again funded in 1974. It is projected that the current Plan will complete the development of this activity in Newark. This project provided a professional court administrator, attorney services assigned to the court to prosecute cases not handled by the prosecutor, defense counsel for indigents, pre-trial bail and diversion screening and a family dispute service to adjust cases informally where notice in lieu of complaint is appropriate.

Utilizing 1972 funds, this project was replicated in the Jersey City Municipal Court, was continued with 1974 Plan funds and will be concluded with this Plan.

In this program area for 1975, it is expected that part or all of the components of projects imple-

mented in Newark and Jersey City will be introduced to other municipal courts evidencing a large volume of court business and demonstrating a willingness to participate.

This program area, in addition, will address the problem of municipal court records management and storage. Where microfilm systems are requested, approval must be secured from the Administrative Office of the Courts under Rule 1:32 pertaining to the retention and destruction of original court documents after they are recorded on microfilm. Assurances must be given that reproduced documents are of archival quality as prescribed by the Department of Education, Archives and History Bureau.

In some instances a particular municipal court improvement project may require facility alterations, renovations or rearrangements. When an applicant demonstrates a project's implementation is dependent upon facility changes, modest costs may be included for the facility alterations portion of the budget. Applications that include furnishings or decorations for the sole purpose of aesthetic improvement will not be approved.

Subgrant Data:

Newark and Jersey City will be eligible for continuation grants of up to \$50,000. The City of Camden will be eligible for a grant of up to \$150,000 to replicate the Newark project for that jurisdiction. A maximum of seven grants of up to \$25,000 each will

be awarded to jurisdictions with a high volume of court business to hire a court administrator, contract legal services or establish a pre-trial management or neighborhood and family dispute service. Seven grants up to \$20,000 will be awarded to municipalities for management of court records projects. Remaining funds will be awarded for additional court improvements where a demonstrated need exists.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$700,000	\$77,778	10%

Program 7-2: Expand and Improve Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening

Objectives:

To aid in providing the juvenile courts with intake units which can screen 50,000 potential complaints yearly filed against juveniles charged with delinquent and JINS offenses.

To reduce the number of complaints formally adjudicated by the juvenile court judge through the referral of appropriate cases to community resources such as youth service bureaus, juvenile conference committees, vocational and educational institutions and other social, medical, welfare and mental health agencies.

To reduce to an absolute minimum the number of juveniles placed in detention and shelter care through strict adherence to statutory requirements regulating such temporary custody.

Implementation:

The focus of this program area in 1975 will be on assisting the development of a statewide system of juvenile court intake screening units under the direct supervision and control of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There has been a growing emphasis reinforced by the standards and goals set by the National Advisory Commission on the diversion of juveniles from the court process by referring them to outside service agencies. In addition to functioning in this capacity, intake unit personnel also serve to screen juveniles for temporary placement in detention and shelter care facilities prior to court disposition.

Utilizing an intake procedure for purposes of diversion is a recent concept within the State, having been fully instituted only in Morris County. However,

the effectiveness of that project has encouraged the development of additional units to a limited extent in Essex and Mercer Counties and has influenced the proposed establishment of a statewide network.

The Morris County Intake Unit, started in 1971 and now funded under the 1973 Plan, is continuing its third year of operation. The Mercer County project was initiated with 1973 funds and an extensive pilot project was initiated in Essex County in late 1974.

The 1975 funds in this program area will be primarily directed toward the continuing expansion of the juvenile court intake units in keeping with developing State policy.

Subgrant Data:

Up to nine grants will be available to start intake screening units in vicinages which currently do not have projects. Grants will range from \$35,000 to \$75,000 depending on court caseloads and available services.

Any project funded under this program area will be subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with anticipated State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$500,000	\$55,556	10%

Program 7-3: Pre-Trial Service Programs

Objectives:

To provide up to six grants to the court geared towards diverting the defendant from the criminal justice system by promoting the use of Release on Recognition (ROR), ten percent cash bail and other forms of non-monetary, pre-trial release for all eligible defendants.

To enable local personnel to interview each defendant incarcerated in a local lockup for the purpose of making pre-trial release recommendations in accordance with the standards set by *State v. Johnson*, 61 N.J. 351 (1972). Each defendant will be interviewed prior to the first court appearance after filing of the complaint.

Implementation:

Prior to the 1975 Plan, support for pre-trial services came from three different program areas: "Improvement of Probation Services" has supported the development of a model pre-trial intervention project and will in 1975 develop a model bail service (the State-level project will be funded from 1975 Program Area 7-5); "Diversion of Drug Dependent and Alcoholic Offenders" supported alcoholic detoxification units; and "Non-Institutional Programs for Adult Offenders" supported various pre-trial intervention and employment projects. The latter programs contained projects which combined those functions of the courts that initiate the mechanism of pre-trial release with the functions of the service delivery program. The court has become either the resource for providing services for the defendant or the referral agency assuming many of the screening and evaluation functions that should remain under the aegis of the court.

The 1975 program area is designed to further examine the court's potential for effective release and referral of the defendant to community resources for treatment and supportive programming. The community service delivery resources for court referrals are being developed as part of comprehensive systems for drug and alcohol abuse treatment (Program Area 6-3, "Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders") and community resource systems to include employment, education and counseling (Program Area 9-2, "Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender") that will be functional as a central resource for various agencies of the local criminal justice system. In New Jersey, the term "pre-trial intervention" is used to

describe a formalized program for selecting from the criminal justice process, after filing of a complaint but before trial or entry of a plea, adult defendants. In accordance with Supreme Court Rule 3:28 governing the practices of "pre-trial intervention," the courts and the prosecutor must: 1.) agree that the defendant in question is not likely to commit criminal or disorderly acts in the future; 2.) remove the defendant from the ordinary course of prosecution by postponing further criminal proceedings for periods of three months to one year; and 3.) dismiss charges against the defendant upon his or her successful completion of a program of supervision, counseling and referral services.

As of September, 1974, six jurisdictions received N.J. Supreme Court approval to conduct programs under Rule 3:28. Pre-trial intervention projects are located in Newark, Hudson County and Bergen County and for diversion of alcoholics in Jersey City and Union County. Also included as one of the approved projects is a Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) pre-trial intervention project funded for Newark under a federal discretionary TASC program. A second TASC project funded for Camden County and an expanded bail project in Mercer County are presently waiting for New Jersey Supreme Court approval of a model for statewide implementation. The TASC program is designed to provide full pre-trial intervention services to defendants who have a history of drug abuse.

If the pre-trial intervention model is approved and mandated for statewide implementation, increased funding needs will require support from sources other than this Agency. Taking into consideration that an alternate solution for funding the statewide program would have to be met during 1975 and that Agency responsibility to provide pilot programs for the demonstration, evaluation and development of models has been met, funding in this component of the program area will be limited to providing continuation funding of existing projects as necessary until June 30, 1976. The service delivery components of such projects may qualify for additional continuation funding under Program Area 9-2.

The Newark Defendants' Employment Project (NDEP) was the first pre-trial intervention project funded in the State and the third in the nation. The project began operations in 1970 and by the end of 1973 had enrolled 760 of more than 1,500 defendants considered for the program. NDEP reports that of the more than 500 clients who completed the program only five percent have been re-arrested

subsequent to dismissal. The court-related functions of the pre-trial intervention component were subsumed under the aegis of the Newark Municipal Court in January, 1975. The NDEP project received final funding of \$175,218 under the 1973 Plan.

The Hudson County Pre-trial Intervention project became operational in 1972 and differs from NDEP in that administratively it is functioning under the office of the Hudson County Trial Court Administrator. The project had, by the end of 1973, interviewed over 1,000 defendants, enrolled 540 into the program and achieved dismissal of charges for approximately 380 clients. Of these successful cases, only 8.5% were re-arrested subsequent to dismissal. The Hudson County program concentrated on providing program services to clients charged with indictable offenses and was last funded under the 1973 community correctional projects program area for \$192,090. Final interim funding to June 30, 1975 was included under the 1974 Plan.

Bergen County received funds of \$137,687 for a pre-trial intervention program under the non-institutional projects for adult offenders 1974 program area. The project became operational in June, 1974 and differs from the Hudson County program in its placement within the probation department. Reduced State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding, anticipating substantial local participation, will be provided in the 1975 Plan to continue the Bergen County project until June 30, 1976.

The Mercer County Pre-trial Court Services and Intervention Project received final funding in the amount of \$61,494 from 1974 funds. This project reflects an expansion of the Mercer County Bail/ROR project that was initially funded for \$37,958 under the development of a statewide pre-trial release system program area of the 1973 Plan. The project is presently providing expanded pre-trial services pending Rule 3:28 approval.

The remaining two pre-trial intervention projects located in Union County and Jersey City provide diversion for alcoholic offenders but are essentially treatment-oriented and are considered in Program Area 6-3 of this Plan.

Under the improvement of probation practices program area of the 1973 Plan, funds totalling \$52,513 were subgranted to continue bail projects in Union and Passaic Counties which were initially funded with 1972 funds. The Union County Bail Project became operational on October 24, 1972. From October, 1972 through June of 1973, a total of 827 defendants were interviewed by project staff. Of that total, 520 cases were released through

efforts of the project. Of the program releases, 365 were released after receiving reduced bail and 165 were released through ROR. Final funding for six months was planned for Union County under the 1974 Plan.

The Passaic County Bail Project began its second year of operation on February 2, 1974. Through recommended changes in its direction, the project focused on expanding the volunteer unit to provide one volunteer for each municipality in Passaic County and increasing to 200 the number of accused disorderly persons released to volunteers. The bail unit allows for greater use of the ten percent cash bail process by securing additional verified information on defendants as requested by the assignment judge and assures the bail system of including the better elements of both ROR and surety bail. Passaic County received final funding for this project under the 1973 Plan.

The 1973 Plan also provided \$82,982 for initial funding of bail projects in Mercer and Camden Counties. The Mercer County Bail Project became operational October 1, 1973. From October 1, 1973 through August 31, 1974 the program interviewed a total of 412 defendants of which 158 defendants or 38% were released on ROR and the remaining 254 were determined ineligible for release under the program. As of September 1, 1974, the Mercer County project was continued under the 1974 non-institutional programs for adult offenders program area for \$61,494 and expanded to include pre-trial intervention services scheduled to be operational under Rule 3:28 on January 1, 1975 pending State Supreme Court approval. The second project, the Camden County Bail Unit, became operational on August 1, 1973. From August 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974, the project interviewed a total of 721 defendants and of this total, 300 defendants or 41% were released through either reduced bail or ROR. It is anticipated that the Camden Bail Project will receive final funding under the 1974 Plan. Budgeted funds totalling \$55,895 for continuation and final funding of both bail projects have been made available.

Also, 1974 funds in the amount of \$21,697 were granted to Monmouth County for a final funding of the bail project that was initially subgranted during 1973 with 1972 funds. The Monmouth County Bail Unit began operation August 1, 1973. From the period August 1, 1973 through June, 1974, the project staff interviewed 946 defendants. Of the total defendants interviewed, 79 were released through bail reduction, 180 were released on ROR, 85 were released on ten percent cash bail and 602 defendants were denied bail reduction.

Funding under this program area will be directed toward projects that are structured to incorporate the use of the least restrictive non-monetary releases possible as encouraged by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Projects funded under this area must include components that give the court a more knowledgeable basis upon which to make pre-trial release decisions, provide effective utilization of existing community resources as supportive services to the defendant and provide an extensive client follow-up function.

Subgrant Data:

Program efforts will be focused on expansion of pre-trial release programs to new jurisdictions. It is

anticipated that all or a substantial part of previously funded projects will be assumed by the grantee units of government.

Any project funded under this program area will be subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with current and forthcoming State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$300,000	\$33,334	10%

Program 7-4: Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court

Objectives:

To improve probation practices by expanding the range and quality of services offered to probationers.

To expand the use of citizen volunteers in probation case counseling.

To provide for professional assistance and to coordinate the activities of juvenile conference committees.

To provide diagnostic evaluations to the juvenile court judge for the purpose of making appropriate dispositions.

Implementation:

Probation remains the correction modality most utilized by the courts. It is perhaps the original form of community-based correction and offers an excellent opportunity for effective intervention in the behavioral pattern of a juvenile delinquent. Although use of probation has increased dramatically, staff and resources have not increased proportionally, resulting in caseloads that are too high for effective work to be done.

The 1971 Plan did not include a program identified specifically for probation, however, grants were made to one county for a diagnostic program and to the Administrative Office of the Courts to create a research and development service to assist the 21 probation departments in upgrading management and service systems.

The 1972 Plan contained a program area entitled, "Improvement of Parole and Probation Practices" which made available \$600,000 to county probation

departments to develop programs involving use of volunteers in the supervision of probationers, experimentation with juvenile intake services, specialized caseloads with intensive supervision approaches and expansion of group counseling and vocational placement services. Eleven county projects received funds totalling \$567,827.

The 1973 Plan was the first to devote a program area specifically to probation needs. A total of \$550,000 was allocated for expanding and intensifying the use of specialized programmatic services at the county level. A total of \$246,000 was earmarked for the Administrative Office of the Courts to create staff capabilities to accelerate the use of volunteers, coordinate the use of diversion programs and further develop its research and management capability. An additional \$50,000 was made available for expanding on-the-job training of probation officers.

In the 1975 Plan a distinction is being made between juvenile probation and adult probation which is considered under another program area. Applications are encouraged from county governments to implement programs that will utilize well-trained citizen volunteers to counsel juvenile probationers and to increase the quality and services offered by the local juvenile conference committees.

Diagnostic services providing evaluative information on adjudicated juveniles so that effective dispositions can be made will continue to be funded. The diagnostic service includes in its evaluation the educational, psychological, psychiatric and social background of the juvenile. Diagnosis may also be utilized for probationers under supervision and

residents of detention and shelter care facilities appropriately referred for such evaluation.

Diagnostic teams in Atlantic and Essex Counties were funded under the 1973 Plan and were continued with 1974 monies.

Funding considerations will be given to the following:

1. The establishment of a citizen volunteer program to assist probation officers in supervising those juvenile probationers who would benefit from this approach. Screening and training programs for the volunteers must be included as part of the application.
2. The establishment or expansion of programs that will coordinate the efforts of local juvenile conference committees and improve the services that they offer.
3. The establishment or expansion of diagnostic services for the juvenile court.

Subgrant Data:

Up to five probation projects will be considered for continuation funding for the third year. Up to three new projects designed to improve services to the juvenile court will be funded.

Any project funded under the program area will be subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$350,000	\$38,889	10%

Program 7-5: Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement

Objectives:

To provide three county prosecutors with a professional management capability to increase the efficiency of their offices.

To establish policy guidelines and implement a system of prosecutorial case screening in three counties so that the public interest and justice is better served by early use of the prosecutor's discretionary authority.

To improve the work flow in the prosecutor's office by refining case evaluation earlier in the criminal justice process.

To reduce the detention time of persons accused of criminal activity by enabling the prosecutor to make speedier decisions regarding cases.

To provide prosecutorial interfacing with proposed pre-trial intervention programs.

Implementation:

This program area is new in the 1975 Plan and has been developed in response to problems and priorities expressed by numerous State and local agencies. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals identified the need for prosecutors' offices to have the benefit of office managers to bear the responsibility of various non-legal tasks which must be performed in a large agency. Such an individual need not be an attorney.

Office managers could have the responsibility of

budgeting, supplies, personnel, equipment, record-keeping, facilities, security, clerical supervision, liaison with their counterparts in associated agencies, administration of special programs, compliance with Civil Service regulations and gathering of statistics. The prosecutor or assistant prosecutor could then devote all their efforts to the prosecution of cases. Guidelines for the position of office manager will be established by the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Department of Law and Public Safety.

In instances where the defendant and nature of the crime do not pose a serious threat to the community, when the probability of conviction is slight and when alternatives to prosecution are available, the prosecutor may screen cases early in the proceeding in an effort to eliminate unnecessary processing. It is anticipated that prosecutors will assign an experienced assistant prosecutor to the municipal court level for this purpose.

In addition to increased office management services and the assignment of an assistant prosecutor to screen municipal court cases, a need for more refined case screening and evaluation is apparent. In response to this need, the creation of case screener and evaluator positions is recommended. Cases may be screened by a case screener to select pre-trial intervention candidates under Court Rule 3:28 and candidates for conditional discharge under the Controlled Dangerous Substance Act. Some

cases may qualify for administrative closing. In addition, an evaluator may recommend appropriate personnel assignments based on case priority and difficulty.

The case screener and evaluator could also assist in various pre-trial proceedings, insure completeness and accuracy of witness lists, check defendants' records, check bail information and develop case folders in addition to making recommendations for or against indictment or accusation.

The development of uniform guidelines, forms and procedures would be the responsibility of the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Department of Law and Public Safety which would assist counties with on-going monitoring and evaluation of any project funded under this program area. Assistance in project design may be available through the National District Attorneys Association and/or the National Center for Prosecution Management.

Program 7-6: Justice for Victims, Witnesses and Jurors

Objectives:

To reduce waiting time for witnesses, jurors and victims.

To encourage witnesses and victims to testify in court by eliminating much of the personal inconvenience.

To examine the possibility of reducing the personal financial hardship to witnesses, jurors and victims incurred when they appear in court.

To provide necessary assistance to the public served by the court.

To provide accurate information to the public regarding all aspects of court operations.

Implementation:

This new program area is designed as a response to both the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommendations and court administrators who expressed concern over the impact of a court proceeding on witnesses and victims. The program area is based on the assumption that if the public develops a favorable perception of the court—the court is more likely to receive support from the public.

Recent emphasis on crime reduction may have led some criminal justice agencies to overlook the importance of citizen involvement within the system. The needs and rights of victims, jurors and witnesses

Subgrant Data:

Endorsement of a project must be obtained by the applicant from the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Division of Criminal Justice prior to funding consideration by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Awards up to \$25,000 will be made to Union, Camden and Passaic Counties for an office manager program.

Awards up to \$35,000 will be made to Hudson, Passaic and Camden Counties for a case screening and evaluation program.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$180,000	\$20,000	10%

tend to be ignored by the very system which exists for their protection. In fact, the possibility exists that a victim may be further "victimized" by the operation of the criminal justice system through the loss of time and wages. The hidden cost of a court appearance, for example, is usually borne by those who can least afford it; those in the low income group and particularly those who are paid on an hourly basis.

Trust and confidence in the "system" must be restored. This program area represents an initial effort to assure justice for those most seriously affected by the impact of crime.

Accessibility of accurate information concerning the court, and the public's status within this system, should serve to enhance the court's image. People are more likely to participate if they understand the proceedings and can obtain any additional information they require from a court representative who understands their situation, rather than from one who envisions the public inquiry as a burden.

Several approaches on a pilot project basis will be considered for funding:

1. A transportation service for witnesses and victims;
2. A nursery service for children of witnesses and victims;

3. A public information program that may be administered either through the media or through the establishment of an information office adjacent

to the court and staffed by para-legal personnel (handicapped persons, for example, may need more than usual services).

Subgrant Data:

Development of a grant application or applications will be with the concurrence and participation of the State Administrative Office of the Courts.

Program 7-7: Development of Judicial Management Information Systems (JMIS)

Objectives:

To identify data required for generation of comprehensive, reliable and timely court statistics, planning and research data and court management information on a statewide basis.

To maintain staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts for the expansion of the statewide JMIS, thereby reducing delay and congestion in the courts.

To continue the Appellate Division Information System.

To develop and implement a JMIS module for the Supreme Court.

To participate in the System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH) Judicial Information Systems project.

To interface the statewide JMIS with the various county projects, utilizing multi-purpose terminals permitting dial-up with computer assisted legal research programs.

Implementation:

Under the 1975 Plan, funds will be made available to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue the development of the statewide JMIS. In 1974, \$450,000 were made available to various counties for the development and implementation of a JMIS at the county level. It is anticipated that those counties which participated in the program will continue with local funds and that these computerized subsystems will be integrated. In addition, the Administrative Office of the Courts also received \$170,000 in 1974 funds for the development of a statewide JMIS.

In 1973, \$700,000 were made available to nine counties for the development of county JMIS projects, \$300,000 were made available to Newark for the continuation of the Criminal Justice Information System and \$250,000 were made available to the

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$200,000	\$22,223	10%

Administrative Office of the Courts for the development of the statewide JMIS. The 1971 and 1972 Plans continued the development of 1969 Agency-funded pilot projects.

Projects under this program area have supported the development of criminal caseload management information systems in ten trial courts as well as allocations to the Administrative Office of the Courts for a State-level trial court information system and have coordinated the development of the local JMIS program. By the end of 1974, seven local systems were fully operational with developed technologies. These systems are being duplicated in Burlington County and Union County at a nominal cost. The Appellate Division project, which was designed to relieve the major portion of the manual record-keeping, is scheduled to be operational by March, 1975. Manual operation could no longer produce the information necessary for effective appellate caseload management. Work has also commenced on a similar project for the New Jersey Supreme Court. The State-level systems are presently utilizing the New Jersey Criminal Justice Data Center in the Division of Systems and Communications, Department of Law and Public Safety for technical assistance. In addition, the Administrative Office of the Courts is a participating member of the Comprehensive Data System in New Jersey.

During the initial development of the JMIS program, criminal trial court systems were developed in nine of the 21 counties. The nine counties represent 80% of the statewide caseload of indictable offenses. The current JMIS program develops trial court information systems for caseload management, calendar management, allocation of resources, research and budgeting. Reliable statistics are required for filing and disposition, backlog, aging of cases, defendant status and disposition rates.

At the State level two projects were undertaken:

1. The study, development and implementation of an Appellate Court Management Information System designed to meet the operational and managerial needs of the court;

2. A pilot study of five counties, representative of the 21 counties, which included the defining of information requirements and the design concept of data collection from the counties to the Administrative Office of the Courts and the processing of information at the State level. The objective of this system was the improvement of court administration in the lower courts at the State level. This system when completed will serve as the nucleus to integrate the trial court systems into a statewide system which includes automated and non-automated counties. Project SEARCH objectives will be supplemented

with the activities funded under this program area.

Additionally, project personnel will make preliminary inquiries into automated legal research systems.

Subgrant Data:

The Administrative Office of the Courts will be the only eligible applicant for this program.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$275,000	\$30,556	10%

Program 7-8: Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel

Objectives:

To continue the Office of Judicial Education within the Administrative Office of the Courts.

To provide orientation seminars for all newly-appointed judges in the State.

To send at least 20 judges and other court personnel to the National College of the State Judiciary and to the National College of Juvenile Justice.

To develop and implement a training program to be attended by at least 50 municipal court personnel.

To continue probation officer training.

Implementation:

In 1973, \$100,604 were awarded to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the training of court professionals and supporting judiciary personnel. Expansion of training activities was supported in the 1974 Plan, and increased emphasis will be placed on municipal court personnel training under the 1975 Plan.

One phase of this program has supported the establishment of the Office of Judicial Education within the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide a comprehensive and continuing series of in and out-of-state seminars and courses of formal judicial education. Under the guidance of the Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Seminars, a series of educational programs has been developed in such areas as orientation of new judges and ongoing educational courses through the National

College of the State Judiciary. Courses have been made available for court administrators, court reporters, interpreters, court clerks and other support personnel. These courses have covered the varied areas of court management as well as procedural and substantive aspects of the law both in the form of small seminars and courses such as those offered by the Institute for Court Management.

Consideration will be accorded to the development of in-State capabilities to train judges as an alternative to reliance on national training programs.

The second phase of this program is probation officers training which is administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts with the assistance of a grant of \$63,002 awarded in 1974. The program has included the following:

1. An orientation course for new probation officers;
2. A skills and methods course as a follow-up to the orientation course;
3. Guided group interaction labs;
4. Two five day courses in the principles of staff supervision for middle management personnel;
5. Other follow-up services in the areas of group counseling, supervisory training and management;
6. Scholarships to probation officers for non-credit college courses that are job related.

Subgrant Data:

The State Administrative Office of the Courts will

be the sole applicant. A probation officers training program funded in 1974 under the "Improvement of Probation Services" program area will be continued.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$230,000	\$25,556	10%

Program 7-9: Statewide Court Activities and Probation Improvements

Objectives:

To continue to address specific problems of delay and backlog at all levels of the judicial process.

To provide for detailed studies supplying the Judiciary with needed data and to assist in providing the Judiciary with needed technical resources.

To continue research activities to improve the quality of services provided to probationers.

To study sentencing disparities.

Implementation:

Projects funded in the 1975 program area will continue to focus on the hiring and utilization of professional personnel in the court system.

This program first appeared in the 1972 Plan to support a variety of developments in court administration. The 1973 and 1974 Plans included expansion of 1972 activities. Major projects have already demonstrated their importance in dealing with New Jersey's caseload problems including: the Appellate Staff, Assistant Trial Court Administrator and Court Planning Service projects.

In 1975, a central, supplementary research staff of experienced attorneys will continue to assist in screening recurring appellate issues and shaping the records to aid the judicial decision-making process for the Appellate Division.

Another continuing activity within the Administrative Office of the Courts will be the Probation Research and Development project. Centralized studies in such areas as records management, space utilization, personnel management, juvenile conference committees and evaluations will be developed.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has created the positions of Coordinator of Volunteers and Coordinator of Diversion Programs. The Coordinator of Volunteers is responsible for promoting the use of lay persons in providing services to probationers. A recent New Jersey Supreme Court

directive requires a statewide use of volunteers in probation.

The Coordinator of Diversion Programs is responsible for planning and developing statewide diversion programs covering rehabilitation for minor offenders in such areas as drunkenness, vagrancy and non-support. He is also responsible for developing detoxification and after-care facilities and coordinating the expansion of juvenile conference committees. A bail service model will be developed.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has focused attention on the problem of sentence disparity. In a system where many separate courts are making sentencing decisions without an overall consistent review of sentencing practices, disparity seems all but inevitable. Sentence uniformity which retains appropriate flexibility is a matter of basic fairness.

Uneven sentencing has a serious effect throughout the system. Within the court system itself, appeals may be made challenging the conviction when actually an excessive sentence is the issue. Within the correctional community, the task of offender rehabilitation is made more difficult because of negative attitudes and resentment toward sometimes widely disparate sentences. Additionally, the public itself loses confidence in a system which does not deliver even-handed justice.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is aware of the need to continually improve the quality of justice in this regard. Funds will be provided to survey the problem in depth, adequately staff an office to develop criteria and ultimately develop an implementation strategy for uniform sentencing.

Subgrant Data:

The Administrative Office of the Courts is the only eligible applicant.

Funds will be made available for the following:

1. Continuation of the Appellate Staff Project—\$215,000

2. Coordinator of Volunteers and Coordinator of Diversion Programs — \$80,000
3. Study of sentence disparity — \$150,000
4. Continuation of Probation Research — \$140,000

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	\$585,000	\$65,000	10%

Program 7-10: Support of Public Defender Services

Objectives:

- To reduce court delay by increasing the capability of the Office of the Public Defender.
- To reduce the Appellate backlog to less than ten months by the end of Fiscal Year 1975.
- To reduce the caseload of defense attorneys to 150 adult or 200 juvenile delinquency cases.

Implementation:

The 1975 Plan will make available final year funding to provide the Office of the Public Defender with adequate staff to reduce caseload backlog through the remainder of State Fiscal Year 1975.

The 1974 Plan provided a grant of \$300,000 to provide salaries for attorneys, investigators and supportive clerical staff. Similar grants were also awarded in 1972 and 1973. This support resulted in a leveling backlog curve without sacrificing quality of work. A final grant award will be made during the 1975 Plan year so that the Office of the Public Defender can accomplish the program objectives.

The activities of the Office of the Public Defender program in the past three fiscal years have contributed to a reduction in court backlog. There were 13,627 cases pending plea or trial on June 30, 1972. This was reduced by eight percent to 12,531 by June 30, 1973.

The Appellate program realized a year of great productivity during 1974. As in the trial court program, a leveling of the backlog curve occurred since case dispositions exceeded case assignments, thus helping to reduce court delay. Such increases in dispositions are attributed to the fact that the Office of the Public Defender is currently disposing of

approximately 187 cases per defense attorney. However, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals promulgates a caseload of not more than 150 felony or 200 juvenile delinquency cases per defense counsel. Based on the percentage of adult and juvenile cases in the Office of the Public Defender, each staff attorney is carrying a greater caseload than the maximum number recommended. Therefore, any further reduction in court delay caused by the increasing backlog can only be achieved by increasing staff rather than by expanding already swollen caseloads.

During the past several years, the role of the Public Defender in the criminal justice system, as witnessed by the timely flow of cases through the courts and the continued leveling of the backlog situation, demonstrates the effective use of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds.

Subgrant Data:

The Office of the Public Defender, Department of the Public Advocate will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	\$500,000	\$55,556	10%

8. INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

Program 8-1: Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery

Objectives:

To assist 14 counties to develop and refine inmate rehabilitation systems based on programs sensitive to the needs of approximately 14,000 individual offenders either placed in custody pending court disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments.

To provide funds for the continuation of 12 projects and to award two additional grants to provide needed services for inmates.

Implementation:

The development of a jail rehabilitation program, in addition to the introduction of social services, must also include the training of custodial staff, modernization of inmate management philosophy and techniques and improvement of the inmate classification and decision-making processes. Because of the urgency of providing certain vital service delivery programs presently lacking within county correctional facilities, the majority of initial grants have concentrated on providing these services, often at the expense of a more systematic approach. Since that time, however, emphasis has shifted to projects based on an assessment of needs according to a jail program model developed by State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff. This assessment will continue and will be required of all applications for funds under the 1975 Plan. The following elements should therefore be considered as essential to an inmate rehabilitation program:

1. Expansion of the inmate classification system to provide a realistic decision-making resource for effective jail management. To accomplish this goal, the following needs must be met:

- a. Data must be gathered from external sources and from such internal reports as can be developed from interviews, testing and follow-up information required to update case records.
- b. A method of realistically assessing needs of the offender in terms of risk, psychological treatment, vocational and academic education and social adjustment must be developed. Such a decision-making structure may be

composed of a committee, team or unit but must be provided with procedures for balancing decisions relating to programming, custody, personal security and resource allocations of the institution.

- c. Decisions must be consistent with individual dignity and based on objective judgments. The offender should be provided maximum involvement in determining the nature and direction of the programmatic decision provided and a mechanism to appeal such decision.
2. A rehabilitation system should be developed and adequately staffed with provision for training in its use. A basic staff orientation program will be required that encompasses judicial decision-makers, staff of community support programs, institutional staff and the offenders—both detained and committed. Opportunity for staffing should be provided for experienced correctional personnel with advanced academic credentials to fill correctional counselor positions.
3. A bank of service delivery programs consisting of internally developed programs when necessary and referrals to community service delivery systems whenever possible should be established. Such programs must provide greater emphasis on involvement of the female offender both within the institution and in the pre-release work/study/family care approaches.
4. A method of evaluation should be designed that is sufficiently objective and quantifiable to provide data for research, model building and administrative decision-making.

The applicant is also advised that under the 1975 Plan local correctional staff training needs will be addressed in Program Area 8-3 "State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections" and that a more effective pre-release referral mechanism may be required in many jails to take advantage of the wide range of community treatment and manpower resources available under Program Area 6-3, "Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Abuse Offenders" and Program Area 9-2, "Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender."

Eight of the ten jail projects funded under the 1973 and 1974 Plans are currently operational. These projects are providing significant impact on county correctional efforts in terms of staffing, programs and the number of inmates served. Forty-nine professional persons have been added to institutional staff to fill new positions and in excess of 13,000 offenders have utilized one or more of the following program elements during the past year; individual and group therapy, counseling, vocational and academic education, recreation, pre-trial release, post-release job and community treatment program placements and assistance in resolving routine but nevertheless important problems such as applications for bail or public defender assistance.

An allocation of Part C block funds in the amount of \$450,000 was provided in the 1974 Plan for the continuation of eight operational programs and two new programs. As of September, 1974, grants totaling \$325,409 were awarded to the Counties of Atlantic, Hudson, Morris, Mercer and Union to continue jail programs. The allocation provides for continuation of the Camden, Monmouth and Middlesex County grants. Two new jurisdictions, Passaic and Salem Counties, have received awards utilizing the balances of the 1973 and 1974 program budgets.

Subgrant Data:

The following subgrantees will be considered for fourth and final continuation funding up to the amounts indicated: Atlantic County, \$40,000; Hudson County, \$45,000; Monmouth County, \$30,000; Union County, \$55,000; Middlesex County (Workhouse), \$35,000 and Morris County, \$45,000.

The following subgrantees will be eligible for continuation funding based on evaluation of previous grants and effectiveness of program: Camden, Essex (Correctional Center and Jail), Mercer, Passaic and Salem Counties. Total funding in the amount of \$315,000 is provided for this category.

Two new projects are anticipated and allocated a total amount of \$100,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$665,000	\$73,889	10%

Program 8-2: Improvement of Detention and Shelter Care Practices

Objectives:

To provide for a wide range of short-term supportive programs and services including recreation, education, cultural activities and informal counseling to a potential annual population of 6,500-7,000 juveniles temporarily held in detention and shelter care facilities pending court disposition.

To insure effectiveness of paid staff and volunteer supervision of juveniles in detention and shelter environments through training workshops and seminars.

Implementation:

This program area has been expanded to reflect changes made in the State juvenile justice system through recently enacted legislation. On March 1, 1974 a revised juvenile code creating the category of Juveniles In Need of Supervision (JINS) went into effect. The law provides that only a juvenile charged with a "delinquent" offense, one that would be a

crime if committed by an adult, may be held in a physically restricting detention facility. Those juveniles charged with offenses only applicable to minors (JINS), such as incorrigibility and truancy, shall not be held in physically restricting facilities.

Because of the nature of the two types of temporary custody, somewhat different programming and services are appropriate within each type of facility.

The philosophy governing the concept of shelter care provides that the juvenile should be integrated into the local community to as great an extent as is feasible. Community education, recreation and cultural resources, therefore, may be utilized to a larger degree within the shelter care programs than within detention programs. Within both types of programs, the use of community volunteers is encouraged.

Long-term rehabilitation efforts are not appropriate within the context of detention or shelter care. Programs of this nature should be housed separately and

apart from any detention and shelter care facilities and are not fundable under this program area.

Grants from 1973 monies were utilized for professional staffing as well as educational and recreational programs within Atlantic, Cumberland, Essex, Middlesex and Passaic Counties.

The Atlantic County Harborfields Youth Center Professional Staffing grant was continued under the 1974 Plan and initial programs for education and volunteer services were begun in Gloucester and Camden Counties. It was also expected that under the 1974 Plan, Mercer and Union Counties would apply for continuation of juvenile shelter education programs and that Essex County would request funds to continue juvenile shelter education and recreation grants.

Funds will be made available for the continuation and initiation of detention and shelter care programs which demonstrate effective and innovative ap-

proaches to providing care for juveniles in temporary custody pending court disposition. The monies will go to both counties and State-level agencies to develop and implement such services.

Subgrant Data:

Up to eight projects will be continued for second and third year funding. Two new detention center projects will be funded to upgrade staff and programming.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$300,000	\$33,334	10%

Program 8-3: State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections

Objectives:

To provide expanded State inspection and technical assistance services for local correctional facilities and operations. Every local jail, penitentiary, workhouse, municipal lockup and juvenile detention center will receive an objective evaluation at least once a year.

To provide training services for a minimum of 400 line and supervisory correctional staff including a minimum of 80 hours of basic training for all new staff and a minimum of 40 hours advanced training for first line supervisory and experienced staff.

To upgrade and develop standards for local correctional operations.

Implementation:

The 1975 Plan reflects the recognition of the need to develop uniform statewide standards for local correctional rehabilitation programs, to classify and manage detained and sentenced offenders and to upgrade correctional facilities. Long range planning to achieve this objective was undertaken in 1974 through a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) discretionary grant funded to the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies to develop a Correctional Master Plan (see Program Area 8-4 for implementation of the Master Plan).

Immediate needs for programmatic resources and classification decision-making are being addressed in Program Area 8-1 entitled, "Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery."

The purpose of this 1975 program is to assist local corrections by providing inspection, evaluation, staff training and technical assistance services. An assessment of inspection reports will be made to assist local institutions in identifying specific problem areas and developing short-term attainable goals to improve correctional operations and practices.

The Division of Correction and Parole will continue a project entitled, "Expansion of Services to Counties" which was funded initially under the 1971 Plan and continued with 1973 funding. During these first two funding periods, the project consisted of a jail inspection team primarily interested in standards of health, safety, custody and facility construction. Funded in 1974 (\$26,008) under the "Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services" program area, the scope of inspection by the team was expanded to include a survey of rehabilitation programs and an assessment of staff training needs. Expanded reports are being provided on 27 county jails and workhouses and 17 juvenile detention facilities and will be utilized by the Division of Correction and Parole, local jurisdictions and the State Law Enforce-

ment Planning Agency for developing recommendations, programmatic review and update as well as for planning purposes. The 289 municipal lockups are not included in the expanded program but are receiving the regular inspection visits. The 1975 jail inspection team will continue essentially the same activities as provided under the 1974 grant but will focus on refinement of inspection and assessment services to maximize its advisory and resource value for agencies involved in the improvement of local corrections.

During the first two funding periods for the Correction Officers Training School, Division of Correction and Parole, training was offered to both State and county correctional personnel. Beginning July 1, 1974, the Division assumed the cost of training State personnel, and unexpended 1973 grant funds were devoted to an extension of the county personnel training portion of the grant. During the year ending June 30, 1974, a total of 106 State and 170 county correction officers participated in 23 three-week basic training cycles, 248 State and 43 county correction officers and line supervisors participated in 19 one-week advanced training cycles and 83 State and 14 county administrative staff participated in 37 specialized training courses. Additionally, an evaluation mechanism designed in cooperation with a private consulting firm has been substantially completed during the period.

Funds in the amount of \$63,000 are being provided in the 1974 Plan (Program Area 8-3) to continue the county training segment of the Division training school project in a substantially revised format.

Reacting to needs expressed by county correction-

al administrators, the Division is developing a 1974 training program that will provide support to local training efforts at selected institutions or regional training sites and also continue a portion of the Skillman in-residence program. The 1975 Plan will provide for a two-phased program, each phase consisting of a survey and assessment of training needs, updating of curriculum and formulation of a program plan, implementation of training and a follow-up and evaluation of the program. The services and reports of the jail inspection team are provided to assist in the initial survey and feedback functions.

Projects funded under this program area will be designed to promote, whenever possible, cooperative interaction between State and local jurisdictions in assessment and planning to upgrade local correctional standards.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of Correction and Parole will be the only eligible applicant. Up to \$45,000 will be provided to continue the Expansion of Services to Counties project, and up to \$127,000 will be provided for continuing the Division's County Correction Officer Training program.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E			
Block Support	\$172,000	\$19,112	10%

Program: 8-4: State Corrections Support Program

Objectives:

To provide technical advice on project design, procedures in applications for funding and project report monitoring for the Division of Correction and Parole and the Garden State School District of the Department of Institutions and Agencies through the continuation of a correctional services staff project.

To provide legal assistance related to institutional adjustment committee proceedings.

Implementation:

The rapid expansion in the volume and complexity of institutional programs in recent years has created

difficulties and deficiencies in institutional management of projects and programs. The need for short and long range planning is critical and acknowledged by correctional administrators. This program area will attempt to assist the Department of Institutions and Agencies in these problem areas.

Funded in 1973 from the "Expansion of Correctional Information System" program area and expanded in 1974, the correctional services project coordinator and his staff will continue to provide technical advice to Department personnel on project design, funding application procedures and project monitoring for approximately 35 grants. Presently housed within the Division of Correction and Parole, the range of responsibility of the coordinator's staff is being

expanded to also provide technical services to the Department of Institutions and Agencies, Garden State School District. Funding in the amount of \$38,740 was made available for this project under the 1974 program area "Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services."

There is an increasing legal sophistication required in the proceedings and dispositions of disciplinary cases within the prison and reformatory complexes. Legal review of procedures, training of adjustment committee members and advice in special instances should be provided in order that inmate rights are not violated in disciplinary hearings (*Wolff v. McDonnel* vs. Supreme Court 6/26/74). Funding will be provided in this program area for a pilot project entitled, "Legal Consultative Services for Institutional Adjustment Committees."

The new project funded under this program area is considered a "pilot" project and will require an

extensive evaluation. Continuation funding will be dependent upon the assessed value of the program and the availability of funds.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of Correction and Parole, Department of Institutions and Agencies, will be the sole applicant. Monies will be used for final continuation funding of the Correctional Services Project Coordinator and a legal services to institutional adjustment committee proceedings project.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E			
Block Support	\$86,000	\$9,556	10%

Program 8-5: State Correctional Education Programs

Objectives:

To provide each State correctional institution with a comprehensive program of individually prescribed education and training geared to the reintegration of the offender into the community.

To provide a system-wide, pre-vocational orientation and training program that will directly process a minimum of 600 offenders.

To implement an individualized learning approach program which was developed during 1974 to provide testing, evaluation and individualized instructional plans for a minimum of 800 offenders.

Implementation:

Former program areas entitled, "Vocational Preparation of Confined Offenders" and "Improvement of Academic Education in State Correctional Institutions" are consolidated in the 1975 Plan under this program area.

The major educational approach of the Department of Institutions and Agencies Garden State School District has been to provide a system-wide program of individualized diagnosis and prescribed instruction. Except for the Individualized Learning Approach (ILA) research and staff training project, the educational grants funded to date have been geared toward providing a resource base for the present program. Funds were provided in the amount of \$520,000 in 1974 to continue existing vocational

projects and to establish a pilot project for the community-based correctional centers. As of September, 1974, a total of \$379,020 was awarded to continue the following projects:

1. The Medical-Surgical Technician Vocational Training Program was designed to provide up to 60 inmates in three State prisons with saleable para-professional skills. Although this project has experienced some difficulties in professional staffing, a revised program will be considered for third year funding under the present Plan.

2. Two mobile trailers equipped for auto service mechanic and marine engine training were purchased and are presently on location providing an immediate solution for institutions realizing a need for vocational training in marketable skills and lacking adequate space. Training is provided for approximately 300 inmates a year.

3. The Vocational Careers Training Program at the Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown, is currently operational and provides training for 250 inmates annually in four areas of skill (sheet metal, welding, painting and building trades).

4. Two grants were awarded to continue day vocational training shops for evening students. At Leesburg State Prison inmates assigned to the farm operation were transported to the Prison for training. At the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, existing Manpower Development and Training Act facilities were utilized for evening classes. Approx-

mately 315 students received training at both institutions.

5. An innovative project at the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale was continued to explore the vocational training potential of existing institutional maintenance personnel and vocational instructors basically responsible for the repair and upkeep of the institutional facility. A total of 177 inmates received on-the-job training in the informally structured program providing a model for expansion to system-wide implementation. The expanded program is considered for funding in the 1975 Plan.

6. A horticulture project funded to Leesburg State Prison did not become operational during the initial grant period and was not continued under the 1974 Plan.

7. A pilot project designed to provide expanded vocational services to residents of community-based centers through development of in-house staff capabilities or purchase of service contracts remains to be funded under the 1974 Plan. This project will be evaluated for possible expanded implementation under the 1975 program area.

Also included in the 1974 Plan was an allocation of \$262,800 to support the expansion and continuation of academic education projects. As of September, 1974, a total of \$113,814 was awarded for continuation of the following projects:

1. A project to establish individualized learning approach units at six State correctional facilities received continuation funding to implement methodologies provided by the research, assessment and staff training phase of the initial grant. The objective of this project was to involve at least 400 inmates in a course of instruction specifically designed for institutionalized offenders in communication and mathematics skills. The research portion of the project has been completed and the implementation phase will be continued under the present Plan.

2. Two of three projects designed to provide a viable non-graded, multi-media, multi-systems approach containing specialized materials and curricula received continuation funding under the 1974 Plan. These projects were located at the Yardville Youth Reception and Correction Center and the New Lisbon Satellite Unit of the Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown. The third project, located at the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, did not become operationally effective during the intial grant period and will be relocated to the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton to provide regionalized services for both institutions. As of September, 1974, a total of 358 inmates were assisted through the learning center programs. Part E 1974 funds will

be provided to continue the revised program at the Clinton facility.

3. Community involvement in a program to assist institutionalized offenders was increased in the youth correctional complex through the Volunteers in Correctional Education and Rehabilitation of Youth project based in the Yardville Youth Reception and Correction Center. A total of 208 volunteers were involved and approximately 500 inmates received assistance.

4. A personal improvement approach to improve motivation for learning through utilization of a token economy environment was continued at the Training School for Girls. The initial program funded under the 1974 Plan was limited to school activities. The 1974 approach was expanded to include the cottage life portion of the girls' environment. It is anticipated that an evaluation of the project will indicate its usefulness as a support methodology to the satellite programs presently under development. The 1974 Plan provided final funding for the project coinciding with the projected closing of the Training School during the fall of 1974.

5. The need for a statewide plan to provide direction for institutional utilization of services at a number of two-year and four-year colleges was addressed by the Master Plan for Higher Education project initially funded under the 1972 Plan. The Master Plan has been completed and is presently being assessed by the Department of Institutions and Agencies and the School District. No further funding from the 1975 Plan is anticipated for this project.

6. The libraries of New Jersey's correctional institutions were found to be drastically deficient in staff, texts, resource materials and audio-visual equipment to the extent that support of the educational program was negligible. To meet this need, the Library Services project was funded under the 1972 and 1974 Plans and will be continued under the 1975 Plan. The 1974 funded project focused on the training of offenders as audio-visual technicians with benefits both to the institutional population and as a marketable skill to the trained offender upon release.

7. A total of 25 interns received training in a comprehensive work-study effort conducted by the New Jersey Correctional Teacher Corps as part of the Masters program at Montclair State College. The goal of this project was to develop specific teaching methodologies geared to the correctional situation and to train intern teachers in their use. Block grant funds were provided under the 1972 Plan as match for an Urban Education Corps grant. Refunding was not included in the 1974 Plan.

The 1975 Plan reflects a consolidation of activities

funded under this program area. The focus of projects will be to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of educational decision-making on the part of both the educator and the student. Component projects receiving funding will complete a system of pre-testing vocational and academic areas, instruction and evaluation of the effectiveness of the educational activity.

Applications for funding or refunding under this program area must meet the following criteria:

1. Educational and training curricula must be developed with inmate involvement and include individualized and personalized programming.
2. Emphasis must be placed on social and coping skills as part of the curriculum, particularly consumer and family life education.
3. Each project must contain a current vocational needs assessment of the inmate population, a job market analysis of existing or emerging occupations and a job performance analysis which includes skills and knowledge needed to acquire the occupation.

Subgrant Data:

Carry-over 1974 funds up to \$220,000 will be utilized for funding the following new projects; a

learning disabilities remediation project and a system-wide, pre-vocational training project.

Funds for continuation of the following projects will be made available up to the indicated amounts under the 1975 Plan: Bordentown Pre-Vocational Orientation Project (\$60,000), In-House Skills (\$100,000), Implementation of the Individualized Learning Approach (\$35,000), Medical-Surgical Technician Training Program (\$40,000) and the Audio-Visual Technician Training Program (\$45,000).

Other successful projects will be considered for refunding at present maintenance effort levels.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E			
Block Support	\$638,000	\$70,889	10%

1974 Carry-over funds totalling \$220,000 (Part E) will be provided, as indicated, to support the 1975 program.

Program 8-6: State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types

Objectives:

To provide an offender treatment service responsive to institutional needs and sensitive to the changing characteristics of special offender types such as drug addicts, alcoholics, recalcitrant offenders, geriatrics and emotionally disturbed offenders housed in State correctional institutions.

To provide treatment services for a minimum of 700 special offenders housed at Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg State Prisons.

To continue a special offender treatment team at the Correctional Institution for Women providing services for a minimum of 150 residents.

Implementation:

The major approach for implementing treatment programs for special offenders in the 1974 Plan was to assist the Division of Correction and Parole in restructuring and combining the various treatment activities in the State correctional facilities into a

manageable system reactive to institution and offender needs. By decreasing the clinical staff-to-inmate ratio from 1:164 to 1:90 the program increased substantially the treatment capability of the correctional institutions. The program was expanded into a comprehensive effort to offer treatment opportunities for a greater range of inmate needs through the development of psychiatric and psychological therapy, social work, group and individual therapy, therapeutic communities and crisis intervention services.

The 1975 program will assist the Division of Correction and Parole by continuing the treatment approach provided in the 1974 program. Efforts to extend professional treatment services to a wide range of offenders having problems including drug abuse, alcohol abuse and emotional disturbances will be continued. The 1974 Plan provided funding totalling \$495,000 to develop four special offender treatment teams which serve Rahway, Trenton and Leesburg Prisons and other State correctional facil-

ties located at Bordentown, Jamesburg and Clinton. As of September 30, 1974 a total of \$429,938 was awarded to the following projects:

1. The Special Offenders' Treatment Team at the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton was funded with \$75,538 of Part E funds to provide services for a minimum of 150 inmates. This project, directly under the supervision of the Director of Professional Services at the institution, has established a residential community within the institution for special offenders and has also provided services to other cottages of the institution including the recalcitrant inmates and the geriatric male inmates now housed at Clinton. Presently under development is a proposal for an extended program of pre-release support services including vocational counseling and orientation, social adjustment, job placement and referral to community resources. (See Program Areas 6-3 and 9-2 for community resource programs.) Funding for the re-entry proposal will be provided utilizing carry-over 1974 funds. The treatment team will be considered for continuation funding under the 1975 special offender program area.

2. The drug offender treatment team at the Youth Correctional Center, Bordentown and the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg is a combined effort designed to provide services to a minimum of 250 inmates at the two youth facilities. The program was funded with \$153,864 of 1974 funds. The project concentrates primarily on offenders with drug-related problems and has established a treatment tier at Bordentown which houses approximately 40 inmates. The activity on the tier is based on the residential treatment community concept which involves a separately structured residence offering individual and group counseling, peer pressure groups and weekend marathon groups. The Bordentown program has extended services to approximately 180 inmates. The coordinator works closely with the Director of Professional Services at each institution, and the staff of the program provides input for the classification committee and custody control meetings.

3. Carry-over 1973 funds totalling \$275,098 were granted to the Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg State Prisons' treatment teams and to the Division of Correction and Parole team coordinator. This program provides treatment services to a minimum of 500 offenders at the three State prisons. Among the services offered is a therapeutic community in one of the housing units at Leesburg State Prison which provides 24-hour counseling and support services on a daily basis to 50 inmates who are drug abusers. The team has been responding to 15-20 referrals per month with crisis intervention counseling services.

At Trenton State Prison, the team has initiated an orientation program for newly-received inmates. During the six-month period prior to September, 1974, a total of 653 inmates participated in this program. Family counseling was also initiated at Trenton State Prison. The treatment professionals funded by this project provided over 12,278 treatment contact hours to inmates of the three prisons.

In order to implement sound administration reflective of institutional needs, the team leader works as an assistant to the Director of Professional Services in each institution. The treatment team grant consolidated previous separate treatment projects at Leesburg, Trenton and Rahway and assisted the coordinator of special offender projects at the Division. As a result of the consolidation, the groundwork has been laid for effective administration of, and increased services to, offenders in State correctional facilities. Carry-over 1974 monies totalling \$96,285 will fund the program for a three and one-half month interim period to June 30, 1975. The program will be considered for refunding under the 1975 Plan.

The following elements are considered essential for a comprehensive treatment approach:

1. Each treatment team leader should act as an assistant to the Director of Professional Services at the respective institution;
2. A clearly defined program for each special offender should be developed based on professional diagnostic team evaluation, current needs assessment and the resources available;
3. Provisions for inmates who are segregated due to severe behavioral problems should be made;
4. Specially trained and qualified personnel should be utilized as trained officer counselors in the custodial function of the treatment environment;
5. Paraprofessionals, treatment assistants and institutional staff should be utilized to implement treatment programs;
6. Emphasis should be placed on the referral of the released or paroled offender to community treatment programs. (See Program Area 6-3)

Subgrant Data:

Of the \$495,000 Part E funds allocated in the 1974 Plan to the "Treatment of Special Offender Types in State Correctional Institutions" program area, \$169,313 were not subgranted and will be used as carry-over funding to support this program area.

Funds will be provided to continue the special offender treatment programs at the State prisons and at the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E			
Block Support	\$355,000	\$39,445	10%

9. NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

Program 9-1: Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender

Objectives:

To provide adult offender assistance resource systems in local jurisdictions to support rehabilitative referral programs in criminal justice agencies.

To develop four vocational service center projects located in jurisdictions containing high offender populations.

To continue existing projects that are integral components in the development of community resource systems.

To fund two vocational adjustment center programs.

To continue to make available to the Administrative Office of the Courts, funds to provide for the purchase of special services which otherwise would be unavailable to probationers in times of emergency.

Implementation:

This 1975 program area will concentrate on the development of efficient and effective usage of community resources to support court, probation, parole and local correctional programs. The increased use of mechanisms that permit pre-trial release, probation and institutional pre-release for selected defendants and offenders has created a need for service delivery systems in which input, processing and output can be measured and evaluated both programmatically and on a per capita cost basis. Projects funded under previous plans have provided a wide assortment of offender assistance services such as probation job banks, vocational service centers operating under the aegis of the courts, probation and private agencies and institutional pre-

release programs for employment and education. Evaluation of the effectiveness of such fragmented service delivery is impossible as the offender, in many cases, travels a route of duplication in interviewing, testing, screening and placement. Fiscally, the problem of new staff positions performing duplicative service functions adds to the tax burden when the costs of the projects are assumed by local jurisdictions. Based on a vocational service center model prepared by Agency staff from experience gained from projects in Hudson, Middlesex and Bergen Counties as well as in Newark, four new projects will receive 1975 funding from this program area.

The 1974 Plan allocated funds of \$25,000 to provide for the purchase of specialized services at times of critical probationer need. An emergency fund was maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts and was made available to county probation departments to purchase urgently needed services which otherwise would be unobtainable for probationers.

Additional 1974 funds totalling \$450,000 were allocated to fund manpower-related projects. As of September, 1974, a total of \$355,299 was subgranted. The remaining \$94,701 will be utilized for interim funding of pre-trial intervention projects until June 30, 1975. The projects referred to below were subgranted.

The Middlesex Anti-Recidivism project received a final grant in the amount of \$133,618 to expand employment, counseling and residential services to offender clients referred from the county workhouse, probation department and, upon release, from State adult institutions. The design of the project, operated by the Morrow Projects of the

New Jersey Association on Correction, features the use of on-loan personnel from the county probation department and the New Jersey State Employment Service to augment project staff. During the present grant period a certain percentage of the residential center will be allocated for use as a pre-release facility for federal, State and county offenders. The project also plans to include women as residents in the center rather than in neighborhood rooms as females previously enrolled in the program have been placed.

The Hudson County Vocational Service Center was originally funded from U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) funds administered by the New Jersey Manpower Corrections Program, a unit under the aegis of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The DOL funding expired on December 31, 1973 and interim grants from the 1973 Plan totalling \$31,013 and under the 1974 Plan for \$22,500 extended the project to November, 1974. Additional DOL funds provided under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act are being used to continue the project. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds will be available for partial funding of the project.

The Hudson County Vocational Service Center has administered some form of employment services to more than 750 clients since its inception. Client referrals to the Center have come from the following agencies; the parole department, the Parole Resource Office Orientation Facility, Hudson County Penitentiary, probation department, New Jersey State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Hudson County Pre-trial Intervention Project, Patrick House drug program and the Jersey City alcohol project. Working relationships and on-going cooperative integration of services including the development of on-loan staff is being established between the Center and the above-mentioned agencies. This organizational mechanism will provide centralization of job development and other offender assistance activities. Finally, to assist the employment effort, the addition of a testing and work orientation component specifically designed to meet the needs of the client provides testing and training that can enable the client to function adequately in a job interview. This process takes approximately two and one half hours and provides the Center with a professional vocational counseling capability.

The remaining grants funded under the 1974 Plan established pre-trial intervention programs for Bergen and Mercer Counties. (Specific information relating to these grants may be found in Program Area 7-3 of the Plan).

Grants that received interim funding to June 30, 1975 under the 1974 Non-Institutional Programs for

Adult Offenders program area included the pre-trial intervention project in Hudson County and the Newark Defendants' Employment Project liaison grant to the Essex County Prosecutor's Office. Continued funding will be at a reduced rate based on remaining funds in the program area.

A grant funded under the 1973 Improvement of Probation Services program area for \$20,062 continued operation of the Bergen County Job Bank which also received continuation funding under the 1974 Plan. It is anticipated that the project will be expanded to conform with the vocational service center model and will receive continuation funding under this program area.

The Hudson County Vocational Adjustment Center project funded under the 1974 Plan is considered for refunding under this program area. The Center, implemented by the Community Drug Program of Hudson County, received continuation funding of \$29,998 to provide a program of vocational evaluation, on-the-job training, placement and follow-up services for ex-drug users. Emphasis is placed on acquiring work habits and skills. As of June, 1974, the Center provided treatment services to more than 225 clients and placed approximately 80% of these clients into formal training programs.

Subgrant Data:

Funds will be provided for four vocational service center projects in jurisdictions containing high adult offender populations that can demonstrate an ability to centralize resources for all criminal justice referrals. Such resource centers will utilize on-loan personnel from referral agencies and will be provided with purchase of service funds to assist the offender when such necessary services are not available from other sources.

Funds will be provided for continuation and new projects that provide services necessary to assist the adult offender and are not duplicative of existing community or State resources.

Two vocational adjustment centers will be eligible for grants. Funds in an amount up to \$25,000 will be made available to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue to provide for the purchase of specialized services for probationers in emergency situations.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C			
Block Support	\$1,082,000	\$120,223	10%

Program 9-2: State Community Services Facilities and Programs

Objectives:

To continue the Paterson and Union County Juvenile Residential Centers in an effort to serve a minimum of 300 court-referred juveniles.

To continue the Adult Pre-release Service Center in Essex County for approximately 200 inmates from State correctional institutions.

To purchase services for 100 male and female offenders within community residential programs. (See Program Area 9-1).

To provide support services to the offender through a system of referral to and purchase of community resources. (See Program Area 9-1).

Implementation:

Previous funding efforts within the community-based correctional area have concentrated on establishing and operating juvenile and adult centers. Although two juvenile centers and an adult service center will receive continued funding, new emphasis is being placed on purchasing the services of residential and non-residential community resource programs. Referral mechanisms to these community resources will exist within the various State correctional facilities. The centers will also be provided with educational resources through Program Area 8-5, "State Correctional Education Programs."

The community-based correctional area has received Part E block support totalling \$500,000 in 1973 and \$316,250 under the 1974 Plan under the "Community-Based Correctional Center" program area. During the year ending June 30, 1974, the following projects were funded from 1973 and 1974 allocations: juvenile residential treatment centers in Union, Passaic and Camden Counties; adult residential centers in Essex and Hudson-Union Counties and the Coordinator of Community-Based Programs. The Hudson-Union Center grant was not implemented and the funds originally programmed for that purpose were diverted to the continuation of the Essex and Camden County centers. The cost of operating the Camden Center was assumed by the State on July 5, 1974. Remaining 1974 funds were used to continue the Essex and Union County facilities to June 30, 1975. The Paterson Center has also received continuation funding to June 30, 1975.

The following activities are in operation within existing centers:

1. Residential settings for work release, educational and vocational training release, furlough release and release for referral to appropriate com-

munity service agencies for out-patient medical, dental, psychological and various other treatment services

2. In-house individual counseling and casework services

3. Guided group interaction programs

4. Guidance counseling, vocational guidance, job development and job referrals

5. Family counseling and guidance

6. A "hot-line" service for parolees, ex-inmates and their families in time of crisis

7. "Half-way out" pre-release testing for inmates who need a more highly structured program than routine parole supervision

8. Staffing by officer-counseling personnel

9. A remedial and tutorial education program for juveniles operating in close liaison with regular school programs

10. Parental and family participation within the treatment programs for juveniles. The participation built in for parents includes serving as counseling, teacher and recreational aides.

During the year ending June 30, 1974, 70 juvenile and 65 adult offenders benefited from the various residential programs, with 146 juveniles additionally participating on a non-residential basis. These numbers will increase in the future since residential programs were delayed by purchase and renovation of facilities. The Essex County Center accepted its first resident on September 4, 1973 and the Union County Center on June 12, 1974. The Paterson Center anticipates residents by January 1, 1975.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of Correction and Parole is the only eligible applicant.

Funds will be provided in this Plan for continuing the Paterson and Union County Juvenile Treatment Centers. The Adult Pre-Release Service Center in Essex County will also be continued with 1975 funds.

Additionally, community resources will be made available to offenders through purchase of service arrangements.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E			
Block Support	\$540,000	\$60,000	10%

Program 9-3: Improvement of Parole Case Management

Objectives:

To provide the parole officer with an expanded range of client-centered resources for more effective case supervision.

To provide the Bureau of Parole District Offices with community resource specialists having the responsibility of assisting the parole officer in case resource management and administering both emergency mini-grants and the educational and/or vocational training grant program.

To provide basic emergency support such as food, clothing and dental, medical, psychiatric and psychological services to 250 offenders who have served their maximum sentences (max cases).

To continue the juvenile parole program under the supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services.

To continue the Parole Board Revocation Hearing Project.

Implementation:

Previous projects funded within this program area concentrated on parolees with specific supervision problems such as a history of drug abuse. Exceptions were the projects that provided counsel for final parole revocation hearings, the assistance program for "max" cases and a parolee counseling project.

The parole officer has traditionally been faced with a problem of limited resources in the performance of his/her duties and has therefore not achieved full potential in the area of offender rehabilitation. The 1975 program will increase the depth and range of services the parole officer can use to assist the client.

Provision will be made for the establishment of community resource specialists within selected parole offices. Recruitment of senior parole officers from the existing staff of the Special Parole Project of the Specialized Treatment Caseload Section may be considered to fill the positions. Such specialists would be responsible for assisting parole officers in obtaining meaningful employment for their clients by acting as liaison with community resource agencies, administering emergency mini-grants and purchasing services for academic and vocational training of parolees. To insure the specialists' effectiveness as resource persons, they will not be assigned caseloads nor will they be responsible for caseload supervision.

To support the resource needs of the Bureau of Parole, funds will be made available to the Bureau

to pay tuition and/or related necessary equipment costs such as tools and texts and to provide for mini-grants to assist parolees in emergency situations. Assistance to parolees from this grant is to be provided only when funds from other sources are not available and will be evaluated on a needs basis.

Allocations in the 1974 Plan included Part C funds in the amount of \$180,000 and an additional \$108,000 of Part E funds for this program area. The Specialized Treatment Caseloads and the Re-orientation Community Process (max caseloads) continuation grants were consolidated into one project to reduce administrative costs. The project received funding in the total amount of \$212,651 (Part E—\$55,151 and Part C—\$157,500). Of the two component parts of the project, the Specialized Drug Treatment Caseload Project has been operational in the Bureau of Parole's nine district offices since June, 1973 and has provided a variety of services such as counseling, employment assistance and drug testing to the 180 parolees with drug abuse histories assigned to the program. Additional programmatic objectives provided for the upgrading of counseling and parolee assistance skills of the assigned parole officers and the development of a resource for training and regular parole staff.

The Specialized Drug Treatment Caseload Project will not be refunded in the 1975 Plan but it is anticipated that the staff will be utilized as a resource pool for recruitment for the community resource specialist positions.

The Re-orientation Community Process project was continued as the second component of the Special Parole Project to provide basic emergency services to all "max cases." Prior to the inception of this program, the Bureau of Parole had no provisions for providing assistance to this client group. In excess of 130 clients received assistance during the duration of the initial project. The 1975 program provides for continuation of this project.

An experimental project entitled, "Final Parole Revocation Hearing" received continuation funding of \$52,848 of Part E 1974 monies to comply with a United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Morrissey v. Brewer, 408 U.S. 471 which mandated that a final parole revocation hearing process be established to "give assurance that the finding of a parole violation is based on verified facts to support the revocation." The goal of the program is to enable all indigent parole violators to have necessary legal and investigative assistance provided by counsel from the Public Defender's Office. During the first

eight months of operation a total of 84 case files were opened, 49 hearings were held and 39 parolees were provided counsel financed by the project. Consideration for refunding will be based on the evaluation of the first full year's operation.

The New Jersey Volunteers in Parole Program (VIPP) is jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Parole and the State Bar Association. The purpose of the project is to recruit and assign volunteers from the legal community to work with parolees on a one-to-one basis. Since the program was initiated in 1972, in excess of 450 attorney volunteers have been recruited and approximately 350 of the attorneys have received training and were assigned to clients. Policy direction for the project is provided by the New Jersey State Bar Association's Committee on Correctional Reform and technical assistance has been provided by the American Bar Association's Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. Funding for this project will be assumed by the State in 1975.

A demonstration project funded to the Division of Youth and Family Services for \$38,148 of Part E 1973 monies will be considered for continuation funding in this program area. Prior to the inception of this project, the Division of Youth and Family Services had no special caseload for juvenile parolees. All parole cases were placed on general supervision along with a wide variety of child welfare cases. The Division case workers were not able to become involved in the cases of juveniles committed to the Training School Complex until late in their stay at

these facilities, nor did they have the resources to develop programs or activities for the juvenile parolees. The project was limited to servicing all clients from Hudson County released from a correctional facility before their sixteenth birthday. The demonstration project will provide evaluative information to determine whether or not a social service-oriented parole program is able to handle the more difficult 14-16 year old parolees who are currently supervised by the Bureau of Parole. The objective of the project is to provide family counseling and related social services to a caseload of 100 parolees during institutionalization and to continue services upon their release to the community.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of Correction and Parole and Division of Youth and Family Services of the Department of Institutions and Agencies are the only eligible applicants.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E			
Block Support	\$175,000	\$19,445	10%
Total Part C			
Block Support	180,000	20,000	10%
Program Total	\$355,000	\$39,445	

COMPLIANCE WITH FUNDING LIMITATIONS

Funds Available to Local Units

Section 303 (2) of the Crime Control Act of 1973, Title I, requires that at least 74.8% (under the variable pass-through requirement) of all federal funds be made available to units of general local government or combinations of such units. Of the total federal request of \$16,703,000 (Part C funds), the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will make 74.88% available to local units of government. See chart in Section C-3 for a complete listing of programs and funds available to units of general local government.

Construction Costs

There are no construction programs projected for 1975 as defined under Section 301 (c). All facilities to be used for 1975 projects will be rented or utilize existing facilities provided by State agencies or local jurisdictions.

All applications for funding will include negative environmental impact statements and any renovation costs which exceed LEAA maximum expenditures will be filed for prior approval.

Personnel Compensation

Section 301 (d) limits the use of Part C federal

funds for personnel compensation. The following items refer to all Part C programs or Part C portions of combined Part C and Part E programs:

1. Estimated total personnel compensation in all Part C programs (exclusive of compensation for time spent in conducting or undergoing training programs; time engaged in research, development or other short term programs) is \$5,848,850.
2. Estimated total personnel compensation in all Part C programs for police or other regular law enforcement personnel (exclusive of compensation for time spent in conducting or undergoing training programs; time engaged in research, development or other short term programs) is \$3,509,310.
3. Estimated total increase in personnel compensation of implementing agencies exclusive of same compensation items as in (2) above is \$384,220.
4. Estimated expenditure from federal share for the increased personnel compensation provided in (3) above exclusive of same compensation item as in (2) and not to exceed 50% of (3) is \$192,110.

Addendum on Award of Advance Action Grant Funds

No advances have been made for 1975 Action grants.

ASSISTANCE TO HIGH CRIME/ LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY AREAS

The following chart is an estimate, from each program description in Section C, of the funds being allocated to (1) units of State government, (2) combinations of units of general local government and (3) local units of government. In reviewing past funding experience, it is revealed that the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has awarded the following percentages of its Part C allocations to municipalities over 25,000 in popula-

tion and all counties: 1969; 71.3%, 1970; 64.8%, 1971; 52.9%, 1972; 62.8%, 1973; 64.5% and 1974 (estimate) 65.2%.

It is anticipated that in 1975 approximately 65% of the funds will be made available to cities over 25,000 population and counties. A number of programs in this Plan encourage small jurisdictions to coordinate or combine particular services, i.e. communications, narcotics investigations, organized crime task forces and training.

Program No.	Program Title	State	Local	Part E*
3-1	Statewide Communications and Information System	\$500,000	\$	\$
3-2	Refinement of the Correctional Information System			
4-1	Residential Facilities for Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents	75,000	895,000	
4-2	Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs	50,000	600,000	
5-1	Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources		450,000	
5-2	Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time	65,000	710,000	
5-3	Establishment of Public Housing Security Units		670,000	
5-4	Prevention of Crime Through the Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts		200,000	
5-5	Crime Specific—Rape		150,000	
5-6	Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Prosecution Units		795,000	
5-7	Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	400,000	57,000	
5-8	Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units	25,000	50,000	
5-9	Increased Crime Laboratory Services	650,000		
5-10	Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime	635,000		
6-1	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles		650,000	
6-2	Youth Service Bureaus		1,264,000	
6-3	Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders		1,765,000	
7-1	Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program		700,000	
7-2	Expand and Improve Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening		500,000	
7-3	Pre-Trial Service Programs		300,000	
7-4	Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court		350,000	
7-5	Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement		180,000	
7-6	Justice for Victims, Witnesses and Jurors		200,000	

Program No.	Program Title	State	Local	Part E*
7-7	Development of Judicial Management Information System (JMIS)	275,000		
7-8	Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel	230,000		
7-9	Statewide Court Activities and Probation Improvements	585,000		
7-10	Support of Public Defender Services	500,000		
8-1	Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery		665,000	
8-2	Improvement of Detention and Shelter Care Practices		300,000	
8-3	State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections			172,000
8-4	State Corrections Support Program			86,000
8-5	State Correctional Education Program			638,000
8-6	State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types			355,000
9-1	Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender	25,000	1,057,000	
9-2	State Community Services Facilities and Programs			540,000
9-3	Improvement of Parole Case Management	180,000		175,000
	TOTALS	\$4,195,000	\$12,508,000	\$1,966,000

* All Part E Funds to State Agencies

Major Cities in New Jersey

In keeping with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency policy of maintaining a balanced distribution of funds to local units of government based on an equal weighing of population and index crime rate, these six cities received 50.4% of the

funds allocated to local units of government in 1969; 20.9% in 1970; 22.3% in 1971; 22.4% in 1972; a projected 23.0% in 1973; and, as of November 1, 1974, 29.6% of 1974 funds awarded to local units of government.

The specific fund allocations to November 1, 1974, are as follows:

	1971	1972	1973	1974	Total
Camden	\$ 321,756	\$ 186,394	\$ 324,544	\$ 231,058	\$1,063,752
Elizabeth	85,209	41,381	253,134	77,425	457,149
Jersey City	543,683	321,877	338,846	244,463	1,448,869
Newark	577,921	1,200,716	863,831	157,362	2,799,830
Paterson	250,407	507,332	103,816	179,635	1,041,190
Trenton	302,574	171,604	531,109	251,494	1,256,781
Totals	\$2,081,550	\$2,429,304	\$2,415,280	\$1,141,437	\$8,067,508

Special Problem Areas in New Jersey

There are other areas in New Jersey, which by virtue of their unique geographic or economic situation, experience particular law enforcement problems not found elsewhere in the State. The most striking and most recurring example is along the Atlantic coast during the summer months when the populations of many communities swell to three to five times the permanent population and crime increases proportionately. Since index crime rates are based on permanent population and do not include summer transients, the larger resort municipalities such as Wildwood and Seaside Heights exhibit an index crime rate that is much higher than many urban areas. In recognition of the resort area crime problem, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will continue to give special consideration to programs initiated by shore communities that are designed to prevent crime and increase police effectiveness during the summer months. Programs that are planned and operated by two or more contiguous communities will be encouraged.

Another potential problem in regard to law enforcement activities is the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. This project creates a recreational area touching seven counties in the tri-state area of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. The federally controlled project will affect a total area estimated at 1,000 square miles and will include peripheral residential and commercial developments. Population of a permanent nature will increase at a rapid rate. As a direct result of the proposed project, there will most likely be an increased demand for criminal justice services in surrounding municipalities, thus requiring an expansion of services offered. The necessity of coordinating federal, State and local law enforcement systems is imperative upon the development of the area.

With the bicentennial celebration upcoming in 1976, there are several areas of the State which may encounter special law enforcement problems. The New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Commission created in March, 1973 by legislation,

has designated several cities and localities as bicentennial communities. Counties officially recognized include Burlington, Cumberland, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Union and Warren. The likelihood of these counties as well as communities and historic areas such as Trenton, Kearny, Perth Amboy, Princeton and Morristown may experience law enforcement problems during the bicentennial celebration. Camden is likely to experience some problems because of a large overflow from Philadelphia which is the proposed center of the national bicentennial activities. Cooperative efforts will be necessary among law enforcement agencies on a statewide basis.

Another problem area in which a high degree of consideration should be displayed is the Hackensack Meadowlands District. State legislation has made use of the planned area a reality. Upon development, the Hackensack Meadowlands will provide over 4,000 additional acres for commercial, industrial and business uses and increase the population of the area by an estimated 185,000. The meadowlands region spans 14 existing municipalities in two counties and, as such, represents a special problem area in terms of law enforcement and crime prevention. Criminal justice services in and around the region must be coordinated and services increased to deal effectively with future expansion and development.

The Port of New York which embraces several municipalities and counties on New Jersey and New York waterfronts is still another area of special interest. The waterfront has long been a focal point for such criminal activities as loan sharking, hijacking, pilferage and illegal gambling, and continues to be a source of substantial income for organized crime. In recognition of the crime problems of the pier area, the Waterfront Commission of the Port of New York was created in 1953 under a bi-state compact between New York and New Jersey. The Commission is devoted to the elimination of organized crime activities and the identification of underworld figures engaged in illegal activity in the New Jersey-New York Waterfront area.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND FUND BALANCE

The methods used to develop the 1975 Plan have not differed significantly from the procedures followed for the 1973 or 1974 Plans. A satisfactory relationship has been developed to coordinate the needs of State agencies with the Bureau of the Budget. The local comprehensive planning program is in the implementation stage of the three-year planning process. Therefore, the following description is substantially the same as the corresponding section of the 1974 Plan.

Decisions by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Governing Board on the allocation of funds to local units of government are based on various considerations, among them a desire to maintain a balanced distribution of funds to eligible cities and counties. This balanced distribution is accomplished in part through an evaluation of population density and index crime rate for the applicant unit or combination units of government. The applicant also must meet the qualitative criteria for funds including relative excellence of a project proposal, its innovative features, its practical applications, its area of priority in the current Plan and the qualifications of operating personnel. Questions regarding the precise allocation of funds within the order of priorities are decided by factors relating to the project and its sponsor (e.g., feasible levels of funding for the type of project, relative needs and abilities of the applicant). Urban crime problems and interjurisdictional crime problems will be given the emphasis and priority called for by the Act. Special priority consideration will be accorded applications from the State's largest cities and most populous counties. Governmental units that might not qualify for funding can become eligible by joining with other governmental units in project funding requests.

Descriptive data based on analyses of law enforcement system needs and problems in the major municipalities and metropolitan areas are

provided under "Section B, Needs and Problems." (These needs and problems are based on compilations by local and State criminal justice agencies and correspond directly to the LEAA functional categories.) In order to establish a firm basis for 1975 priorities, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency requested from State agencies and from each local planning unit provided with planning funds an assessment of its own priorities for the year. These priorities formed the nucleus around which the program areas for 1975 were established in the State Plan. The Agency staff also refined and incorporated in the 1975 Plan efforts from the previous planning years. The programs listed in the Plan and appropriation of funds thus were devised with considerable input from State agencies, local planning units and units of general local government.

Section 303 (a) 4 of the Crime Control Act of 1973 requires procedures to insure that units of local government or combinations which total at least 250,000 in population are afforded an opportunity to provide input into the State comprehensive plan. The above outlined procedures coincide exactly with this requirement for jurisdictions which are funded with planning grants.

Other units of government or combinations meeting the above population minimum may develop plans for the improvement of the criminal justice system and submit these plans as formal input for consideration to be included in annual priorities. Such jurisdictions must submit a request to the Agency no later than April 1 of each year. A timetable giving the deadline dates for the submission of the documents and the format will be supplied.

After consideration of the staff and approval of the Governing Board, the annual action programs are developed. Individual applications will then be required for consideration.

ALLOCATIONS TO SUBSTANTIVE AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Summary of Part C Allocations

Prog. #	Police	Courts	Corrections	Drug Abuse	Juv. Del.	General Crime Prev.
3-1	\$ 280,000	\$ 220,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
4-1						970,000
4-2						650,000
5-1						450,000
5-2	775,000					
5-3						670,000
5-4						200,000
5-5	150,000					
5-6	397,500			397,500		
5-7	291,500	81,500	84,000			
5-8	75,000					
5-9	650,000					
5-10	635,000					
6-1						650,000
6-2						1,264,000
6-3				1,765,000		
7-1	700,000					
7-2	500,000					
7-3*			300,000			
7-4*			350,000			
7-5*	180,000					
7-6	200,000					
7-7	275,000					
7-8	230,000					
7-9	585,000					
7-10	500,000					
8-1			665,000			
8-2					300,000	
8-3						
8-4						
8-5						
8-6						
9-1			1,082,000			
9-2						
9-3			180,000			
Totals	\$3,254,000	\$3,471,500	\$2,661,000	\$2,162,500	\$3,834,000	\$1,320,000
Percent of Part C Funds	19.48%	20.78%	15.93%	12.95%	22.95%	7.91%
(\$16,711,000)						

*Programs 7-3 Pre-Trial Service Programs and 7-4 Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court have been included under corrections for purposes of this chart, however, they have been included under Category 7 – Adjudication in Section C, Program Descriptions.

Summary Combining Part C and Part E Funds

	Amount	Percentage
Police	\$ 3,254,000	17.4
Courts	3,471,500	18.6
Corrections	4,627,000	24.8
Drug Abuse	2,162,500	11.6
Juvenile Delinquency	3,834,000	20.5
General Crime Prevention	1,320,000	7.1
Parts C & E	<hr/> \$18,669,000	<hr/> 100.0

The above charts were prepared under the following assumption: that the classification, "General Crime Prevention," is taken literally and that programs or portions of programs that are included in

Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Abuse or other areas are classified as "specific" crime prevention programs properly in the major category and not in the "general" heading.

IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency continues to view the reduction of juvenile delinquency and the improvement of juvenile justice services as one of its major goals. In accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control Act as amended by the Crime Control Act of 1973, this Agency has not only continued to support programs which impact on the area of juvenile delinquency at the 1972 funding level as required by the Act, but has increased its efforts. In 1973, \$3,261,000 or 19.5% of Part C funds were allocated specifically for juvenile programs. This was increased to \$3,625,000, or 21.7% of the Part C Block Grant, in 1974. In calendar year 1974, over \$15 million of 1972, 1973 and 1974 funds were awarded to projects dealing with juveniles. In this year's Plan, 22.94% of the Part C Block Grant is specifically allocated to programs aimed at the area of juvenile delinquency. Total funds allocated in 1975 for programs dealing with juvenile services or representing potential benefits for the juvenile justice system total approximately \$10 million. Information concerning juvenile

services may be found in the following sections of the Plan:

- (1) Section A Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources
p. 10, pp. 11-12, pp. 13-14, p. 16, p. 17, pp. 18-19, p. 20, pp. 21-22, pp. 22-23, pp. 23-24, p. 25, pp. 27-29, pp. 29-30, pp. 30-31, p. 33, pp. 34-38.
- (2) Section B The Multi-Year Plan
 - (a) General Statement of Priorities and Improvement Programs.
 - (b) Multi-Year Forecasts of Results and Accomplishments and the Multi-Year Budget and Financial Plan.
- (3) Section C The Annual Action Program.
Descriptions related to juvenile justice can be found by referring to Programs 4-1, 402, 6-1, 6-2 and 8-2.
- (4) Section D Related Plans, Programs and Systems
p. 164, p. 165, pp. 165-166, pp. 168-169.

PART E SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Information concerning Part E Comprehensive State-wide Programs may be found in the following sections of the Plan:

- (1) Multi-Year Budget and Financial Plan
- (2) Program descriptions of programs related to corrections as found in Section C, the Annual Action Program: 3-2, 8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6.

Community-Based Emphasis

"Show how the Part E programming provides satisfactory emphasis on the development and operation of community-based correctional facilities and programs including diagnostic services, halfway houses, probation and other supervisory release programs for preadjudication and post adjudication referral of delinquents, youthful offenders and community-oriented programs for the supervision of parolees."

Part E funds have been allocated to continue community-based correctional center programs (Program 9-2). Program 9-3 Improvement of Parole Case Management will provide specialized assistance and services to parolees. Funds allocated to these program areas represent 36% of 1975 Part E funds.

Part C funds will also be utilized for community-based correctional activities funded under program 7-4 Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court, 7-9 Statewide Court Activities and Probation Improvements, 9-1 Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender, 7-3 Pre-Trial Services, 4-1 Residential Facilities for JINS and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents and 9-3 Improvement of Parole Case Management. Approximately \$3,900,000 of Part C and Part E funds have been allocated to community-based correctional activities.

Personnel Standards

"Provide the State personnel standards and programs for correctional personnel which reflect advanced practices."

Program 8-3 entitled "State Advisory and Training Services for Local Correction" will continue the correctional staff development program initiated with 1971 Part E funds. The program will provide a minimum of 80 hours preservice training for all new

State and county correctional officers, 40 hours of advanced training for experienced staff and 40 hours of training for line supervisory personnel, which is reflective of the training standards proposed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Narcotic and Alcoholism Treatment

"Show how the Part E programming provides satisfactory emphasis on the development and operation of narcotic and alcoholism treatment programs in correctional institutions and facilities and for persons incarcerated or on parole who are drug addicts, drug abusers, alcoholics or alcoholic abusers."

Program 8-6 State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types is designed to provide a specific treatment approach for offenders such as the drug addict and alcoholic housed in correctional institutions. In addition, intensive supervision and concentrated assistance will be provided for parolees with narcotic or alcoholic problems through Program 9-3 Improvement of Parole Case Management. Part E funds allocated to these areas are in excess of \$500,000 which represent over 25% of all 1975 Part E funds.

Monitoring the Correctional System

"Show how the State plans to provide for accurate and complete monitoring of the progress and improvement of the correctional system. The monitoring must include the rate of prisoner rehabilitation and rates of recidivism in comparison with previous performance of the State or local correctional systems and current performance of other State and local prison systems not included in this program."

Program 3-2 entitled "Refinement of the Correctional Information System" will provide for a continued research effort to be used as the data base for the anticipated master plan for correctional administration. The offender correctional profiles when completed will include statistical descriptions of offender subgroups and rates of recidivism and rehabilitation. This capability along with the statewide Offender Based Transaction System will respond to the LEAA correctional monitoring requirement.

PROVISION FOR EVALUATION

In conjunction with a nation-wide effort by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to evaluate federally funded projects to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system, this Agency has developed a comprehensive program for the evaluation of grants to be supplemented through the establishment of an evaluation team. As in previous years, this Agency will evaluate a percentage of the total dollar value of subgrants awarded from the 1975 Plan. However, the percentage of grants evaluated is to be raised from the 15% planned in FY 1974 to 25% in FY 1975. This increased involvement in evaluation will be aided through the establishment of an evaluation effort with the aid of federal discretionary funds.

The evaluation team has the primary responsibility of developing evaluation instruments and providing technical assistance to the Agency and its subgrantees. Furthermore, as a result of this assistance it is expected that evaluation models will be designed to assess the impact of entire program areas.

Subgrantees are required to include in their grant applications goals that are clear, realistic and pertinent and objectives that are specific and measurable. Agency program analysts will monitor the implementation of the evaluation component as outlined in the application.

Emphasis on measurable grant objectives is of prime concern to this Agency and L.E.A.A. It is felt that imposing such requirements on subgrantee applications aids project personnel and Agency staff in the operation of the project as well as providing valuable data needed to assess the impact of the grant on the State's criminal justice system. This procedure surpasses the federal guidelines on evaluation and is detailed in the *1975 Applicants Guide*.

The evaluation team is organizationally located in the planning unit and coordinates activities with the Agency's evaluation specialist. An evaluation master plan will outline the grants and program areas to be intensively evaluated.

The Agency will comply with evaluation require-

ments under the following three approaches:

1. Continuation of the present procedure to evaluate ongoing projects by the Agency evaluation specialist;
2. Utilization of the evaluation team funded with discretionary funds to conduct intensive evaluations of subgrants and program areas;
3. Continuation of efforts by the Agency and subgrantees to develop grant applications that have goals and objectives that are clear, realistic and measureable.

An important aspect of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's response to the need for evaluation of crime reduction programs has been the continuation of the Drug Abuse Treatment Information Project (D.A.T.I.P.). The initial study, funded in 1972 to complete 1972 requirements that an entire program area be evaluated, attempted to determine whether drug abuse treatment had an impact on criminality for 19 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency treatment projects. Research results demonstrated the heavy pre-treatment involvement of drug abusers in crime and determined that most treatment programs reduce criminality.

The second phase of the D.A.T.I.P. extended the findings from the original 19 projects studied to 42 programs, thereby providing a comprehensive analysis of all community-based drug treatment programs in the State. This phase of the project validated the results of the first effort.

A series of papers were prepared during the second phase including "Getting Off Methadone," "Drug Abuse Programs: An Analysis of the Staff" and "An Examination of the Backgrounds of New Jersey's Male Heroin Abusers in Treatment."

Section E of the *1975 Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey* is a past progress report on 1972 grants and an interim report on 1973 grants to August 31, 1974. This report, *The Crime Control Program in New Jersey 1972-74*, Dissemination Document No. 18, is completed and is currently available for distribution to the public.

D

RELATED PLANS, PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS

Because law enforcement and criminal justice activities are so broad in terms of their relationship to other agencies and programs, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency is involved in varying degrees with a large number of supplementary or related plans and systems. The following plans and programs, not discussed in other parts of the Plan, are considered by the Agency to have a significant relationship to the comprehensive criminal justice planning activities for New Jersey.

Department of Community Affairs

The Department of Community Affairs, through the divisions and bureaus described below, administers a number of programs and provides a wide range of services both directly and indirectly related to criminal justice planning for units of local government throughout the State.

Division of Local Government Services

The Division of Local Government Services plays a significant role in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of municipal and county governments. For example, in an attempt to assist local governments in following the federal requirements for the General Revenue Sharing Program, a Revenue Sharing Unit has been established in the Division. The Unit provides information and interpretations to local governments on various administrative reporting requirements of the Federal Office of Revenue Sharing. New Jersey local governments are utilizing substantial portions of their revenue sharing funds for operating and maintenance expenditures in the public safety category. Some \$66 million of the \$167 million budgeted has been utilized in the field of public safety.

The Division operates through three basic units: the Bureau of Financial Regulation and Assistance, which is designed to maintain the fiscal integrity of local government; the Bureau of Local Management Services, which is structured to improve the managerial, planning and financial competence of local government; and the Research and Analysis Section, which develops and maintains factual information on local government affairs. The variety of programs

administered includes financial regulation and assistance, debt management, computer applications, purchasing assistance, planning services, recreation program planning, budgeting systems and recruitment and intern programs. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency provides a number of similar services to local units of government applying for action and planning grants. For instance, assistance is provided to applicants in the development of proposals consistent with a municipality's current and projected budget allowances.

One of the major efforts administered by the Division is the Safe and Clean Neighborhoods Program authorized by P.L. 1973, c. 46. This program enables municipalities to upgrade and augment municipal services and programs relating to safe and clean neighborhoods. Qualifying municipalities are those which received State aid pursuant to P.L. 1971, c. 64 and P.L. 1972, c. 5. The State Legislature has appropriated \$13,493,187 for Fiscal 1975 funding activities. From this appropriation, each of the 24 qualifying municipalities is apportioned an additional like amount as it received pursuant to P.L. 1972, c. 5 except that no municipality is apportioned more than \$1 million. In order to receive its apportionment, each qualifying municipality must make application to and enter into a grant agreement with the Division and must provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis in a manner consistent with Title 40A of the New Jersey Statutes.

Safe Neighborhoods program funds must be committed to the placement of additional, new walking patrol officers in selected neighborhoods. A total of 659 new officers had been hired under the program as of June 30, 1974. One hundred seven officers are

authorized for Fiscal Year 1975. The duties of the walking officers include, but are not limited to, the enforcement of all laws, the preservation of peace, the protection of life and prevention of crime as well as the apprehension of criminals. The walking officer is in addition expected to report on damage to public property and any other unsightly conditions in the neighborhood. Expenditures of \$16,966,569 were made for program activities in Fiscal 1974.

Clean Neighborhoods funds must be used for the following types of activities in selected neighborhoods: demolition of abandoned, hazardous structures; improvement of street cleaning, trash and garbage collection; acquisition and installation of public street furniture; improvements in street lighting and existing parks; creation of "vest-pocket parks" by utilizing privately-owned vacant land; and removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles.

Division of State and Regional Planning

The Division of State and Regional Planning maintains a long-range State development plan which provides guidelines in social and economic policy planning, offers technical assistance to regional and State agencies and reviews all federally-aided State and local planning projects. As the State Clearinghouse, the Division is notified of all anticipated actions of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency including submission of the Planning Grant Application and State Plan. In addition, the Division assembles data about existing development conditions and trends, coordinates the development activities of State and local agencies and conducts studies on the need for programs to promote planning, development and redevelopment.

The Bureau of Review Coordination within the Division maintains close contact with six interstate agencies: The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, the Tri-State Regional Planning Commission, the Wilmington Metropolitan Area Council, the Delaware River and Bay Authority, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Bureau staff members attend meetings with these agencies to resolve any conflicts among state, regional and county plans.

Division of Human Resources

The Division of Human Resources is responsible for planning, coordinating, financing and operating a variety of programs that attempt to respond to the social and economic needs of youth, the poor and the aging.

The Bureau of Community Development is respon-

sible for administering the State Community Development Program. It provides local governments with technical and financial assistance to improve local capabilities in the administration of both State and federal funds. The program attempts to improve the capacity of local governments to deliver services to its residents while providing a mechanism for community residents to advise the local government in the area of planning to meet community priorities. State funds are disbursed in block grants to allow local officials to use the funds as matching grants to attract other State, federal and private dollars.

Under the Community Development Program, the Bureau provides technical assistance to any municipality or combination of communities not participating in the federal Model Cities Program but which exhibit some of the same urban problems; persistently high unemployment levels, poor housing, inadequate city services and other indicators of poverty. During Fiscal 1974, State-aid grants totalling \$1,235,000 were awarded under this program to: Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Camden, Long Branch, Orange, North Hudson Regional Council of Mayors, Salem County, Phillipsburg and Wildwood. The State-aid grants helped attract over \$9,000,000 in other State, federal and private funds.

The Bureau of Community Programs awards State-aid economic opportunity grants to community action agencies. These funds attract federal monies which support community improvement projects covering a wide range of activities including education, job training, employment, recreation, health, day care and community development. Among the programs administered by this Bureau are: the legal services projects described previously; municipal youth guidance councils, which provide localities with a vehicle to divert youth from the court and correctional system and serve as local agencies to devise and coordinate programs for all youth in the community; and Trooper Youth Week, a week-long period of simulated police training and recreational activities sponsored in part by the Division of State Police.

The Office of Program Development analyzes the major factors contributing to poverty in New Jersey and develops demonstration projects that test new approaches or explore ways of making old approaches more effective. The office awards State-aid grants to eligible applicants, usually community organizations serving the disadvantaged, to demonstrate ways of combatting poverty.

Division of Housing and Urban Renewal

Responsibility for program administration of urban renewal assistance rests with the Bureau of Housing

and Renewal Services in this Division. The State Urban Renewal Assistance Fund is used to help municipalities pay for their local share of federally-funded urban renewal projects or to make interest-free advances for planning such projects. The loans may be converted to grants if the project receives federal approval.

Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control

The Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control was established in the Department of Health pursuant to Chapter 153, P.L. 1969, "The Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control Act of 1969." This statute mandates that the Division provide for medical students, physicians, nurses, teachers, social workers and others, education and training in prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and control of drug addiction. The Division lends invaluable assistance to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in reviewing drug programs submitted for action funding. The Division also provides staff support in field work among subgrantees and in program development for the annual plan. In addition, the Division contracted with Montclair State College for an evaluation of the effect of drug abuse treatment programs on criminal activity of clients in 19 SLEPA-funded projects. This effort was supported in part by SLEPA grants. Under New Jersey Statute, the Departments of Health and Education have been required to develop and implement narcotic and drug abuse preventive education programs for teachers and community members throughout the State. To avoid duplication, a cooperative arrangement has been established whereby qualified people from one department are assigned to coordinate a unified school-community education approach with members of the other department.

Department of Health, Alcoholism Control Program

The Department of Health is the State agency with primary responsibility in the area of care and treatment of alcoholics in the State, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 26:2B-1 *et. seq.*; the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, P.L. 91-616; and as required by the federal government for support under the Community Mental Health Services Act for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism. The Alcoholism Control Program staff in the Department of Health develops and administers the New Jersey State Plan for the Comprehensive Control of Alcohol

Abuse and Alcoholism. Another function of the staff is the review of applications for formula grant funds made available to the State under P.L. 91-616. Contracts have been signed for the support of local agencies and organizations offering a broad range of services to individuals with alcohol-related problems. Project funds have been utilized for the following kinds of activities: the provision of psychiatric, psychological and other counseling services to hospital in-patients and clinic out-patients; a survey of the need in Burlington County for treatment, rehabilitation and educational services; the establishment of a personnel guidance office for State employees; the provision of educational services and training to professionals, paraprofessionals and the public in an expanded geographic area; the development of an alcohol information center; and the establishment of a referral service for alcoholics.

During the latter part of 1973, a staff member began work on the development of a model program for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholic offenders confined at the State Prison in Trenton. This effort has involved the cooperation and support of the Division of Correction and Parole in the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the prison superintendent, staff and the educational branch of the facility.

The Alcoholism Control Program staff cooperates with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency through their review and endorsement of Agency-funded projects for the treatment of alcoholic offenders. In addition, Agency funds are made available to the Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control in conjunction with the Alcoholism Control Program to provide for the expansion of central intake units to include the alcoholic offenders referred from the criminal justice system.

Education

As mentioned previously, the Garden State School District receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I), the Adult Basic Education Act (Title III) and the Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415) for various vocational and academic education programs.

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act

In 1969, Governor Richard J. Hughes designated the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs as the agency to undertake planning and implementation in response to the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. The Department of Community Affairs created an Office of Juvenile Justice,

whose initial activity was a statewide study of the juvenile justice system.

The Act, which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 1971, was subsequently extended to June 30, 1972. In 1972, the Act was revised, redesignated the "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act," and funding was extended through June 30, 1974. During the same year, the Bureau of Research, Planning and Program Development, an arm of the Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Institutions and Agencies, assumed the functions of the Office of Juvenile Justice. The Bureau cooperates with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in providing technical assistance to units of local government applying for funding.

In the fall of 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (P.L. 93-415) was passed extending juvenile delinquency programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act for one additional year through Fiscal 1975. All of the functions of the administrator of the new Act will be coordinated as appropriate with the functions of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to ensure a smooth transition in program administration. Responsibility for the new program rests with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), in its newly-created Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office. In addition to administering programs developed under the Act, LEAA, through membership of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office on a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will play a role in coordinating and developing goals and objectives for all federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.

Sole responsibility for supervising and administering the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plans which must be submitted by each state in order to be eligible for formula grants has been assigned to the state planning agencies created under the Crime Control Act.

The Model Cities Program Under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

One of the major efforts of the Bureau of Community Development, Department of Community Affairs, is the provision of assistance to New Jersey's eight federally designated Model Cities—East Orange, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield and Trenton. During Fiscal 1974, State-aid grants totalling \$1,365,000 were awarded to these cities, attracting more than \$35 million in federal, other State and private funds. The monies were used to fund programs in education, health, housing, law and public safety, manpower and economic development, neighborhood improvement, recreation and social services.

Four of the Model Cities neighborhoods—Hoboken, Paterson, Plainfield and Jersey City—have complaint centers which are provided by the Bureau of Community Development. The "Action Now" centers are designed to assist municipalities in providing better and more responsive services to their citizens particularly those residents of economically depressed areas. The centers, established within a target area as defined by the municipality, receive complaints from the area residents as well as inquiries as to where and how to get help for a specific problem.

National Highway Safety Act of 1966

Program planning and coordination under the National Highway Safety Act, as amended, is conducted by the Office of Highway Safety, Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Law and Public Safety, pursuant to the State Highway Safety Act of 1971 (NJSA 27:5f-1 through 27:5f-17). The Office is responsible for the initiation and preparation of programs conducted by the State Police and assists local police departments in applying for National Highway Safety Act funds through the Office of Highway Safety.

Programs funded from January through June, 1974, are listed on the following page.

AGENCY	FUNCTION	AMOUNT
Division of State Police	Tactical Patrol Units	\$105,000
Division of Motor Vehicles	Highway Patrol	57,962
Division of Motor Vehicles	Commercial Vehicle Inspection	153,807
Howell Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	17,114
Dover Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	8,303
Franklin Twp. (Somerset County)		
Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	14,364
Neptune Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	16,254
East Orange Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	24,233
Scotch Plains Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	8,836
Plainfield Police Dept.	Traffic Bureau Expansion	10,725
Clifton Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	10,789
Florence (Burlington County)		
Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,450
Bridgewater Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	12,657
Middletown Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	9,232
Pompton Lakes Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	5,307
Bordentown Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	2,500
Lakewood Police Dept.	Accident Investigation	11,119
Absecon Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,280
Brick Twp. Police Dept.	Accident Prevention	18,811
Galloway Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	4,246
Hamilton Twp. (Mercer County)		
Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,185
Orange Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	7,910
Montclair Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	5,732
Union City Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	17,186
Lakewood Police Dept.	Accident Investigation	1,095
Elizabeth Police Dept.	Accident Prevention	10,219
West Orange Police Dept.	O.R.B.I.S. (automatic speed enforcement device)	2,928
Mount Olive Police Dept.	Drunk Driver Enforcement	3,445
East Orange Police Dept.	Project Expansion	8,307
Egg Harbor Police Dept.	Accident Prevention	4,482
Ewing Police Dept.	F.A.R.E. (reduction of fatal accidents through enforcement)	29,991
Bayonne Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	14,917
Montclair Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	27,760
Piscataway Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	14,527
Camden Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	5,813
Edison Twp. Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	18,458
Vineland Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	14,563
Paterson Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	2,734
West Milford Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	12,406
Newark Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	15,279
Jersey City Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	9,397
East Orange Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	17,925
Ocean City Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	22,304
Neptune Twp. Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	11,336
Lower Twp. Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	12,113
East Brunswick Twp. Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	4,312
West Orange Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	4,958
Middletown Twp. Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	5,267
Paramus Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	5,527
Irvington Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	2,880
Cherry Hill Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	2,214
West Deptford Police Dept.	F.A.R.E.	1,825
	TOTAL	\$815,984

Related LEAA Funding Activities

Law Enforcement Education Program

Under the provisions of Section 406 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), as amended, 27 colleges and universities in New Jersey are participating in the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). The purpose of LEEP is to upgrade the performance of those engaged in the administration of criminal justice by encouraging attendance at colleges offering courses generally related to their vocational development and also to encourage college students to enter criminal justice occupations. Both loans and grants are provided under the program. The student loan program provides up to \$2,200 per academic year to full-time students in college study directly related to law enforcement. The loan is forgiven at the rate of 25% for each year of full-time service in law enforcement after completion of the program of study. The grant program provides a stipend up to \$400 per semester (\$250 per quarter) for tuition, books and fees. Only currently active law enforcement personnel enrolled as part-time or full-time students are eligible. In Fiscal 1974, a total of \$1,403,129 was awarded. In Fiscal 1975, the State's qualifying institutions were awarded \$1,271,500. The following is a list of the participating New Jersey colleges and universities: Atlantic Community College, Bergen Community College, Brookdale Community College, Burlington County College, Camden County College, County College of Morris, Cumberland County College, Essex County College, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Glassboro State College, Gloucester County College, Jersey City State College, Mercer County College, Middlesex County College, Monmouth College, Montclair State College, Newark State College, Ocean County College, Rider College, Rutgers University, St. Peter's College, Seton Hall University, Somerset County College, Stockton State College, Trenton State College, Union College and William Paterson State College.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Planning grants for the Newark Impact Program totalling \$935,515 and a grant of \$245,305 for the Impact Crime Analysis Team represent the National Institute funding effort in New Jersey.

Discretionary Grants Program

As of July 31, 1974, a total of \$20,145,745 (including \$10,321,400 for Newark Impact projects)

had been awarded in New Jersey. Since the inception of the program, 34 grants have been made to State agencies, 17 to counties and 35 to municipalities. In addition, the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Seton Hall University and Rutgers University have received grants. For a listing of projects funded under the program as of July 31, 1974 consult the Agency's progress reports, Dissemination Documents No. 15 and No. 18.

Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program

In addition to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds coming into New Jersey via the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) in the form of planning, action and discretionary monies, Newark, New Jersey was chosen as one of eight cities in the country to have up to \$20 million made available to launch a concentrated program aimed at the reduction of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary.

The High Impact program began in early 1972 and its planning efforts are due to expire by June 30, 1975, although the evaluation and administration of the program will continue until September 30, 1976. To date, some 28 anti-crime programs have been funded in Newark under the High Impact program totalling \$10,321,400.

All High Impact grants awarded to the City of Newark are 90% federally funded with the City providing the additional 10% match. Only in instances involving a High Impact grant operating through a State agency would the State be involved with match monies.

Impact projects span the entire criminal justice system from alternatives to juvenile incarceration to vocational training for confined adults and from a police computer system to special processing of Impact offenders in the courts.

As of October 1, 1974, there were 20 applications in the review process. These include 10 continuation grants and applications for 10 initial grants. Impact is continuing successful grants and introducing new concepts into the criminal justice system. The thrust being taken in this group of applications is community involvement in the criminal justice system, especially in the area of crime prevention.

Additionally, the Newark Impact staff has recognized that community participation is essential if crime is to be reported and stopped. Impact hopes to organize and bring together civic and block associations to fight crime. Proposed projects would inform

the citizenry on how to prevent crime, spot crime, report crime and police their communities to remove crime.

Once the review and funding processes are completed, Impact plans to enter the final phase—evaluation. Each application approved contains a carefully constructed evaluation component designed to provide Impact with the information necessary to meet its crime reduction goal of five percent in two years and 20% in five years. Impact is also refining its Victimization Survey which is intended to be the base for the comparison of crime statistics.

Comprehensive Data System Program

New Jersey participates in three components of the Comprehensive Data System. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) component is a monitoring system which follows the offender as he passes through the phases of the State's criminal justice system. As the offender information is processed by the computer, the individual criminal history files are concurrently updated. One task of the OBTS/CCH involves the data reduction of the State's Court Disposition Reporting (CDR) information into the OBTS/CCH format. State Police are responsible for input of OBTS/CCH data into the computer system

and for the re-design of CDR forms and procedures. The OBTS/CCH component is compatible with the State's Correctional Information System, the Judicial Management Information System, the Uniform Crime Reporting System and the Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS). As SCIS expands, through the development of the regional network of terminals and provision of terminals to municipalities, the OBTS/CCH will be incorporated into this system.

The Statistical Analysis Center was created to provide the State with the capability and expertise to analyze and interpret criminal justice data; to coordinate a policy advisory group for the State's criminal justice information system and statistics activities; and to develop and execute quality control procedures for CDS components. The Center is a secondary source of raw data and statistics which can be correlated with the findings of the existing State statistical units such as the Court Statistical Unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Jersey participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting component of the CDS in order to expand the current State program, thus providing more comprehensive and accurate crime information on a timely basis to all criminal justice agencies as well as other groups or individuals concerned with the crime problems in the State.

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