



N J JUSTICE

974-905
J94
C.2

NEWSLETTER

OF THE NEW JERSEY
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING AGENCY

APRIL
1973

WILLIAM T. CAHILL, Governor

GEORGE F. KUGLER, JR., Attorney General

1973 PLAN APPROVED BY LEAA

JUVENILE JUSTICE IMPROVEMENTS GOAL OF YOUTH SERVICE CONCEPT

By Morton Cohen

Principal Program Analyst, SLEPA

In West Orange, Seton Hall educators providing special training for police involved in that city's Youth Service Bureau project are getting the policeman's point of view by riding with police on patrol.

In Asbury Park where the juvenile offense rate spiraled 250 percent in the five years through 1970, non-professional "trouble shooters" are going into homes of delinquents in efforts to improve family relationships and help solve problems. The offense rate has leveled off and juvenile commitments actually decreased last year.

These are just two examples of what is perhaps the most innovative and widely acclaimed new development in the field of juvenile justice - The Youth Service Bureau concept. First conceived by the President's Crime Commission in 1967, the program is proving to be successful not only in relieving the burdensome workload found in New Jersey's probation departments, juvenile courts and police juvenile bureaus, but also in supplying youth with an important advocate; providing them with professional assistance in dealing with their social problems. Youth Service Bureaus by definition are agencies created to divert youth from the justice system by offering services aimed at helping them to avoid or alleviate problems which often provoke antisocial behavior. Perhaps the most vital role played by Youth Service Bureaus is providing a delivery system of social services which more traditional juvenile justice agencies are unable to provide.

(continued on page 4)

Drug Abuse Target Of February Grants

Drug abuse in New Jersey was focused on in February as the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's Governing Board approved a record \$2.14 million in action grants. Included in the grants were appropriations of \$1.55 million from 1972 funds, the first grant approved from 1973 funds (See chart on Page 3) and \$316,835 from 1971 funds.

Some \$1 million in drug grants included the largest single grant ever awarded by the Agency -

(continued on page 3)

1972 FUNDS AVAILABLE

A substantial amount of Fiscal 1972 funds remains uncommitted but projects funded after April 17 will have to be for less than a full year in duration, potential applicants are reminded.

Some \$4.6 million in a variety of program areas had not been formally committed or allocated as of the end of February. Six police program areas (2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.5; 2.2.3; 2.2.4; 2.2.5) and three correctional program areas (3.2.4; 3.2.5; 3.2.6) had nearly \$2 million in uncommitted funds among them but eligible applicants are urged to contact the Operations Section for specific guidance and the latest word on available 1972 funds before submitting grant applications. The grant period for approved projects must end prior to April 17, 1974.

HARD CASH MATCH FEATURE DETAILED

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's 1973 Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey and its application for \$18,668,000 in block grant funds for Fiscal 1973 have been approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, effective March 13.

The plan calls for expenditure of \$16,703,000 in Part C funds and \$1,965,000 in Part E funds. Applications for projects under 44 programs in the plan are being accepted by the Agency for activities that will conclude no later than two years from the approval date (March 12, 1975). Interested applicants should follow instructions in the 1973 *Applicants Guide* which is scheduled for publication and distribution by mid-April. In all cases, contact should be made with the Agency prior to filing an official application, emphasizes John J. Mullaney, SLEPA executive director.

An important change in the LEAA programs which will use Fiscal 1973 funds is the hard cash match requirement and the buy-in provision. The simplest way to follow the changes is through a sample project funding. If the total project cost is \$100,000, the following breakdown would be made:

\$ 75,000 LEAA funds (75%)	
10,000 hard cash	(10%) minimum
15,000 in-kind	(15%) maximum
\$100,000	100%

This illustration would apply for grants funded from Part C funds, both block and discretionary. Hard cash is defined as "new appropriated monies specifically earmarked for the project in the budget of the jurisdiction being funded". This

(continued on page 2)



PROFILE

Donald J. Apai
Assistant Director, Planning, SLEPA

Don Apai already was wearing a trio of hats as an administrator for the Rider College Evening School when in early 1966 it was suggested that the Evening School at the suburban Trenton college inaugurate a political science program. Not surprisingly, Don was tabbed to don a fourth hat. It was the first introduction to law enforcement work for the young man who now directs comprehensive planning for the myriad of programs being administered by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Under Apai's leadership, Rider developed an associate in arts degree program in police administration that became the first of those currently operating in the State to win approval for funds under the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

Apai also found time to help organize the New Jersey Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement and served as its first president. He was president and chairman of the committee to form a national organization of the Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement and was chairman of the Law Enforcement Education Advisory Committee to the New Jersey Chancellor of Higher Education as well as the committee which developed a plan for higher education for law enforcement personnel.

Apai's earlier career in education included six years as a high school teacher. He joined the Rider staff in 1961. After a couple of years as director of a Rider center in Burlington County, he returned to Rider's main campus as assistant professor of quantitative methods. He was assigned to serve as assistant to the Evening School Dean and director of special programs which encompassed a wide variety of duties. Besides directing the police administration program, he was in charge of administering Law Enforcement Education Program funds at the college.

Apai earned both his bachelor of science and master's degrees from Rider and has completed course work for his doctorate at New York University. The subject of his dissertation is higher education for police in New Jersey. Before joining SLEPA in December, 1971, Apai served as a fund application consultant for the Agency and directed a seminar for the New Jersey Police Training Commission. He also has co-authored an article on law enforcement education in the state for "Police Chief" magazine and serves on the National Structure Committee of Delta Pi Epsilon, a national honorary business fraternity.

Apai's knack for handling a variety of duties has been of value to the Agency where he is principally responsible for collecting data, coordinating state and local planning efforts, informing the public about what the Agency is doing and actually drafting the annual comprehensive plan. He has represented the Agency on various committees for LEAA programs and added the responsibilities of Assistant Director-Operations during the weeks that Harold F. Damon was in Newark as acting director of the Impact Program. No matter what hat is handed to him, Apai seems to wear it well.

LATEST 1973 PLANNING GRANT AWARDS

Grant No.	Subgrantee	Amount
P-18-73	Essex County	\$47,398
P-19-73	Orange	27,481
P-20-73	Camden County-Camden City	59,325
P-21-73	Middlesex County-Perth Amboy	43,414

PLAN (continued from page 1)

cash must be supplied during the life of the project which may carry over into a new fiscal year.

Municipalities and county governments will benefit from the provisions of the State buy-in requirement which provides part of the hard cash match to the local jurisdiction applying for block grant, Part C funds. Using the same \$100,000 project example, a project for a local unit of government would be as follows:

\$ 75,000 LEAA funds (75%)	} min. 10% comb.
6,250 State buy-in (6 1/4%)	
3,750 Local cash (3 3/4%)	
15,000 In-kind (15% maximum)	
<hr/>	
\$100,000	100%

The State Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds in the budget to provide for the buy-in and these amounts will be handled through SLEPA in much the same manner as regular grant award funds. A word of caution to applicants is that the buy-in provision and hard cash match are based upon the minimum matching ratio, 25 percent of the total project cost in a non-construction project. All calculations should be based upon this assumption and cannot be applied when an applicant exceeds the minimum match requirement.

Another way of looking at the new requirement is that projects will now be a minimum of 85 percent cash (Federal, State and local) with in-kind contributions limited to the remaining 15 percent. The portion of federal funds isn't changed but the requirement of the minimum cash match of 10 percent (State and/or local) is now in effect.

Ten new programs are among the 44 in the 1973 Plan. They include provisions for coordinated State and county-wide police legal advisory units, expanded investigation of organized crime, trial court activities improvement, retraining of criminal justice personnel in the new penal code, expansion of the correctional information system and treatment of drug dependent inmates.

Answers to many of the questions that arise will be found in the 1973 *Applicants Guide*. Further details will be supplied upon request from the Administration Unit of the Agency.

NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1972 AND 1973 FUNDS

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
A-117-72	N.J. Dept. of Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Statewide Narcotic Training & Enforcement Unit	\$180,000*
A-118-72	Monmouth County/County Court Administrator's Office	Automated Criminal Information System	115,000
A-119-72	Bergen County/Office of the County Narcotic Program Coordinator	Therapeutic Treatment of Juvenile Drug Abusers	137,181*
A-120-72	Essex County/Prosecutor's Office	Applicant Screening Committee for Newark Defendant's Employment Project	22,254*
**			
A-123-72	N.J. Dept. of Health/Div. of Narcotics & Drug Abuse Control	Statewide Methadone Maintenance Program	614,985
A-124-72	Asbury Park/Police Dept.	Police-Community Relations Program Expansion	34,086*
A-125-72	Bergen County/Narcotic Program Coordinator's Office	Ambulatory Methadone Maintenance Program	138,640*
A-126-72	Bergen County/Court Administrator's Office	Criminal Justice Information System Expansion	123,305
A-127-72	Burlington County/Probation Dept.	Volunteer Counseling for Young Probationers	29,530
A-128-72	East Orange/Dept. of Engineering	High Crime Area Street Lighting	13,949*
A-129-72	East Orange/Police Dept.	Police Management Information System	76,537
A-130-72	Jersey City/Police Dept.	"911" Emergency Phone Number System	27,299
A-131-72	Jersey City/Patrick House	Coordinated Methadone Maintenance-Drug Treatment Program	632,080*
A-132-72	Jersey City/Police Dept.	Narcotics Enforcement Unit	19,608*
A-133-72	Kearny/Community Drug Abuse Council	Drug Treatment & Referral Service	46,824*
A-134-72	Margate/Police Dept.	Radio Equipment for New Communications System	21,004
A-135-72	Matawan Boro & Three Contiguous Municipalities/Police Depts.	Regional Communications System	38,092
A-136-72	Neptune Twp/Police Department and Board of Education	Alarm Systems to Reduce School Burglary and Vandalism	13,200
A-137-72	Orange/DARE, Inc.	Therapeutic Community & Day Care Drug Programs	84,720*
A-138-72	Paterson/Police Dept.	Public Education Through Graphic Arts	3,635
A-139-72	Perth Amboy/General Hospital	Team Approach to Drug Treatment and Prevention	125,683*
A-140-72	Plainfield/YWCA	"Hotline" Crisis Intervention Service	8,705*
A-141-72	Rutgers University/Graduate School of Social Work	Internship Training in Juvenile Delinquency Programs	50,439*
A-142-72	Trenton/United Progress, Inc.	Residential Center for Delinquent Boys	85,000*
		TOTAL	\$2,641,756
A-1-73	Mercer County/Mercer Street Friends Center	Citizenship Training Group and Residential Youth Center	\$ 255,950*

**A-121, A-122 not assigned

*Continuation Grant

Seven Newcomers to Agency Staff

Seven members have been added to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff in recent weeks, raising the staff to within 19 of its authorized full strength of 64 members. Five of the newcomers are analysts assigned to the Operations Section, a move that will enable the Agency to more closely monitor projects throughout the state.

Joining the Police Section were Eugene J. Koret, formerly director of security and safety for the Pearl River, N.Y. school system and more recently director of public safety at Bloomfield College, and Alan P. Beck, a former policeman and police administrator and planner in Wildwood.

The Corrections Section also has two new staffers including Ulric A.

Brandt, a veteran New Jersey corrections officer who served at Annandale and before joining SLEPA was a corrections lieutenant and training officer at Rahway. Felix M. Cabarle is a former U.S. Army captain who had been serving with the Union County Department of Criminal Justice Planning.

Terry L. Edwards has joined the Prevention Section after working as a program development specialist in the N.J. Office of Youth Services. Ronald L. Gibbs, formerly assistant chief accountant with the city of Trenton, has joined the staff as assistant fiscal officer while Martha A. Moore, a recent graduate of Trenton State College's criminal justice program, has been added to the Planning staff as a research assistant.

DRUG (continued from page 1)

\$632,080. It will enable Jersey City to coordinate methadone maintenance and therapeutic treatment programs for as many as 2,000 drug users this year. Juvenile delinquency, improved police information and communications and a reduction in the backlog of cases handled by the State Public Defender's Office are other major targets of the latest grants.

The Agency's emphasis on regionalized police communications systems continued as four North Jersey shore municipalities agreed to unite their networks under a SLEPA grant. Approved as a pilot project was a grant that will allow Neptune Township to step up security at schools plagued by burglaries and vandalism.

In examining the official actions taken by the police and the courts, it can readily be observed that few dispositional alternatives are available. The vast majority of all youths with whom juvenile aid officers come into contact are either released in the custody of their parents or are sent to juvenile court. If they are sent to court, the majority are either reprimanded and released in their parents' custody, placed on probation, or are sent to juvenile correctional institutions. In all these instances, little if anything is done to determine the cause of the youth's antisocial behavior. Consequently, whatever disposition is decided upon, chances are great that the youth will continue to act in an antisocial manner. Youths who come into contact with the juvenile justice system need something more than a reprimand, appearance before a judge, or a stay in a correctional institution to keep them away from the cycle of recidivism. The way in which Youth Service Bureaus can supply a more effective delivery system of social services as alternatives to official action can be seen by examining any of the several model programs currently in operation in New Jersey.

One of the high crime areas in the state, Asbury Park had experienced a significant rise in the incidence of youth problems requiring the intervention of law enforcement officials. To alleviate this problem, the Children's Psychiatric Center, a private agency, established a comprehensive Youth Service Bureau for the community. It received referrals from the police, courts and probation. In addition, an around-the-clock crisis intervention unit was established. The result has been that the judge and any probation or police officer can make referrals to a professional team

April Start Scheduled For DATUM System

Identification through fingerprints and other crime scene evidence will be revived as a practical

which diagnose the needs of the youngster. The team either supplies services directly or refers him to an agency which can effectively help him deal with his problems. As a consequence, fewer youngsters have been sent to juvenile court by the police, fewer have been sent to state institutions, and those with whom the Bureau has been dealing have shown a reduction in recidivism.

The West Orange MAYBE — "Many Aiding Youth by Experience" — project is unique in that the Youth Service Bureau is very closely tied to the municipal juvenile aid bureau and to Seton Hall. Referrals come directly from the criminal justice system. The University Educational Services Center, in cooperation with the Family Service and Child Guidance Center of the Oranges, Maplewood and Millburn, provides the young referrals with whatever counseling and professional services are needed.

The West Orange police are receiving behavioral science training designed to enable them to relate better with youngsters and to understand their needs and problems. The theory is that police can provide emotional or psychological first aid on the beat just as they give physical first aid.

Both of these programs are fine examples of how Youth Service Bureaus can serve youth and the criminal justice system. Youth Service Bureaus may be the catalyst needed to substantially improve the capability of the juvenile justice system and move it toward meeting the ever increasing social needs of New Jersey's youth.

police investigation weapon this spring as seven of the state's largest cities put the DATUM system into operation. The program, initiated with the aid of a \$350,000 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant, will enable the seven municipal police departments to microfilm their current ID records and with the aid of computer-like devices, store for quick retrieval pertinent identification information. A common coding system will permit exchange of information between the cities in the system.

Paterson is scheduled to complete its installation by mid-April while the other cities—Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Camden, Trenton and Atlantic City—all expect to have theirs in operation by June. DATUM will key mug shots, criminal histories and fingerprints to a long series of wide latitude descriptors. It will provide rapid automatic displays of rap sheet data evidence that will give the departments the ability to cross check evidence, something that the multiplicity of criminal files has made virtually impossible in recent years. Tied into the program will be the "Russak" system which permits a more detailed analysis of fingerprint patterns. The agency plans to sponsor a seminar on the entire program sometime during April.

NEW JERSEY JUSTICE

Vol. 4, No. 2

Published six times annually by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, 447 Bellevue Ave., Trenton, N.J. 08618. Phone (609) 292-4984. Suggestions for articles, and suitable art may be submitted for possible use but will not be returned unless specifically requested.

Attorney General George F. Kugler, Jr.
Governing Board Chairman

John J. Mullaney, Executive Director

Allan W. Drake, Editor

NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY
447 BELLEVUE AVE., TRENTON, N.J. 08618

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Trenton, N.J.
Permit No. 268