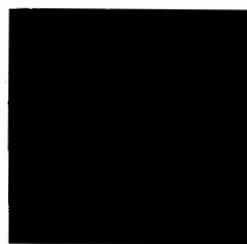


NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

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100 W. State Street  
Trenton, N. J.



1978



ANNUAL REPORT

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY**



**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**1978**



JOHN J. DEGNAN  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
STATE HOUSE ANNEX  
TRENTON, N. J. 08625  
609 292-4919

The Honorable Brendan T. Byrne  
Governor of the State of New Jersey  
and the Legislature of New Jersey

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17B-4, there is respectfully submitted herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Law and Public Safety highlighting the activities of the Attorney General's Office and the Divisions of the Department during the calendar year 1978.

The responsibilities and principal activities of the Department are summarized in Part I. The next section relates the most significant achievements of the year broken down by broad-purpose categories. Part III is a synopsis of significant legal cases handled in 1978, while the final section provides a brief statistical overview of department performance.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John J. Degnan".

JOHN J. DEGNAN  
Attorney General

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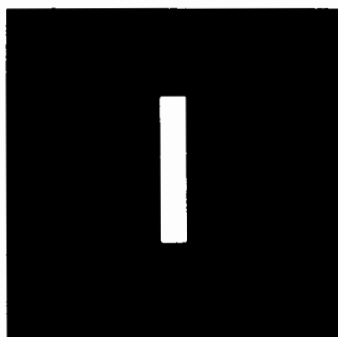
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## ***RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES***

# ***PART I***

## ***OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL***

The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Law and Public Safety, is responsible for the administration of nine divisions, the State Racing Commission and the Violent Crimes Compensation Board. Within the Office of the Attorney General are the administrative personnel who provide analysis and counsel for the overall planning and supervision of departmental operations. Its functions include public information, policy and procedure studies, coordination of fiscal, personnel and management policies.

### ***DIVISION OF LAW***

The Division of Law advises and represents 19 departments of State government and more than 400 subagencies by providing general legal counseling, formal and informal opinions, and representation before administrative agencies and the courts. Additionally, the Division advises the Governor on important matters and prepares legislative memoranda regarding the legal effect, constitutionality and general validity of numerous bills pending before the legislature.

Under current practice, the Director of the Division, appointed by the Attorney General and serving at his pleasure, is its operating head and directly supervises its daily work.

### ***DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE***

The functions, responsibilities and powers of the Attorney General relating to the detection, enforcement and prosecution of the criminal business of the State are exercised through the Division of Criminal Justice pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1970.

The Division consults with and advises the 21 county prosecutors in matters relating to their official duties, maintains general supervision over them and conducts periodic evaluations of their offices. It also prosecutes the criminal business of the state in any county having no county prosecutor; initiates and presents investigations to the State Grand Jury; supersedes the county prosecutor upon request and in any criminal matter as deemed appropriate by the Attorney General; 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; and studies and surveys the organization procedures and methods of operation and administration of all law enforcement agencies within the State.

The Director of the Division is appointed by the Attorney General and serves at his pleasure.

## ***DIVISION OF GAMING ENFORCEMENT***

The Division of Gaming Enforcement was created in 1977 to investigate all applicants for casino and casino-related licenses, to review and audit casino operations, and to investigate and prosecute all violations of the Casino Control Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. In order to accomplish this mandate, the Division established itself as a functioning regulatory agency with a specialized staff, and with offices operating in Trenton, Atlantic City and Absecon. Its Director is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## ***DIVISION OF STATE POLICE***

The Division of State Police is under the leadership of a Superintendent appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Division has full police powers and is authorized to enforce any law or ordinance anywhere within the State.

Members of the Division of State Police are subject to the call of the Governor. Upon the request of the legislature, they serve and execute any summons, subpoena, warrant, commitment, attachment, order of arrest, or other process of any kind.

The Division initiates criminal investigations, provides forensic laboratory services to local law enforcement agencies, provides total police protection to rural areas of the State, provides technical and investigative services to local law enforcement offices, and conducts training courses for municipal police and its own personnel.

With the passage of the Casino Control Act, members of the Division of State Police assigned to the Division of Gaming Enforcement conduct casino license and employee application investigations and the investigation of violations of the Act and other crimes that occur within the casino area.

## ***DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES***

The Division of Motor Vehicles is responsible for the registration and inspection of all New Jersey motor vehicles, as well as the development of materials and standards that ensure safety on State thoroughfares. It handles the licensing of drivers, the collection of revenues from the motor carrier, fuel use and counterpart fee programs, the verification of automobile liability, insurance coverage, the management of the federally funded Office of Highway Safety and other related functions. Recently increased activity has centered on alcohol abuse in the context of highway safety. The Division continues to be the State's largest retail operation, engaging in an estimated 20 million people contacts a year and affects the lives and welfare, directly or indirectly, of all New Jersey citizens.

The Director of the Division is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## ***DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS***

The Division on Civil Rights administers and enforces the Law Against Discrimination which guarantees to all persons equal opportunities in employment, housing and places of public accommodation, without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status or physical handicap. The law further covers employment discrimination because of age or liability for service in the Armed Forces, and the Division administers the statute prohibiting discrimination in employment on public contracts.

A seven member Commission, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, consults with and advises the Attorney General with respect to the work of the Division. The Division Director is appointed by the Attorney General, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Commission.

## ***DIVISION OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS***

The Division of Consumer Affairs, through the Office of the Division Director, is charged with the administration of the Consumer Fraud Act, the 19 professional boards, the Office of Consumer Protection, the Bureau of Securities, the Office of Weights and Measures, the Charitable Registration and Investigation Section, the Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission, the Private Employment Agencies Section and the Office of the State Athletic Commissioner. The consolidation of consumer-related law enforcement agencies into a single division has resulted in an increase in the number of complaints received from the public, with a corresponding increase in the number of enforcement actions initiated. The Director of the Division is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## ***DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL***

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control supervises the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages. The Division is administered by a Director, 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, which supervises the municipal licensing and operation of amusement games, whether of skill, chance, or both, at recognized amusement parks, resorts and agricultural fairs and exhibitions.

## ***DIVISION OF SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS***

The Director is appointed by and responsible to the Attorney General and has authority to direct and coordinate all activity relating to information processing requirements for the Department of Law and Public Safety and Criminal Justice agencies within the State.

***SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS***

# PART II

## Public Interest

Due in part to the breadth of the Department of Law and Public Safety and the concomitant power of the Attorney General as its head, the garb of the public interest lawyer is often donned as a matter of course. By the very nature of their activities and constituencies the Divisions of Consumer Affairs and Civil Rights are per force public advocates. But there have been significant public interest endeavors over and above the normal activities of these divisions which deserve mention as well.

A "Tire Hotline" was established by the Division of Consumer Affairs in July 1978 to receive complaints concerning the Firestone "500" steel-belted radial tire. Using information gathered from the hotline and independent investigation, testimony was delivered on behalf of the Attorney General at a hearing before the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. A recall agreement between that agency and Firestone was reached in November.

Passage by the Legislature of the Uniform Enforcement Act (P.L. 1978, c.73) has laid the foundation for the promulgation of a set of uniform rules of procedure to govern the 19 professional and occupational licensing and disciplinary boards. In part needed to rectify the inconsistent manner of development of these boards, the legislation should be fully implemented in 1979.

Under the leadership of newly appointed director, Warren E. Smith, the Division on Civil Rights has already made strides in reducing the number of cases requiring hearings and consequently the waiting time for hearings. It is anticipated that the Division will further reduce its backlog and shorten case resolution time by instituting new investigative aids such as Rapid Charge Processing and Backlog Processing. In addition, greater compliance with the Multiple Dwelling Reporting Rule is slated for high priority in the forthcoming year.

The Division of Motor Vehicles received honors and recognition from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency as well as New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection for its acknowledged leadership in auto emissions testing and control. In November, EPA officials inspected the Division's facilities and presented plaques for achievement.

In the same vein and for the second consecutive year New Jersey was awarded the coveted "Safest State" plaque for achieving the lowest fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled. A project called "The New Driver System," funded by a \$200,000 research grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and inaugurated in 1978 will seek to further reduce highway fatalities in the Garden State.

In the field of criminal justice, that Division's superb performance in all areas continued at an increasing pace as evidenced by several noteworthy initiatives. In particular, the first annual Training Conference for Medicaid Fraud Control Units, co-sponsored by the Medicaid Fraud Section and the Office of the Special Prosecutor in New York, was held in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. The Conference was well attended and set the standard for future such sessions. As a result of an agreement among unit heads at the Mount Laurel Conference, the National Association of Medicaid Fraud Control Units was formed to foster interstate communication on investigations and provide a unified voice in dealing with the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Division's Toxic Waste Unit distinguished itself by obtaining numerous indictments and convictions in an effort to thwart large scale schemes to dispose of hazardous chemicals. Last July, a federal grant was used to establish the Unit within the Economic Crime Section. Since then and with an exceedingly small staff, this specialized group has succeeded in developing sophisticated investigative techniques necessary for effective prosecution and establishment of central intelligence systems for Federal, State and local agencies.

New Jersey's recently adopted Model Penal Code has about it the indelible stamp of the Division of Criminal Justice. Through all developmental phases the Division has assumed primary responsibility for conceiving, drafting, advocating, coordinating and, ultimately, implementing the Code. Upon signing the legislation, Governor Byrne established a Committee to Implement the Penal Code. As chairman of that body, the Attorney General chose to make full use of the expertise housed in the Division of Criminal Justice. A training program was developed to serve the law enforcement community by providing code instruction to prosecutors, judges, police officers, and corrections personnel at both state and local levels. In addition, a public awareness program, aimed at the New Jersey citizen, is being prepared.

Another project of major proportions saw fruition in 1978 with completion of the Criminal Justice Antitrust Task Force Report to Study the Alcoholic Beverage Industry. The Report and its recommendations formed the basis for the administration's efforts to decontrol alcoholic beverage prices in New Jersey, thus setting the industry on a more nearly competitive footing. The investigation, which culminated with the issuance of the Task Force Report, spanned two years and resulted initially in the filing of administrative charges against approximately 86% of the wholesale liquor trade. Appointment of a new Acting Deputy Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control for Regulatory Affairs, and the publication of new regulations comporting with competitive trade practices, insure that 1979 will witness dramatic change in this field. The primary beneficiary of this initiative will, no doubt, be the New Jersey consumer who is expected to reap savings in the form of lower competitive alcoholic beverage prices.

*In the Matter of Myron Farber and The New York Times Company* represented a case of reluctant yet needed intervention by the Office of the Attorney General. With a virtual stalemate between the trial court judge (sitting on the case of Dr. Mario Jascalevich) and Myron Farber (reporter for *The New York Times*) over Farber's refusal to respond to a subpoena *duces tecum* and the polarized views the parties had taken, it was felt that the trial court would be hard pressed to reconcile the competing interests presented by the case. At issue was the effect of New Jersey's Shield Law in the context of the right to a fair trial. Following the refusal of the Appellate Division to remand the matter to Bergen County Superior Court for a hearing on the competing issues, the Attorney General, in oral argument, asked the State Supreme Court to do the same. In particular, the question of waiver of the newsman's privilege and the breadth of a defense subpoena were to be addressed. The High Court's decision agreed with the Attorney General's position that in cases such as this there should be a preliminary hearing accorded to those who claim the news media privilege prior to an *in camera* examination, but that in this case such a hearing had in fact occurred. In contrast with the majority decision, the Attorney General's position would have applied to the Farber case as well. Still, the efforts of the Attorney General and his legal staff were able to avert a predicted collision between the legitimate interests of the courts, the press and the defendant.

Racing in New Jersey has grown rapidly over the past several years from a seasonal, part-time activity to a year-round sport and an important industry with major

direct and indirect economic benefits to the State. With that in mind a Racing Task Force was formulated in 1977 to conduct a first-ever comprehensive study of racing regulation and legislation in the State. Recommendations were issued touching such matters as licensing and procedures to exclude undesirables, regulatory authority of the Racing Commission, prevention of fixed races and investigatory procedures. Many of the recommendations have now been adopted and implemented via regulation and other administrative means by the Racing Commission. Legislation necessary to further that process has been drafted.

Finally, unique action has been instituted by the Division of Criminal Justice, together with the Division of Law, with respect to the Pinelands. The action seeks to void title to land fraudulently obtained both from the State of New Jersey and private citizens. Comprehensive settlement negotiations began in late 1978 and continue through the present.

## **Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement, quite obviously, is the most significant component of the Department's tasks. Indeed, with but one exception, activity undertaken by the various divisions that comprise the Department of Law and Public Safety can be labeled law enforcement or law enforcement-related. Consequently, there is little in the way of "news" or highlights beyond noting an "as-expected" exceptionally rigorous year in answering complaints, making arrests, conducting investigations, pressing cases, and clearing backlogs.

In each activity area and in each division, reports of increased enforcement activity testify to the vigor of each division. This is not to say that performance was flawless or that resources could not be put to more efficient use. Indeed, as noted above, in response to a felt need to avoid duplicative effort and to shore up support services for enforcement activity, plans were formulated to transfer the enforcement bureaus of the Divisions of Motor Vehicles and Alcoholic Beverage Control to the Division of State Police, where it was felt efficiencies would redound to the benefit of all three enforcement arms. That organizational change has been effected in part and should be complete by mid-1979.

Among the uniformly superior law enforcement performances of the divisions, a number of truly exceptional ones stand out. In July, State Police confiscated 18,000 pounds of marijuana at the Trenton-Robbinsville Airport. Investigation of the flight of a DC-6 aircraft transporting the contraband led to the indictment of 24 persons in connection with the multimillion dollar smuggling conspiracy. The confiscation, arrests and subsequent indictments, all of which were major accomplishments in their own right, were highlighted by the element of citizen participation. It was the owners of the tiny suburban airport who first reported suspicious conduct to the authorities. One of the owners was, coincidentally, a former Deputy Attorney General.

The Division of Gaming Enforcement distinguished itself in completing its investigation of New Jersey's first casino license applicant, Resorts International. In December the Division submitted a report to the Casino Control Commission objecting to the issuance of a permanent casino license to the applicant. In subsequent hearings before the Commission, the Division of Gaming Enforcement was represented by a legal staff composed of its own representatives and those from the Division of Criminal Justice. In all phases of the process — investigation, formulation of exceptions and advocacy — the Division evidenced faithful adherence to the extremely rigorous standards set forth under New Jersey statutes for license qualification. These standards will be pressed upon additional casino license applications filed with the Division of Gaming Enforcement.

Finally, it is worth noting, in the context of law enforcement, the heightened cooperation between the Office of the United States Attorney and the Office of the Attorney General beginning in the latter part of 1977 and continuing through the present. No doubt in part due to the past affiliation of the current U.S. Attorney with the Department of Law and Public Safety, the liaison is gradually building upon a foundation of mutual respect and cooperation that should ultimately transcend the personalities that occupy the respective offices. A truly integrated law enforcement capacity is a goal few states can claim to have achieved. New Jersey is well on its way toward that end.

## **Management and Organization**

Several noteworthy achievements were made in the areas of departmental/divisional management and organization. With fiscal constraints as severe as they have ever been, the need to make the department's operations more efficient took high priority in calendar year 1978, and will continue to be a major concern in 1979.

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) developed and implemented a centralized management capability further improving identification of program and funding priorities. By centralizing the control of departmental budget planning, personnel and fiscal management, and by instituting a Narrow Base Budget decision-making and application process, the Attorney General was able to propose an FY 1980 Executive budget request embracing a mere 3.7 percent increase in State funding for divisions and agencies under his supervision. This compares to an average requested increase in excess of 17 percent over the past five years.

In cooperation with the Division of Systems and Communications (SAC), the Office of the Attorney General began experimenting with a SAC developed Time Reporting System, the premise of which is to chart attorneys' time, the type of work they perform, and for whom.

Throughout the Department, the use and refinement of computer capabilities was intended to promote efficiency. Once again Systems and Communications has provided, among other things, the technical assistance needed to implement OAG's personnel computer system, the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control's Computer Licensing System, and the Division on Civil Rights' Multiple Dwelling Reporting System.

Of major note was a \$2 million grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for a Prosecutors' Management Information System (PROMIS). In cooperation with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Division of Criminal Justice has obtained a discretionary grant from LEAA to establish management information systems in up to 14 prosecutors' offices throughout the State in 1979. The data processing equipment it will make available will greatly enhance the Prosecutors' ability to identify and implement high priority enforcement objectives as well as the State's evaluation capabilities. This is the first step in expected coverage of the 21 county prosecutors' offices. The project may at some point in the future serve operational needs of trial courts by enhancing the State's "speedy trial" goals.

Part and parcel of the Attorney General's management function is the efficiency assessment of interdivisional operations. As a result of such an appraisal several noteworthy organizational changes took place. The Office of Civil Defense, which was previously transferred from the Department of Defense to the Department of Law and Public Safety, was officially assigned to the Division of State Police in 1978. That Division is therefore appropriately responsible for developing and administering the

State's Civil Defense and Disaster Control System. In the same vein, an Executive Order transferred control of State Capitol Security personnel from the Department of Treasury to the Division of State Police.

In the latter part of the year a move designed to consolidate the enforcement functions of three of the Department's divisions was initiated. The proposed transfer of the enforcement bureaus of the Divisions of Alcoholic Beverage Control and Motor Vehicles to the Division of State Police was planned to eliminate certain duplicative efforts while simultaneously enhancing the support services to each bureau. The need to exploit economies of scale was given full recognition in this endeavor.

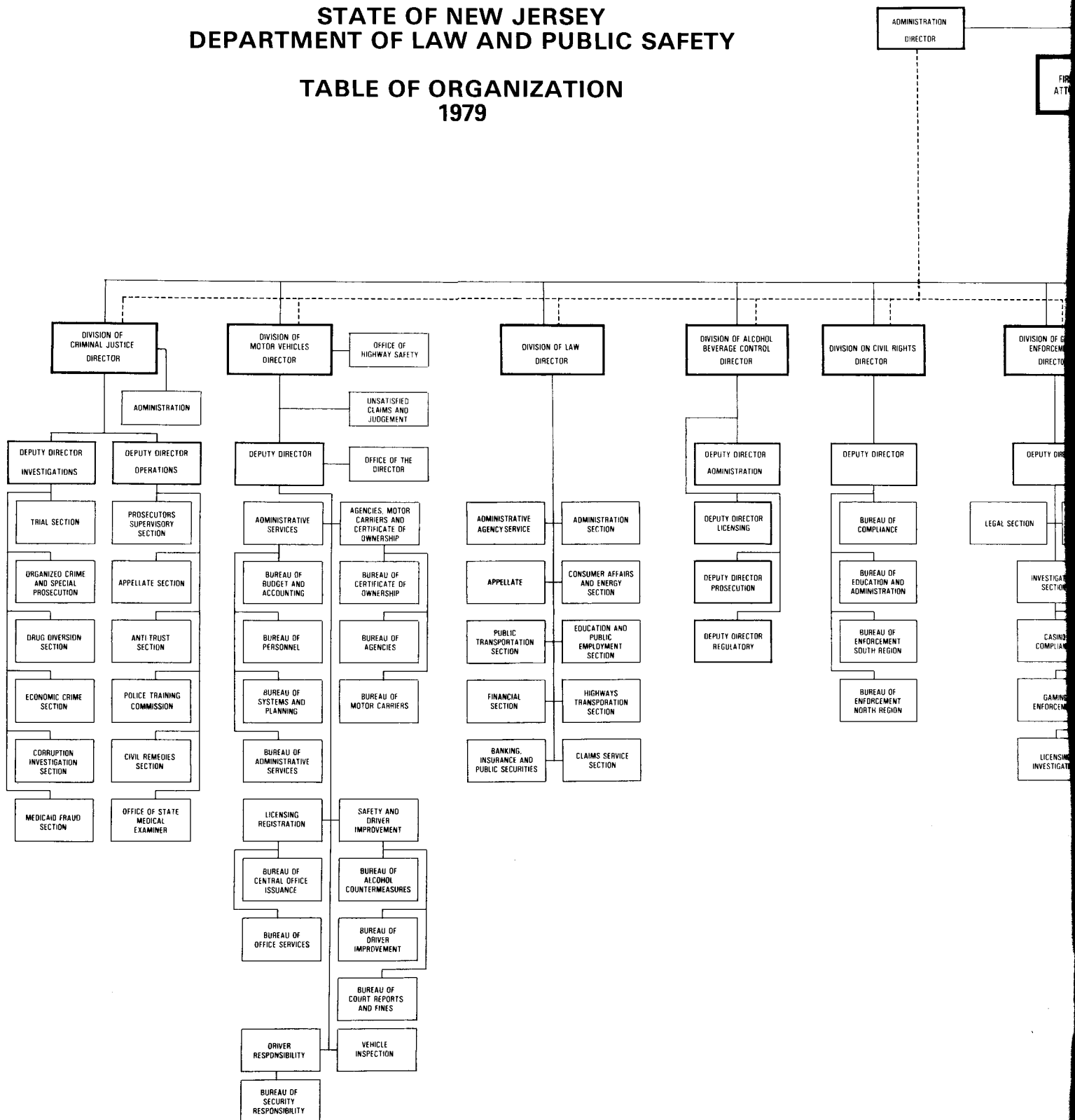
Other efficiency evaluations were conducted on an intra-divisional basis. An assessment of professional board functions and performances with a view toward elimination or consolidation was begun by the Division of Consumer Affairs. A Division of Motor Vehicles Inspection Study Commission completed work in May and presented its findings to the Governor and legislature. It was recommended that the current inspection and reinspection systems be retained with certain modifications.

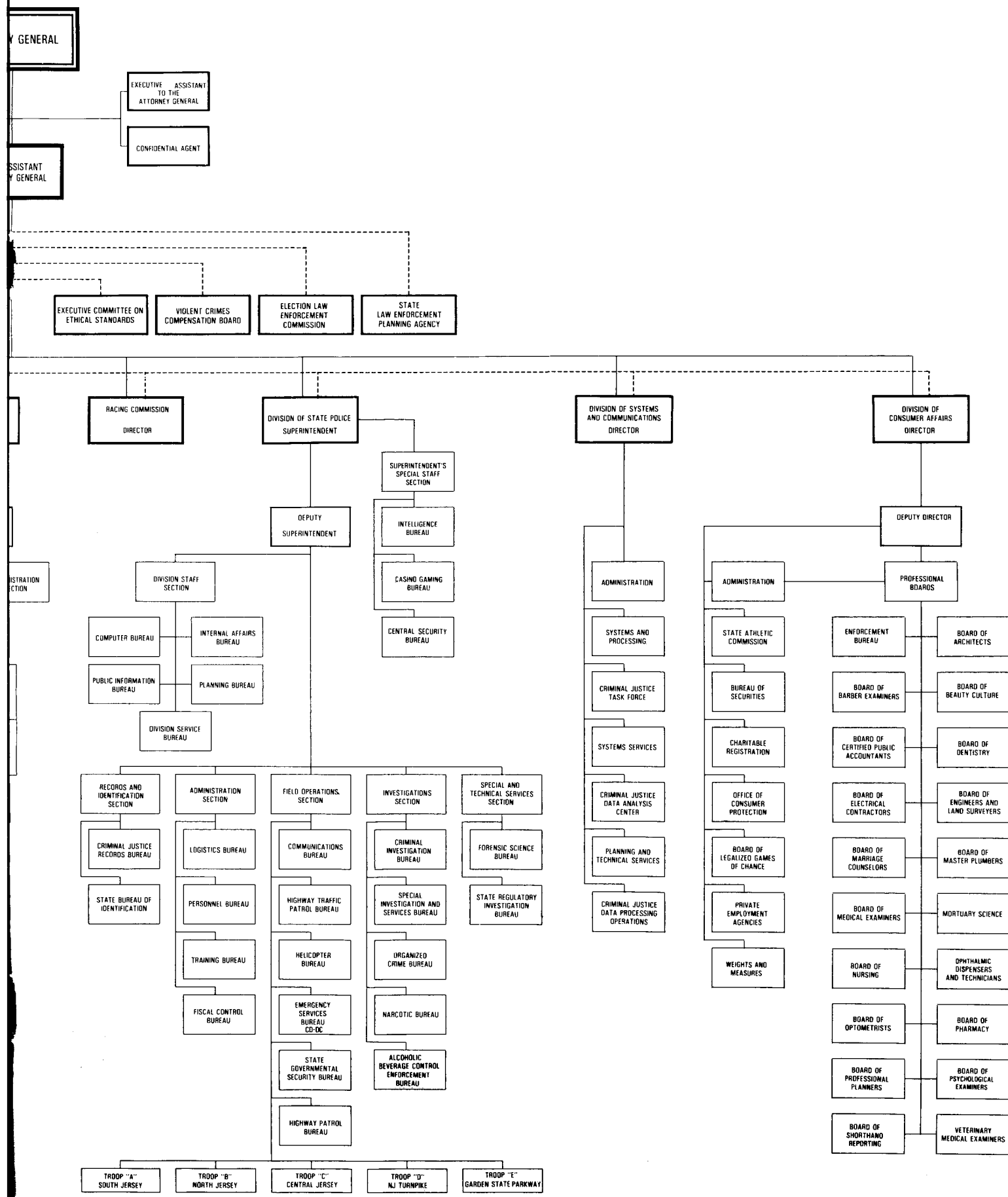
The Division of Law and the Division of Criminal Justice instituted the concept of a performance review of their respective legal staffs. The continued availability of legal talent of the first rank and the need to maintain the level of the Departments' legal performance competitive with the private sector has made such an evaluation a first-order priority.

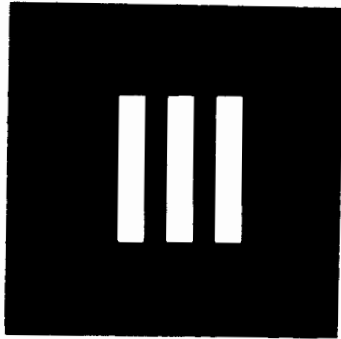
# **TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

## TABLE OF ORGANIZATION 1979







***SYNOPSIS OF LEGAL CASES***

# PART III

## INTRODUCTION

In 1978, 1,364 appellate cases were concluded by the Division of Law and 1,136 new appeals were received in both federal and state courts. The Division also handled over 9,500 trial actions and participated in approximately 850 agency hearings. The Division of Criminal Justice handled 1,830 appellate cases and 259 trial actions. The Division obtained 86 indictments against 225 individuals and corporations and produced 53 comments on legislative and executive matters. Thus, the Divisions of Law and Criminal Justice, each in its own sphere, jointly shoulder the legal burdens of the State.

## CASES

The following is a list of the most significant cases and actions handled by the two divisions in 1978.

*Salorio v. Glaser* - the constitutionality of the New Jersey Emergency Transportation Tax was upheld before the Superior Court, Chancery Division. The Tax generates \$30 million in revenue each year.

A final settlement with the *Trustees of the Penn Central* reorganization was negotiated pursuant to which the State received over \$14 million in cash and over \$21 million in high priority indebtedness of the reorganized company in full recognition of the State's more than \$35 million in claims for past taxes.

*Citizens' Committee for Environmental Protection v. U.S. Coast Guard* - a challenge to construction of an important highway artery in New Brunswick on the grounds that the requisite environmental impact statement was inadequate was defeated, thus enabling this important project to continue.

*Robiani v. Burke* - the constitutionality of the School Lunch Act was successfully defended before the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

*Proceedings against two mortuary facilities, Phillip Apter and Macagna Funeral Home.* Orders were secured which will provide approximately \$300,000 in refunds to approximately 5,000 consumers in connection with improper charges for the use of caskets and other mortuary facilities.

*New Jersey Guild of Hearing Aid Dispensers v. Long* - a regulation which requires hearing aid dispensers to post the retail price list of all hearing aids offered for sale and which sets price guidelines for charges made for dispensing services and equipment was successfully defended before the New Jersey Supreme Court.

*Corbitt v. New Jersey* - the United States Supreme Court upheld the statutory scheme for murder, which imposes a mandatory term of life imprisonment on conviction for first degree murder but permits the sentencing court the discretion of imposing either life imprisonment or the same punishment as imposed for second degree murder if the defendant enters a plea of *non vult*.

New Jersey v. Portash - the United States Supreme Court decided arguments on the issue, among others, of whether certain statements of the defendant (a former government official in Ocean County) given under a variety of circumstances after the grant of statutory immunity for testimony before the State Grand Jury could be utilized for impeachment purposes at the trial.

*Hyland v. Simmons* - the Appellate Division affirmed the right of the Attorney General to sue public officials who had engaged in misconduct in office, utilizing a theory of equitable trust to recover monies illegally obtained.

*State v. Manzo* - guilty verdicts were rendered for two defendants charged with defrauding the Ocean County government of monies for asphalt in a highway contract fraud scheme concerning a \$690,000 contract.

*State v. Chemical Control Corporation, et al* - defendant corporation and four individuals including the company president were found guilty in a first-ever case of its kind in New Jersey. The indictment involved the illegal disposal of toxic chemical wastes in the Counties of Essex and Union. The illegal discharges had a major adverse impact upon the environment.

*State v. Bricker* - settlement was reached with defendants for the sum of \$100,000 in a case charging two attorneys and a title officer with conspiring to defraud a large shopping center developer in a lengthy land fraud scheme.

*State v. Joyce* - former Chairman of the Camden County Democratic Committee was convicted of three counts of jury tampering. Co-defendant, a former official of Gloucester County, was convicted of conspiracy, misconduct in office, obstruction of justice and perjury. Defendants were charged with conspiracy with others to tamper with a jury in the 1975 trial of James Joyce.

*State v. Baduini* - the seventh indictment arising out of the "Randolph Township" investigation, defendant, a builder-contractor, was found guilty of one count of bribery. The attempted bribe was made to a health officer with the Township of Randolph. All seven of the defendants in the "Randolph Township" investigation had their cases disposed of either through guilty pleas or guilty verdicts.

*Degnan v. Nuccitelli, et al* - seeks recovery of \$564,000 from six commissioners of the Lodi Housing Authority. This is the first utilization by the Department of the federal RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act) and is a cooperative initiative with the United States Attorney's Office. Separate but parallel complaints were filed by both offices. The federal action seeks to enjoin defendants from holding future federal office and seeks damages for unjust enrichment. The State action seeks treble damages under RICO and for damages for breach of fiduciary duties.

Little Ferry II, *Degnan v. Knuckel, et al* - seeks recovery of \$32,000 from two public officials who received and five individuals who paid alleged kickbacks for approvals required for several construction projects.

*State v. New Jersey Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., et al* - a civil action charging horizontal price-fixing by 52 tank truck operators and their association. Settlement discussions were conducted with most defendants.

*State v. Breuer Electric, et al* - a criminal case filed with a companion civil suit charging bid-rigging by vendors bidding on state contracts. These are the first actions initiated to protect the integrity of the State contract bidding system.

*In re Master Key Antitrust Litigation* - In an action on behalf of New Jersey State and local political subdivisions monies were received in the amounts of \$425,000 for disbursement to the aggrieved entities, and over \$53,000 for costs and attorneys' fees.



## ***STATISTICAL OVERVIEW***

## **DIVISION OF LAW**

**1978**

### **Court Related Activities**

Appellate cases concluded (state and federal) .....	1,364
New appeals received .....	1,136
Briefs submitted .....	685
Trial actions (includes trials, motions, hearings) .....	9,500

### **State Departmental Representation**

Participation in administrative hearings .....	850
New requests for administrative agency advice .....	378
Requests for advice answered .....	394

## DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1978

### Trial Section

State Grand Jury cases	
Indictments .....	80
Defendants .....	238
County Supersession cases	
Indictments .....	179
Defendants .....	242

### Appellate Section

Court cases	
Federal .....	166
State .....	1,684
Departmental comments .....	53

### State Grand Jury

Individuals indicted .....	213
Corporations indicted .....	12

### Corruption Investigation Section

New Requests for investigations .....	275
Cases administratively closed .....	128
Indictments returned .....	7
Successful prosecutions .....	6

### Organized Crime - Special Prosecutions Section

Investigations .....	150
Indictments .....	54
Defendants .....	154

### Economic Crime Section

Complaints and/or information received .....	204
Successful prosecutions .....	9
Cases pending .....	17

### Medicaid Fraud Section

New indictments .....	20
Successful prosecutions .....	10

### Drug Diversion Section

New investigations .....	124
Cases administratively closed .....	88
Investigations pending .....	234

### Employment Security Unit

Major fraud cases .....	35
Employer cases .....	265
Claimant cases .....	1,114

**General Investigation Unit**

Complaints received .....	543
Completed investigations .....	501
Pending investigations .....	42

**Antitrust Section**

Solid Wastes	
Civil investigative demands served .....	3,070

**Prosecutors Supervisory Section**

Reported indictments for public officials	
and state agency licensees .....	67
Processed requests for witness immunity .....	41
Processed requests for security clearance .....	130
Surveys of County Prosecutors offices .....	3
Audits of County Prosecutors offices .....	4

**Police Training Commission**

Basic courses scheduled .....	31
Police officer enrollment .....	1,195
Individuals receiving instruction certification .....	976

## DIVISION OF GAMING ENFORCEMENT

1978

### Individual License Applicants

Applications received .....	6,100 +
(Including hotel, casino, casino key and gaming school employee licenses)	
Applicants investigated .....	4,700 +
Applicants licensed (by CCC) .....	4,300

### Casino Hotel Applicants

Completed investigations .....	1
Pending investigations .....	3

### Casino Service Industries

Contract Approval Forms:	
Received .....	600
Reviewed .....	250
Service Industry Licenses	
Applications received .....	320
Applications reviewed .....	28

### Gaming Schools

Applications .....	9
Investigated:	
Licensed .....	3
Awaiting hearing .....	1

### Enforcement

Arrests .....	135
Complaints against casino permittee .....	30

## DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

1978

### Crime Data

Total Offenses .....	25,611
Class I .....	11,090
Class II .....	14,521

Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest .....	14,100
--	--------

Total Arrests .....	31,042
---------------------	--------

### Investigation Activities

Total Raids Conducted .....	121
Gambling .....	67
Narcotics .....	54

Total Initial Criminal Complaints/Requests .....	25,611
--	--------

Total Vehicles Recovered .....	1,312
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Total Value Other Property Recovered/Confiscated .....	\$ 2,275,879
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Intelligence Bureau Investigations .....	1,058
Casino Intelligence Unit .....	447

Central Security Bureau Investigations .....	169
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Casino Gaming Bureau Investigations .....	383
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Criminal Investigation Bureau	
Auto Unit Investigations .....	349
Major Crime Unit Investigations .....	57
Arson Unit Investigations .....	675

Special Investigations & Services Bureau	
Polygraph Unit Investigations .....	2,047
Race Track Unit .....	1,481
Special Investigations Unit .....	860
Private Detective Unit - Applications Received .....	155

Organized Crime Bureau Investigations .....	517
Official Corruption Unit Investigations .....	90

## DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1978

Total Passenger Vehicles Registered .....	3,900,605
Revenues Collected .....	\$ 112,153,438
Total of All Vehicles Registered .....	4,781,222
Revenues Collected .....	\$ 178,972,798
Vehicle Inspections Performed .....	4,752,910
Revenues Collected .....	\$ 11,939,887
Motor Carrier Road Tax Collected .....	\$ 7,183,787
State Share of Motor Vehicle Fines Collected .....	\$ 7,377,503
N.J. Sales and Use Tax Collected .....	\$ 27,162,273
Driver Violation Reports Processed .....	1,046,708
Number of Drivers Suspended .....	190,388
Number of Drivers' Licenses in Force .....	4,771,754
Total Revenues Collected — All Sources .....	\$ 275,878,401

## DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1978

### Bureau of Compliance

Cases for Public Hearing .....	72
Cases Conciliated .....	117
Money Damages Obtained	
Actual .....	\$ 278,557.01
Annualized .....	857,409.48
Total .....	\$ 1,135,966.49
Multiple Dwelling Reporting Rule	
Forms mailed .....	5,500
Reports received .....	1,630
Field visits .....	400
Complaints .....	39

### EEOC Project

Cases submitted .....	1,068
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### Bureau of Enforcement

Year of Filing	Number of Active Cases					
	No. of Cases as of 1/1/78		No. of Cases as of 12/1/78		% Decrease	
	North	South	North	South	North	South
1973	15	15	0	5	100	67
1974	57	27	2	8	96	70
1975	145	79	20	31	87	60
1976	278	384	64	177	77	54
Total	495	500	86	221	83	56

Average number cases opened per month .....	106
Average number cases closed per month .....	140.5
Number cases in process December 1, 1978 .....	2,203

## DIVISION OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1978

### Firestone Matter

Complaints received:	
Telephonic .....	6,000
Written .....	1,300

As of December 1978, all but 100 were personally mediated by Division personnel to the satisfaction of consumers.

### State and County Consumer Affairs Offices

\$4.5 million in savings to consumers (up from \$3.2 million in 1977 based on overall activities of the Consumer Affairs system, i.e., Office of Consumer Protection and local offices). (There are now 18 county Offices of Consumer Protection. The 19th county (Essex) begins operation in May. This leaves only Cape May and Sussex without county offices.)

### Office of Consumer Protection

Complaints handled - an increase from 15,621 in 1977 .....	16,444
Action line (hotline) inquiries .....	9,291
Individual inspections .....	1,498
Costs and penalties to the State* .....	\$ 78,156
Direct restitution to consumers* .....	\$ 96,968

\*resulting from citations, administrative hearings and court actions.

### Weights and Measures

Successful prosecutions .....	5,778
By the State agency .....	911
By county and municipal offices .....	4,967
Penalties: \$ 379,025	State: \$ 60,470      County: \$ 318,555

### Board of State and County Medical Examiners

Licenses suspended .....	19
Revoked .....	6
\$ 117,000 Penalties	\$ 30,000 Costs

### Board of Mortuary Science

Rebates to consumers .....	\$ 14,500
Penalties .....	\$ 10,000

Two administrative consent orders may result in \$ 300,000 in rebates to consumers.



**Governor BRENDAN T. BYRNE**  
**Attorney General JOHN J. DEGNAN**