



JUSTICE

NEWSLETTER

OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AGENCY

RICHARD J. HUGHES, Governor

ARTHUR J. SILLS, Attorney General

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Attorney General Arthur J. Sills addresses the first "Organized Crime School".

OVER \$600,000 TO BE AWARDED NEXT MONTH; \$6.5 MILLION SEEN FOR NEXT YEAR

SLEPA will shortly announce the local unit recipients of fiscal 1969 "action" assistance under the first State Crime Control Plan.

\$613,404 of local monies were offered, in August, to local units of government that would submit by October 15 suitable programs in one or more of the eight current priority categories of the State Plan. Awards were to be made on a competitive basis, considering local needs, the quality of the project design, the availability of local matching monies, and other criteria set forth in the State Plan (Dissemination Document No. 1).

The broad categories under which SLEPA was authorized by the U.S. Justice Department to entertain local specific project requests, were as follows: Public Education on How to Harden Crime; Education About the Criminal Justice System; Community Involvement in Delinquency Prevention; Community-Based Corrections;

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SLEPA GRANT AIDS ORGANIZED CRIME FIGHT

"An exciting program", is the way the U.S. Justice Department's top expert on organized crime described the results of SLEPA's first action grant.

The official, Martin Danzinger, was referring to SLEPA's \$95,067 grant to the New Jersey State Police to train and equip organized crime fighters.

Top law enforcement authorities in the organized crime field from the Department of Justice Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Attorney's Office, and State Agencies presented their expertise to the trainees in panels, simulated "raids", investigations, and critiques.

Attendees at this first annual "Organized Crime School" were State Troopers who are to be assigned to the Attorney General's Organized Crime Unit.

In addition to calling the program "exciting", federal officials called it the first of its kind, and a model for other states to follow.

This first SLEPA Action Grant will provide, in addition to the training, special surveillance and detection equipment for use by the Organized Crime Unit.

This grant is the only state-level one made, or to be made, with fiscal 1969 Action Funds. All the balance, 89% of fiscal 1969 Action Funds, have been reserved to local grants exclusively. In giving 89% emphasis to local needs, New Jersey was among the top five states in that regard.

SLEPA CLASSES TO ASSIST LOCAL OFFICIALS

SLEPA will take additional steps in December to increase local planning expertise in New Jersey.

The need for local planning for change and improvement was emphasized by the 1967 Presidents Crime Commission Report. It is also one of the key features of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control Act, under which SLEPA operates.

A detailed local planning manual, under preparation for months, will be issued during December. The manual is designated as Dissemination Document No. 3, "A Guide to Planning for Action". In addition to planning principles, it includes examples of how to assay local needs, and how to design specific projects which can form applications to SLEPA for "Action" assistance.

As the manual itself recognizes, written materials are not enough. For that reason, SLEPA

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LEEP FOCUS ON ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE

More than 650 persons employed in various agencies of criminal justice in New Jersey received \$142,200 in academic assistance grants in 1969 to attend 21 colleges and universities as participants in the Law Enforcement Education Program made possible by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

It is projected that an increase in funds will shortly be appropriated in this area providing educational opportunities to 2,700 law enforcement related people in New Jersey for academic year 1970.

It has long been recognized that education and training of personnel was a key, perhaps the key, need of the criminal justice system. Commission after commission has noted this, and the SLEPA questionnaire to 3,000 officials of New Jersey confirms it as a current opinion. In addition to tuition assistance, the SLEPA State Crime Control Plan includes several funding categories for developing a wide range of educational and training programs. It is expected that this two-pronged attack will materially improve criminal justice education and training in the State.

The purpose of the LEEP Program 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.

SLEPA is responsible for coordinating the LEEP Program for the U.S. Department of Justice and the participating educational institutions.

Loans and grants are each provided under the program. The student loan program provides up to \$1800 per academic year to full time students in college study directly related to law enforcement. The loan is forgiven at the rate of 25 per cent for each year of full-time service in law enforcement after completion of the program of study. Police and corrections personnel who receive academic leave from their jobs to obtain degrees are given special consideration.

The grant program provides a stipend up to \$200 per quarter or semester for tuition and mandatory fees. Only in-service law enforcement officers enrolled as part-time or full-time students are eligible. Requests for grants or loans are made directly to the college the applicant wishes to attend.

The following is a listing of the participating New Jersey colleges and universities: Atlantic



FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

This is the first in a series of newsletters that will be issued to inform New Jersey Criminal Justice Agencies of SLEPA activities and other newsworthy items having relationship to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Information in the hands of local officials is the keystone of operation under the Act. Only when local officials are constantly informed as to the activities of SLEPA, and the results of the various grant programs, can they participate fully in the State-wide group effort at trying, learning, and sharing experience, that is at the heart of the Act.

As you know, the heavy work of this information program will be carried out by the SLEPA series of formal Dissemination Documents, which will detail various project possibilities, supply information as to what good programs other units of government (in or out of State) have mounted, and supply the results of projects funded by SLEPA so that all can benefit from them.

However, there is much other information of a less heavy and more immediate nature that is also necessary to keep local officials abreast of this developing program. Such information will be conveyed through this newsletter, as well as through SLEPA conferences and training sessions.

James A. Spady

Community College, Bergen Community College, Brookdale Community College, Burlington County College, Camden County Community College, County College of Morris, Cumberland County College, Essex County Community College, Gloucester County College, Mercer County College, Middlesex County College, Monmouth College, Montclair State College, Newark State College, Ocean County College, Paterson State College, Rider College, Rutgers, St. Peter's College, Trenton State College, Union College.

LOCAL PLANNING PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN TWENTY CITIES AND COUNTIES

Seventeen cities and thirteen counties have been selected by SLEPA to share in the \$253,844 available for local planning under SLEPA's first year program. These funds include both federal and state contributions in a 90:10 ratio.

Ten of these thirty cities and counties are still in process of defining their planning activities. The other twenty have already been funded for comprehensive planning.

Planning grantees must demonstrate a willingness to comprehensively plan for the improvement of criminal justice services, including the particular needs, problems and priorities which the grantee has developed for its prevention, apprehension, adjudication, and rehabilitation agencies.

The SLEPA Governing Board, in choosing which local governments would participate in the first round of planning grants, emphasized both urban crime problems and area-wide crime problems. This resulted in the selection of counties as well as cities.

The following is a list of the planning awards already approved, the planning focus, and the amount of the award. In each case, the local planning emphasis, and the designation of project management, was determined by the Mayor and Council, or by the Board of Freeholders.

CITY or COUNTY	SUBJECT OF AWARD	AMOUNT
Newark	Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning through the Model Cities Agency	\$27,400
Jersey City	Building a Planning Capability Within the Police Department	18,449
Trenton	Building a Planning Capability Within the Department of Public Safety	15,586
Camden	Record Keeping; Effective Use of Computer Services; Police-Community Relations; Training; and Increased Resources for Planning	16,495
Atlantic City	Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning Through the Model Cities Agency	6,567
Elizabeth	Developing a Master Plan for Law Enforcement Improvement	16,800
New Brunswick	Planning a Police-Community Relations Program	6,460
East Orange	Establishing a Police Planning and Training Bureau	5,360
Plainfield	Planning a Police-Community Relations Program	7,130
Hackensack	Designing Closed Circuit TV Surveillance for the Police Department; Planning a Narcotics Control Program	6,500
Paramus	Designing a Closed Circuit TV Surveillance System for the Police Department and Planning a Narcotics Control Program	5,000
Asbury Park	Planning a Police and Juvenile Relations Program	5,000
Warren County	Conducting a Comprehensive Study of County Law Enforcement Needs, Problems and Priorities	2,611
Burlington County	Conducting a Comprehensive Study of Correctional Needs and Programs	11,280
Monmouth County	Study of County Communications Needs; Designing a Narcotics Rehabilitation Program	10,757
Hunterdon County	Comprehensive Study of County Law Enforcement Needs, Problems and Priorities	2,333
Paterson	Plan to Develop Advance Police Information Processing System	17,000
Bergen County	Organizational Study of Intermunicipal Police Communications and Data Retrieval	10,000
Cape May County	Study to Determine Juvenile Detention Needs and Priorities	1,934
Somerset County	Planning for a Multiple Functioning Public Safety Center	6,957

STAFF PROFILES

A member of SLEPA Staff will be introduced in this column each issue.

Introducing James A. Spady, Executive Director

Spady was graduated in 1955 from Stevens Institute of Technology with a degree in engineering. He was employed for two years in research and development work with national corporations, and is familiar with data processing and communications equipment employed in law enforcement. He is a full member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1960 he received the Juris Doctor degree from the Columbia University School of Law. He is a member of the New York Bar. From 1960 through 1968, he practiced law in New York City, interrupted by a two year period during which he was a department head for a national corporation based in New Jersey.

Prior to entering government service on a full-time basis, Spady served in several part-time capacities while he practiced law. Chief among these were his positions as legislative assistant to a New York City Councilman, as counsel to the New Jersey Senate Assistant Majority Leader, and as a member of the Bergen County Planning Board. In 1967, Spady's biography was included in "Outstanding Young Men of America." In 1968, he was the youngest man ever to receive the "Stevens Alumni Award." He is listed in "Who's Who in the East."

On February 1, 1968 Spady joined Governor Hughes' staff as Administrative Assistant to the Governor. On August 14, 1968 Governor Hughes appointed him as the Executive Director of SLEPA, which the Governor had created by Executive Order the day before. It became his responsibility to organize the Agency, and to develop and administer the State's first comprehensive crime control plan. On June 23, 1969, the U.S. Justice Department called the crime control plan prepared under Spady's staff direction, "unusually good", and added that it showed "high quality in-house competence."

Spady is also President of the American Society of Criminal Justice Planners, the professional association of the 50 State Directors of the Crime Control Act program.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS IS TARGET OF PROJECT "ALERT"

A prime recommendation of three top-level Commissions for control of emergency situations, has been implemented with SLEPA "Action" funds.

Project ALERT is an acronym for Allied Law Enforcement Radio Tie and is the code name for a program designed to place in the hands of law enforcement agencies in New Jersey a State-wide portable radio communication system reserved for emergency use, particularly inter-municipal. In August, 1968, special Action Grant monies were released one year early by the Department of Justice for the prevention and control of civil disorders and disasters. \$151,814 of federal money was designated to launch the program in New Jersey. To match the federal grant, the State of New Jersey dedicated \$50,650 of funds thus voluntarily, assuming the 25 per cent matching requirement at the State level which otherwise would have been borne by the municipalities.

The crux of Project ALERT is the instant and certain availability of emergency control communications equipment so that, in the event of civil or national disasters, wide area disorder, or other major emergencies, the basic elements of an emergency inter-municipal portable radio communications system will be already in existence in the area where it is needed — a system which can be readily expanded to meet larger emergency needs.

The need for such a system was unanimously recognized by all three major Commissions that have looked into the problem — the President's 1967 Crime Commission, the 1968 Lilley Commission, and the 1968 Kerner Commission.

Project ALERT participants currently include twenty-five cities selected on the basis of geography and potential for civil disturbance. The system operates on licensed frequencies obtained specifically for ALERT, and allows free channel radio communications between various law enforcement agencies drawn to emergency locations. ALERT consists of a low band radio communications network employing portable, two-watt walkie talkies and portable, five-watt base stations with peripheral equipment. Each of the twenty-five cities was granted a portion of the total Project ALERT equipment. The 25 per cent of the equipment which was purchased with State funds, is stored at strategic locations in the State for quick distribution by helicopter to supplement locally held ALERT equipment. Such emergency

distribution will be made to non-ALERT as well as ALERT cities.

In the next round of "action grants" SLEPA will again make monies available so that further cities may join the ALERT system. SLEPA Dissemination Document No. 4, to be published shortly, will describe Project ALERT and its first-year deployment results.



MAIN FEATURES OF THE CRIME CONTROL ACT PROGRAM

The federal Crime Control Act, under which SLEPA operates, was signed into law on June 20, 1968. The main features under its operation are as follows:

- A Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is established within the U.S. Department of Justice. The new unit includes a National Institute (research), a Law Enforcement Education Program (tuition grants to colleges and universities), and an Office of Law Enforcement Programs (oversees planning and action grant activities of the States — see next paragraph).

- Each State is granted, each year, a fixed sum of money for planning, administration, technical services to local units, planning grants to local units, and housekeeping. Each State is granted, each year, a fixed sum of money for "action" grants to State (not to exceed 25% of the total) and local units for upgrading law enforcement and criminal justice. These activities are reviewed by the federal Office of Law Enforcement Programs, but each State is independent in setting State plans and administering State sub-grants. The program is State-administered, and in practical terms, the federal government is not involved in the State grant administration decisions and activities.

- Each State's planning and action grants are fixed, as above, in terms of (1) the total amount of money Congress appropriates for the whole Nation, and (2) the fraction of the Nation's population that the State has. For example, New

Jersey's 3½% of the Nation's population yielded \$860,000 in action funds for fiscal 1969, and will yield approximately \$6.5 million should the Congress appropriate the National figure for 1970 that is expected.

- Accordingly, instead of ranking 40th or so in attracting federal funds, as New Jersey has among the 50 States in most other programs, in this program New Jersey will consistently rank seventh, which is its population rank.

- Each State was required to create an agency like SLEPA to receive the annual federal funds, to do the annual plan, and to carry out all other activities under the program, including administering the sub-grants.

- Before each year's block of action money can be granted to SLEPA by the federal government, the State Plan must be revised and approved. The first annual plan was due on June 19, 1969; the second plan is due on April 15, 1970.

- Each State Plan must treat the criminal justice system comprehensively, i.e., prevention in all aspects, apprehension in all aspects, adjudication in all aspects, and rehabilitation in all aspects.

- To assist local units to define their needs and problems and proposed programs, SLEPA annually sub-grants a minimum of 40% of the total planning monies received from the federal government, to local units. The remaining 60% serves all other purposes: grant administration, technical services, publications, research, and preparing the annual State Plan from internal studies and from the activities of local units.

- When local units (or agencies of State government) apply to SLEPA for action assistance, they must do so under the current State Plan. There are a number of broad approaches to fighting crime included in each annual plan, and the application to SLEPA must fall under one of those currently fundable approaches in order to be eligible for a sub-grant. The State Plan, therefore, guides and suggest in general, while the application selects a specific project of the applicant's own design and choice.

- Each sub-grant is intended to advance the system in the State as a whole. Therefore, evaluation of each sub-grant's operation, and dissemination of ideas and approaches that prove useful in practice, is an important part of the overall program.

Over \$600,000 To Be Awarded (Cont. from p. 1)

Improvement of Police-Juvenile Relationships; Specialized Equipment for Local Police to Improve the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals; Increased Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Response Time; Establishment and Training of Community Relations Units in Local Police Departments.

Requests for the \$613,404 available totalled over one and one half million dollars. Forty-seven applications were submitted all told. Twelve of these applications were submitted proposing joint funding with model cities agencies.

All of the applications have been reviewed for technical completeness and content, and are currently being reviewed against one another so that a final choice can be made. The awards will be announced in December.

Applicants that do not receive awards in this first round of Action Grants, will be eligible for reconsideration in the second round, expected to occur between March and May of 1970.

The second round of Action Grants will be the first to tap the much larger fiscal 1970 Action Grant appropriations. At this writing, Congress is momentarily expected to appropriate sufficient fiscal 1970 monies to allow New Jersey to subgrant about \$6.5 million during fiscal 1970.

Therefore, when fiscal 1970 monies are appropriated by Congress and received in New Jersey by SLEPA in the fiscal 1970 "block grant", SLEPA will again entertain applications from local units for "Action" assistance under the State Plan.

Because the 1970 funds will be nearly ten times the 1969 funds, a much larger number of awards will then be made, to a much larger number of cities and counties.

The recent interim report of the President's Commission on Violence, recommended that fiscal 1971 funding of the Omnibus Crime Control Act "be in the billions of dollars". Should this come true, New Jersey's share would rise from next years \$6.5 million to \$25 or even \$50 million.

Slepa Classes to Assist Local Officials (Cont. from p. 1)

is instituting, in December, the first of a series of monthly training classes for local officials who are responsible for planning and change in their criminal justice agencies. The three day session is scheduled for December 17-19 inclusive.

The purposes of the training sessions are (1) to familiarize local representatives with the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, the State Plan for Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, and the guidelines for project application; (2) to train local officials in the requirements of comprehensive planning and project development; (3) to foster a close working relationship between SLEPA personnel and local criminal justice representatives; (4) to acquaint SLEPA personnel with local needs and problems in the planning area; and (5) to offer the opportunity to jointly explore questions of mutual concern.

The first training class will consist of project directors from those jurisdictions that received 1968-1969 planning grants. In each subsequent month, it is anticipated that an additional fifteen to twenty representatives from cities and counties will be trained so that, within the first year, all counties and about 200 cities will have had an opportunity to participate.



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