



NJ JUSTICE

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NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY

SEPT. 1974

BRENDAN T. BYRNE, Governor

WILLIAM F. HYLAND, Attorney General

MULLANEY APPOINTED TO SEARCH TEAM

Drug Traffic Snarled In Burlington County

It's mind boggling to observe two detectives, three undercover agents and a clerical staff of two work effectively together using \$92,000 of New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) funds to severely tighten the flow of drug traffic in a county covering 818 square miles and containing 335,895 people.

Within six months after the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office had received the SLEPA award, the Burlington County Strike Force was not only in operation but already having a profound effect on drug traffic in the area. According to Detective Jerry Drummond who heads up the force, "We're already above the street dealer. We've escalated our arrests through our system of undercover work. Its very difficult to buy drugs in Burlington County right now."

The force's record proves Detective Drummond out. When the unit actually began street operation in March, 1974, their undercover agents were spending

an average of \$4,000 a week to purchase drugs. After long hours, a lot of hard work and several well planned raids, only about \$750 is now spent each week for similar purchases.

Investigations and undercover work have resulted in 270 arrests and a high percentage of convictions for the sale of controlled and dangerous substances. Drummond points out that the high conviction rate is due to their policy of pinning three sales on a suspect before bringing him in. "Actually," he observed "you could multiply our arrest record times three and we have probably come up with close to 1,000 indictments."

In addition to arrests and convictions for drug sales, the force has executed 75 search warrants during their raids to date which have led to many additional arrests for possession. More shows up during a search than narcotics too. The discovery of stolen goods,

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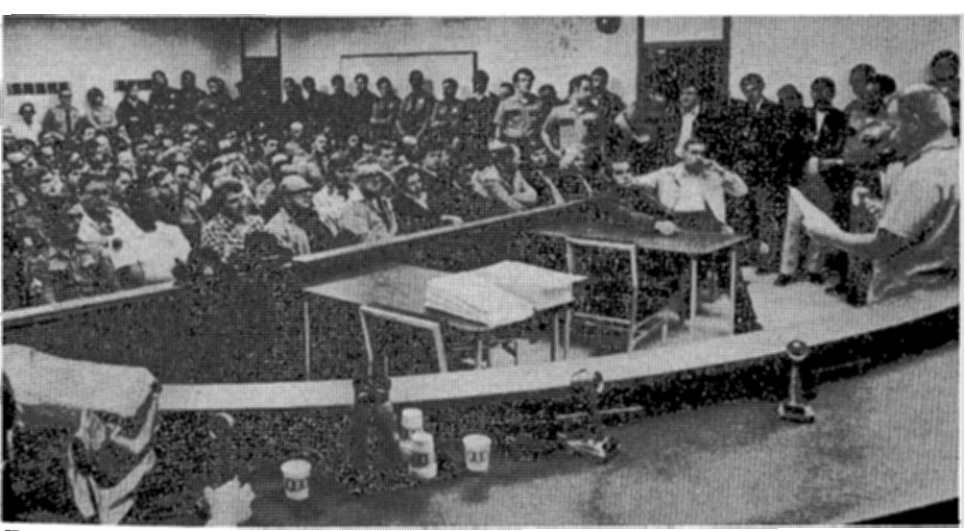
John J. Mullaney, Executive Director of the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been appointed by Governor Brendan T. Byrne to serve on a three-man search team charged with the responsibility of selecting and recommending candidates for state police superintendent.

Governor Byrne stated that the committee will be working closely with Attorney General William F. Hyland in reviewing the future goals and techniques of the state police before recommending possible successors to retired Superintendent, David B. Kelly.

"I am confident that the committee will make a thorough search to find the most qualified persons to serve in the position," the Governor said of the team.

The other two members appointed are Quinton Tamm, Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police who served for 27 years as assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and David Satz former U.S. Attorney for New Jersey and presently a partner in the Newark law firm of Saiber, Schlesinger and Satz.

Mr. Mullaney has been serving as SLEPA executive director since 1971 and served as a special prosecutor and regional coordinator for the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in the U.S. Department of Justice.



Detective Jerry Drummond briefs police officers at 5 a.m. in the Willingboro Police Department prior to a raid which netted over 40 arrests.



PROFILE

of

THOMAS J. O'REILLY

Chief-Police Desk — SLEPA

A dedicated professional is most usually a person who becomes involved in his job performance and devotes himself to achieving his goals. Such a man is Thomas J. O'Reilly, Chief of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's Police Desk.

In addition to Tom's responsibilities with the Agency which are extensive and varied, he is affiliated with numerous professional organizations striving to improve the criminal justice system. A member of the Middle Atlantic States Conference on Correction, the National Council of Crime and Delinquency and New Jersey's representative to the Law Enforcement Association on Professional Standards, Education and Ethical Practice, Tom also has a number of articles and reports in the field to his credit.

While growing up in Hightstown, New Jersey, Tom wavered between a career in veterinary medicine and the law profession. He enrolled at Northeastern University in Boston where he majored in Criminal Justice feeling it would provide him with a good pre-law base. Through involvements in the area of police science and administration as well as juvenile delinquency, Tom's career goals changed from law to the closely related field of criminal justice.

Tom's talents have been put to use in the criminal justice system on all three levels of government in New Jersey. His first experience in the field was with the Mercer County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court where he worked on research and assisted in the coordination of the Juvenile Conference Committee. The Department of Public Safety, City of Trenton was Tom's next employer. Hired as a senior planner and later promoted to principal, he assumed an active role with the police planning unit which later evolved into the criminal justice planning unit. During this time he worked in the police operations and administration area and served as the liaison between the planning unit and other city agencies.

SLEPA was no stranger to Tom when he arrived in November of 1973. He had already worked with the Agency on numerous programs for the Trenton Police Department and other city agencies. The establishment of a special security unit for public housing and Trenton's crime prevention program were several of Tom's successful projects. Before leaving the city, he played a primary role in the development of the 1973 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan and the Trenton Safe Neighborhoods Program.

Tom worked on special police projects and assumed the in-house responsibilities for the central and southern Agency projects in the State when he first came as a senior planner. He took over as acting chief of the Police Desk this past February replacing William Finkel and in April was officially appointed to the position.

With his job, as in everything he does, Tom has brought fresh ideas and new directions with him. The Agency police programs are moving from a hardware oriented approach towards one of solving problems through the development of manpower and resources. He also feels that police resources should be a high priority of law enforcement in New Jersey. According to Tom, "Tremendous inroads have been made in changing many of our subgrantees from sole agencies to multi-agencies with multi-jurisdictional approaches, thereby enhancing the capabilities and improving police services to more citizens."

Tom lives in Hamilton Township with his wife Jane who is in charge of the bacteriology lab at St. Francis Medical Center.

New Audit Procedures Established

Recently the auditing staff of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency began to use a new audit procedure. In the past, audits were restricted to analysis of fiscal information. The new procedure standardizes the audit format and includes a programmatic review provided to the auditors by the Agency analysts. It is hoped that the analyst's familiarity with the history and workings of the programs will help to reconcile audit findings with subgrantee practices. All future audits will be conducted using the new format in order to provide a consistency among the many completed each year.

Audits are conducted by this Agency on a routine basis in order to insure the proper use of federal funds. The audit section in the Administration Unit also handles special requests for audits from the Operations Unit of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

The process is broken down into four phases generally to be completed within two to three weeks in the new plan. A pre-audit survey is the first step. During this time, the auditor reviews the grant file in depth and works closely with the program analyst to develop an understanding of the history and status of the grant. Once the review is completed, the auditor decides on the scope the audit will take and indicates the type and depth of tests he intends to make. He also indicates areas of probable difficulties. Once this first phase has been completed, a pre-audit entrance conference is held between the subgrantee and the auditor to acquaint the subgrantee with the purposes and procedures of the audit.

Up to 50% of the total two to three week time period is spent doing field work. The purpose of the field work is to insure that the subgrantee is complying with restrictions and regulations specified in the contract with the Agency. Analysis is made of the financial accounting system, the

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NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1973 AND 1974 FUNDS

Grant No.	Applicant/Implementing Agency	Project Description	Amount
A-192-73	N.J. Public Service Institute	Supervisory Seminar for Local Police	\$ 10,800
A-193-73	Administrative Office of the Courts	Training of Court Professionals	45,369
A-194-73	Dept. of Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Organized Crime Intelligence Project	64,500
A-195-73	Dept. of Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Expanded Laboratory Services	330,000
A-196-73	East Orange	Microfilming System for the East Orange Municipal Court	14,754
TOTAL			\$ 465,423
A-73-74	Camden/Concept Inc.	Concept House	\$ 231,058*
A-74-74	Administrative Office of the Courts	Appellate Staff Project	218,169*
A-75-74	Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Expanded Arson Unit	100,000
A-76-74	Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Organized Crime Investigation/ Prosecution Unit	417,000*
A-77-74	Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Organized Crime and Narcotics Training Programs	135,000*
A-78-74	Administrative Office of the Courts	Training of Probation Personnel	63,002*
A-79-74	Camden County	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Law Enforcement Unit	45,000*
A-80-74	Dept. of I & A/Div. of Correction & Parole	Administrative Staff Development	2,553*
A-81-74	Hoboken	Police Community Relations Project	20,000*
A-82-74	Monmouth County	Monmouth County Bail Project	\$ 21,697*
A-83-74	Morris County	Morris County Jail Rehabilitation Program	82,569*
A-84-74	Newark	Mayor's Education Task Force	104,000*
A-85-74	N.J. Div. of Narcotics & Drug Abuse Control	Educational/Vocational Evaluation, Work Adjustment & Remedial Program (PUADA)	125,000
A-86-74	Township of North Bergen	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	29,026
A-87-74	Paterson	Allocation of Resources and Manpower Project	80,000*
A-88-74	Pt. Pleasant Boro	Police Communications & Response	39,887
A-89-74	South River	Juvenile Aid Bureau, Police-Sociologist Team	16,000
A-90-74	Trenton	Crime Prevention Unit	16,010
A-91-74	Wayne Township	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	47,629
A-92-74	Willingboro Township	Clinical Services Center	30,000*
TOTAL			\$1,823,600
E-12-74	Dept. of I & A/ Div. of Correction & Parole	Community Treatment Center for Delinquent Males 14-16, Paterson	\$118,449*
E-13-74	Dept. of I & A Garden State School District	Evening Vocational School Program — Leesburg	41,888*
E-14-74	Dept. of I & A/ Div. of Correction & Parole	Volunteers in Correctional Ed. & Youth Rehabilitation	34,020*
TOTAL			\$194,357

*Continuation Grant

LEAA ADVOCATES NEW DIMENSIONS FOR WOMEN

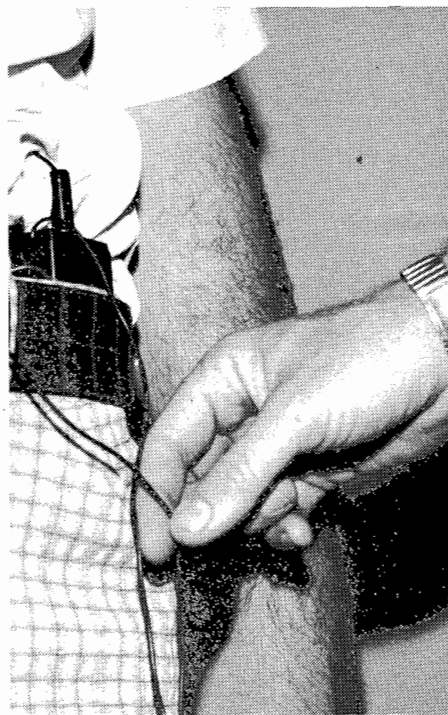
"We desperately need the vast talents and energies of the women of this country in our fight against crime," stated LEAA Administrator, Donald E. Santarelli while addressing the *Symposium On Women In Policing* in Washington.

In his address to the symposium, Santarelli announced a new LEAA program called *Accent on Women* which will be a new dimension of the Citizen Initiative program. "What we want to do is make very sure that we are fully recognizing the part women must play in the overall citizens' involvement in the criminal justice process," asserted Santarelli. "We want to guard against that old romantic paternalism that too often resulted in so-called citizens' programs but were in fact designed almost exclusively for men."

Santarelli went on to explain that a woman has already been hired to screen all LEAA grants to make sure that the needs and concerns of women are being properly handled. Each grant will be screened for anti-discrimination aspects as well as whether the program deals equitably with the problems of women and whether it is conducive to the involvement of women as well as men.

Taking that idea a step further, Santarelli continued, "We want to recognize women and women's groups as a potent force in our society, a force that can be mobilized to do a great deal of good. So now, we are not just going to screen proposed programs for women's concerns. We are going to seek out programs that are specifically aimed at utilizing this powerful force in our society."

"The *Accent on Women* program will also attempt to coordinate these efforts so they can be utilized with great effectiveness to mobilize the women of this country against crime," closed Santarelli. The *Accent on Women* program is so new that LEAA has yet to formulate specific guidelines and appropriations for its implementation.



Body microphones are often used by undercover agents as a protection device on dangerous assignments.

Snarled Drug Traffic

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explosives and guns have led to additional charges during the raids.

The force operates with great efficiency and professionalism in executing their objectives as is evidenced by the tremendous track record of the new program. "We've learned from the mistakes of others," comments Drummond. "Before initiating the application for the strike force, Detective Niel Forte and myself spent about six months researching the program. We visited similar units already in operation in the State and noted their successes and failures. Our operation has managed to avoid many of the traps that hampered other operations."

What happens behind the scenes of a successful and well run narcotics strike force is interesting and most often unexpected. According to one undercover agent with the program, "You begin by just going out onto the street and hanging—trying to make purchases. The average career of an agent is about a year. The trick is," the agent continued, "not to spread yourself too thin. Concentrate in one town until you're burnt out there and move on to the next. If you spread

yourself too thin, you'll be known all over in a short time."

The undercover people work whenever they're needed and often times they're spending upwards of eighty hours a week on the job. A female agent with the program commented, "You have no personal life of your own."

According to both undercover people, the ideal situation is to have cover for your protection on all buys. Due to the manpower shortage of the program, however, this is rarely possible. Detectives Drummond and Forte are available when any agent feels the situation is extremely dangerous. "A lot of times the most dangerous person in a deal can be your informer," commented the female agent, "especially if they are new informants. In those situations it's best to arrange for cover."

The informants are another very basic and necessary component of the whole investigative system. An informant is a pusher or user who agrees to lead the undercover agent to his or her sources. According to Detective Drummond, many informants are persons who have been arrested and agree to cooperate with the strike force in the hopes that the judge will go easier on them at the time of sentencing. "No promises are made beyond the fact that their cooperation will be noted in the reports," added Drummond. "Nine out of ten informants come to us and ask to help. Most of these have just been arrested or are even serving time. We find that the toughest guy on the street who'd sooner kick you than look at you is the first guy to hit the phone and volunteer information when the going gets rough."

After the undercover agent has made a buy or a raid has been completed, the drugs are brought first to the Force's office where they are tested to make sure they are controlled and dangerous substances. The goods are then forwarded to the State Police Laboratory where they receive a chemical spectrographic analysis which can be used in expert testimony to gain conviction.

A slush fund is needed during these proceedings for both the purchase of drugs by undercover

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

An excellent new booklet providing a general overview of citizen involvement in the prevention of crime and an appendix listing several existing citizen action programs has been produced by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Ms. Bernice Manshel, the Agency's prevention chief, has recommended the booklet entitled *A Call For Citizen Action: Crime Prevention and the Citizen* to all groups interested in citizen responsibility in the reduction of crime. The booklet is available from the Planning Unit of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

A Literature Review and Evaluation of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs, a report of the National Science Foundation, will be available upon request in October. For information write the Institute on Youth and Social Development, George Peabody College, Box 60, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203.

Aptos Film Productions, Inc. has informed SLEPA that they have a variety of criminal justice films available for those interested in improving police/community relations via visual aids. Those interested in receiving more information on the films can write Aptos at Box 225, Aptos, California, 95003.

Audit (Continued from Page 2)

plan of organization, and the personnel practices of the subgrantee. During all phases of the audit, the subgrantee is kept up-to-date on the progress. All workpapers and initial summations are private information for the use of the subgrantee and the Agency staff involved in the audit and are not available to the public.

Once the field work has been completed, the auditor issues a written report of his findings and recommendations which is the third phase of the process.

One of the principal responsibilities of the audit staff, is communicating the results of audit work to the subgrantee in order to effect corrective action. When the auditor finds deficiencies during the course of the audit, he reviews the findings with the appropriate subgrantee official. He then completes a written summation which is reviewed with the official and two SLEPA representatives within five days from the date of completion of the field work. The two SLEPA representatives are the auditor who conducted the review and the program analyst regularly assigned to monitor the grant. By becoming involved in the audit process, the analyst becomes acquainted with

the requirements placed on a subgrantee and can help provide the means for meeting any audit findings.

The final phase of the four-part audit process is that of reconciliation of audit results and clearance of the final report. Within 10 days after the presentation of the audit summary the subgrantee submits a formal response to the Agency. The auditor along with the program analyst evaluate the response and decide which deficiencies cited in the audit summary have been met. Any findings not adequately cleared in the summary statement are accurately stated in the final audit report. Recognition of subgrantee responses to any of these findings are included in the report along with the auditor's rationale for refusing to accept the response as adequate.

The audit report will be presented to the subgrantee by the Agency personnel who evaluated the summary report and response. A final response will be requested from the subgrantee and if any of the findings are dropped from the report as a result of this final response, a final statement will be sent to the subgrantee along with recommendations for correcting the remaining findings. The final

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Drugs (Continued from page 4)

agents as well as informant fees. SLEPA funds are not used for this purpose. Each of the municipalities in the county contributes \$300 towards goods and informant fees. Additionally, the county kicks in \$15,000. Totally over \$30,000 in fees are made available to the force.

According to the staff members of the strike force, the success of their operation can be largely attributed to the cooperation of all agencies, offices and persons involved. Each of Burlington County's 40 municipalities and 25 police departments work closely with the unit. In addition, both Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base located adjacent to the county cooperate through their Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and the Office of Special Investigation (OSI). The State Police and Bureau of Narcotics participate in many of the Force's functions and even the postal inspector has been involved in several arrests made through mail transactions of drugs.

Detective Drummond feels that cooperation is gained through a give and take arrangement. "Although the strike force does the investigation and makes the majority of hits, the local police department also participates. In fact," continued Drummond, "we're a cooperating agency. The local departments take the arrests and the statistical credit. This makes them happy and we're able to achieve greater rapport."

Taking the cooperation level one step further, all information uncovered by the agents on the street relating to crime other than possession and sale of narcotics is passed on to the appropriate agency which results in even more arrests for the departments.

In addition to the detectives, undercover agents and informants, the strike force relies heavily on special investigation equipment purchased through SLEPA funds. Body microphones used by the undercover agents can transmit over one-and-a-half-miles in adverse conditions. Video tape equipment is used so undercover agents can safely make suspect identifications without being seen. Car tracing devices are available to the agents in tight

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Milner Promoted And Reassigned To Philadelphia Region #3

Mr. Ernest Milner, until recently the New Jersey State Representative attached to LEAA Region #2, was honored at a luncheon on July 29th by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Milner has been promoted and began his duties as the Director of Planning and Technical Assistance in Regional Office #3 in Philadelphia on August 19th.

Milner was characterized by Executive Director John J. Mullaney, as being an extraordinary public servant whose work exemplifies the type of cooperative federal/state arrangements Congress had in mind in passing the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

One of the first members of the Region #2 staff at the time the New York regional office was organized in 1971, Milner assisted New Jersey in forwarding the \$20 million Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program as well as the administrative processing of numerous State discretionary grants and the block grant comprehensive plans.

Because of his sensitivity to State and local concerns and his willingness to work out mutually agreeable solutions to problems, the crime program in New Jersey has not been bogged down in exhaustive procedural wrangles, but has been able to expeditiously utilize appropriated funds for the intended purposes.

Audit (Continued from page 5)

statement will become a part of the subgrantee grant file maintained at the Agency and is considered public information.

This new procedure was designed by the Administration Unit of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to facilitate the audit process and produce equitable results which can satisfy both the Agency and the subgrantee. Any questions about the process should be directed to this Unit.

Drugs (Continued from page 5)

situations so unit personal can stay on top of their position at all times.

The combination of dedicated personnel, modern investigation equipment and cooperation at all levels has enabled the Burlington County Narcotic Strike Force to tighten and secure drug traffic in the county. Drummond reflected on his project by concluding that the force, through the SLEPA grant, has enabled all municipalities to realize improved conditions in the sale of drugs. "Alone, no municipality in the county could afford the needed manpower, time and equipment to stop drug traffic. Cooperatively, however, the narcotics strike force has cut across jurisdictional boundaries and facilitated the pooling of equipment and resources benefiting each individual municipality as well as the county as a whole."

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