criminal justice plan for New Jersey – 1976

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STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY

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December 9, 1975

TO: The Honorable Brendan T. Byrne, Governor of New Jersey; The Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; The Honorable Matthew Feldman, President of the New Jersey Senate; The Honorable Joseph A. Le Fante, Speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly; and the Honorable Chief Executives of New Jersey's 567 municipalities and 21 counties.

This document represents the approved 1976 Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey which is prepared as part of the application for federal funds under the Crime Control Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-83, 87 Stat. 197) as administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration within the U. S. Department of Justice. Now in its eight year of operation, this plan, prepared in its entirety by Agency staff, reflects the input received by the Agency from State and local criminal justice agencies as well as other officials.

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

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

John J. Mullaney
Executive Director

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A EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

New Jersey has 594 law enforcement agencies. These include 469 full-time municipal police departments, 61 special part-time municipal police departments, 21 prosecutors' and 21 sheriffs' offices, two county police departments and eight county park police departments, the State Police and a number of other State agencies with some law enforcement responsibilities. Among the latter are: the New Jersey Marine Patrol, Division of Motor Vehicles, Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control and the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Descriptions of these and other agencies, including their available resources, are described in this section.

Municipal Law Enforcement

Since the turn of the century, the main base for law enforcement in New Jersey's 21 counties has been the organized police department. Using the definition of an organized police department as one that has one or more police officers on a full-time permanent basis, we find that New Jersey has 469 municipalities with organized police departments; 61 with special or non-organized police departments; and 38 with no local police departments. The size of a municipal police department and the degree of its diversification depends in part upon its population density and location in the State. In the smallest departments which consist of five individuals or less, special officers must assist the regular force in night and weekend patrols. The special police officers are appointed by the municipality's governing body on an annual or seasonal basis, and have the full authority of regular police officers while on duty. If emergencies develop or special work is required, most of the State's one-man departments depend on special police officers, assistance from adjacent police agencies, and the New Jersey State Police. New Jersey Revised Statutes provide that the appointments of all prospective organized municipal officers are probationary or temporary until they complete a prescribed police training course at a school approved by the New Jersey Police Training Commission. The police candidates are allowed a one-year period to complete the training course. This training is mandatory before the officer gains permanent status. In 1974 New Jersey had 10,046 municipal police employees, 16,940 of whom were sworn police officers. This represents an increase of five percent over 1973. The number of municipal police employees is 2.6 per 1,000 residents. New Jersey's six major cities had the highest police employment rate for the year with an average of 3.7 police employees for every 1,000 residents. The remaining municipalities had a combined ratio of 2.2 per 1,000.

County Law Enforcement

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

- First class—more than 600,000 population (Bergen, Essex and Hudson)
- Second class—200,000 to 600,000 (Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic and Union)
- Third class—50,000 to 200,000 (Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren)
- Fourth class—less than 50,000 and not bordering on the Atlantic Ocean (no counties fall within this class)
- Fifth class—bordering the Atlantic Ocean and with more than 100,000 population (Atlantic, Monmouth and Ocean)

* These groupings are based on the 1970 census figures.

- Sixth class—bordering the Atlantic and with less than 100,000 (Cape May)

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

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

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

County Sheriffs—The 21 county sheriffs are elected for three-year terms. The sheriff and his staff are authorized by statute (N.J.S.A. 2A:3-22) to serve writs and orders of the court within the county, and administer the county jail. In a few counties, the sheriff's office is actively involved in criminal matters (i.e., investigating bureaus). The number of employees in the sheriff's office is decided by the board of freeholders upon the sheriff's recommendation. Appointments and promotions are made from a civil service list, except in Somerset County which is not covered by civil service regulations.

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

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

Campus Police—The responsibilities of campus security forces include directing traffic, providing access to buildings, ticketing illegally parked cars, accompanying payroll and generally overseeing student conduct. In the event of potential or threatened disorder, the security force notifies the college president who in turn contacts the police, since the campus security police are, for the most part, unarmed and ill-equipped to deal with civil disorder. State and county colleges recruit security personnel from civil service lists, while private colleges establish their own hiring practices and qualifications. In 1970, a law was enacted empowering the governing bodies of colleges and universities to appoint police to enforce the law on the campuses. Since these men and women have full police powers both on campus and on contiguous streets and highways, applications are filed with the chief of police of the municipality in which the college is located. In an instance where there is no full-time organized police department, or when the college is located in more than one municipality, application is filed with the Superintendent of State Police. The chief of police or the superintendent then investigates and determines the character and competency of the applicants and forwards approval or disapproval to the college. In August, 1973, the Rutgers University Campus Patrol conducted a survey of State, county and private colleges and universities. The study revealed that of the 25 colleges responding, 11 appoint commissioned policemen for the maintenance of campus security.

State Law Enforcement

State Department of Law and Public Safety

The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Law and Public Safety, is the State's chief attorney. He is a constitutional officer, appointed for the term of the Governor, and enforces the provisions

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

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

Founded in 1921, the New Jersey State Police is a line-staff organization and one of ten divisions of the Department of Law and Public Safety. The Division is commanded by a superintendent and has a present authorized strength of 1,845 enlisted and over 983 civilians. During Fiscal 1976, the Division is operating on a budget of approximately $36.8 million in federal and State funds for specific crime control programs. The State Police's primary areas of responsibility include:

Rural Policing — The State Police provide total law enforcement services to approximately 105 municipalities which have a combined population of 402,000 residents. In addition, 117 communities with a population of approximately 750,000 have police departments with between one and ten full-time officers that require part-time State Police support.

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

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

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

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

Emergency and Other Services — The New Jersey Police Academy, operated by the State Police, conducts training courses for municipal, county and State Police recruits and other full-time law enforcement personnel. In addition to basic training courses, courses are offered for in-service training, supervision, command, drug enforcement, criminal investigation, organized crime and management for police chiefs.

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

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

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

DIVISION OF LAW

The Division of Law which is headed by the Attor-

ney General and administered by him and the first assistant attorney general consists of over 200 employees including more than 100 staff attorneys. In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 51:17-4(e) and 52:17A-11, the Attorney General is the sole legal advisor to all State officers, departments and agencies; represents them in all hearings or actions of any kind which may be brought for or against them in any court; interprets all statutes and legal documents; and inspects and approves contracts and titles. The bulk of those services is performed by the Division of Law. Additionally, the Division renders legal advice and representation to county boards of election and taxation.

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

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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

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

The Division is under the immediate supervision of a director who administers the work of the Division under the direction of the Attorney General. The director's office has been charged with the responsibility of providing general legal advice and services to various State agencies as it pertains to criminal affairs. The office of the director is responsible for the general administration of the Division, and for coordinating administration of all federally funded programs in the Division. This office will also have the responsibility of coordinating all federally funded programs involving enforcement of the criminal law, and prosecution, in cooperation with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, at both the State and county levels.

Special Prosecutions Section—This Section has primary responsibility for planning and implementing the Division's investigative initiatives. Cases of statewide significance are investigated and presented to the State Grand Jury by its staff members. Its duties include analyzing facts and marshaling evidence into an individual case investigative format. The cases are then prepared by Section personnel. The newly-formed Corruption Control Unit, which is staffed with specially-trained investigative personnel, concentrates on public trust and related offenses, while the remainder of the Section's emphasis is in organized crime operations.

This Section's personnel also draft and prepare all electronic surveillance applications, orders, authorizations, inventories and other related legal documents through consultation with the appropriate State Police investigating unit and the Electronic Surveillance Unit of the State Police Intelligence Bureau. It is contemplated that this Section will also compile information sufficient to fulfill the Attorney General's State reporting requirements under the New Jersey Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance Control Act.

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

A State Enforcement Bureau has been established within this Section to provide, when appropriate,

investigative and prosecutorial services to State agencies vested with criminal and quasi-criminal jurisdiction, including the Bureau of Securities. Specific areas of activity include welfare and Medicaid fraud cases, cigarette, sales, and motor fuels tax, as well as a newly-established and federally funded program entitled, "Drug Diversion Investigative Unit."

Antitrust Section—The Antitrust Section, vested under N.J.S.A. 56:9-1 et seq., has both civil and criminal responsibility in the antitrust field. This Section investigates all areas dealing with restraints of trade and anti-competitive activity, pursuant to the State and federal antitrust and common laws, in order to protect the rights of consumers and to prevent the development of monopolistic business activity within the State. This Section, in combination with the Civil Remedies Section, has recently embarked upon the pursuit of civil initiatives and related activities which affect public expenditures. This activity is intended to recover monies lost as a result of public corruption, and to deny, civilly, any profits derived from such activity.

Appellate Section—In 1974, the Appellate Section assumed full supervisory responsibility for the prosecution of all criminal appellate matters in the State. The Section presently prosecutes all plenary criminal appeals in twenty counties. Disposition of the criminal appeals in the remaining county, Essex, is closely supervised by this office. It is anticipated that by the conclusion of Fiscal 1976, the Section will assume the responsibility for prosecuting all Essex County appeals. In the interim, active supervision and appearances in the role of amicus curiae ensure effective representation of the State in all criminal matters.

In addition to county appeals, this Section handles numerous appeals emanating from matters prosecuted at the trial level by other sections of the Division, including those cases initiated by State Grand Jury indictments. It is anticipated that appeals originating from Division initiated prosecutions will steadily increase during 1976. The Appellate Section is also solicited by the county prosecutors and other sections of the Division of Criminal Justice to pursue numerous interlocutory appeals and to participate at the trial level when complex issues of law are in dispute.

With increasing frequency, this Section appears in the role of amicus curiae with respect to significant legal issues. The courts on their own initiative have solicited the assistance of this Section in numerous instances.

Another source of appellate responsibility stems from the Rule of Practice requiring that the Attorney General be given notice of the pendency of certain actions, both trial and appellate, in which the constitutionality of State statutes is at issue. The Appellate Section reviews the substantive merits of these actions and often intervenes on behalf of the Attorney General or other State officials. The Section has sole responsibility for the preparation of answers and briefs in declaratory judgment actions in the federal courts relating to the constitutionality of State criminal statutes.

Research and Planning Bureau

The Research and Planning Bureau established within the Appellate Section in 1974, is charged with the responsibility of evaluating and reporting on bills pending in the State Legislature. In addition, it proposes legislation to correct specific legal and social problems. The Bureau also conducts long-range studies with respect to substantive and procedural legal issues and prepares the Attorney General's opinions relating to law enforcement. During 1975, the Bureau evaluated several hundred legislative bills and proposals.

The Bureau of Research and Planning has compiled comprehensive reports on: the proposed New Jersey Penal Code; the status of capital punishment; the current New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substances Act; the fines provisions of our criminal statutes; the existing expungement statutes and legalized gambling. The Research and Planning Bureau's responsibilities will be broadened to include other Division of Criminal Justice personnel, particularly those in the newly formed Civil Remedies Section.

The Appellate section, through an informally organized Prosecutors Advisory Bureau, assists judges, prosecutorial authorities and local enforcement units by making available to them a variety of legal information. The Bureau and the Section as a whole publishes the Criminal Law Digest which constitutes a complete revision of the Prosecutor's Handbook. Last year the Digest was distributed throughout the State and the nation.

The second full year of publishing the Criminal Justice Quarterly was completed under the auspices of the Bureau. The Quarterly has been widely acclaimed as the finest periodical of its kind in the country with a mailing list of 2,000 including judges, prosecutors, assistant prosecutors, attorneys general throughout the country and all law libraries in the nation. The Quarterly provides a forum for the discussion of significant issues including in-depth studies and analytical treatment of the developing trends in the criminal law and its enforcement.

The Bureau also provides legal information in response to about ten requests a day from local prosecutors. Requests have ranged from specific questions concerning trials in progress to more general requests for assistance in ongoing investigations.

Prosecutors Supervisory Section—This Section maintains general supervision over the 21 county prosecutors in order to maintain effective and uniform enforcement of the criminal laws throughout the State. Periodic evaluations of each prosecutor's office are made; the Section's staff examines annual reports from each of the county prosecutors covering such information as disposition of complaints, investigations and such other data as may be required by the Attorney General. This information is analyzed in order to evaluate the quality and efficiency of criminal justice procedures in the State, and in the particular county involved. In cooperation with the Civil Remedies Section, the Prosecutors Supervisory Section is responsible for preparing and implementing modern, prosecutorial management techniques. In addition to the foregoing, the Prosecutors Supervisory staff, through the use of federal funds, conducts and staffs training sessions for all prosecutorial authorities within the State, as well as specific investigative programs which are available to all State law enforcement personnel.

Civil Remedies Section—The newly-formed Civil Remedies Section, in addition to fulfilling the responsibilities previously discussed, is the primary civil arm of the Division of Criminal Justice. It is intended to complement criminal law enforcement by pursuing civil remedies, in order that the public right can be more completely vindicated. The Section insures that sufficient information is available in the State's licensing procedures and professional applications, represents the Division of Criminal Justice in debarment and other disciplinary matters, and seeks redress in the courts for the removal of public officers or the forfeiture of corporate charters as may become appropriate. In addition, this Section pursues civil recovery from public officials in "breach of trust" suits in order to recover profits unjustly realized by virtue of their public office. Finally, the Section, in cooperation with the Bureau of Research and Planning, acts as the Division's liaison among the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government in an effort to formulate a coordinated state law enforcement policy.

The Office of the State Medical Examiner provides personnel and facilities for toxicological and pathological services and personal assistance to county medical examiners in the investigation of deaths that occur under questionable circumstances. This includes the investigation of all violent deaths, whether homicidal, suicidal or accidental, and deaths related to disease resulting from employment or which might constitute a threat to the public health. The Office of the State Medical Examiner is located in Newark and is closely affiliated with the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. The laboratory is equipped to perform toxicological, chemical, histological and serological examinations on all specimens submitted to the laboratory by county medical examiners. The State medical examiner provides general supervision to the county medical examiners. He performs autopsies, and also serves as an expert medical witness in many cases subject to judicial review. County medical examiners and their assistants are appointed by the county boards of chosen freeholders. An autopsy may be authorized by a county medical examiner or by the State medical examiner if, in his opinion, such autopsy is advisable and in the public interest. An autopsy may also be requested by an assignment judge of the Superior Court, the county prosecutor or the Attorney General. The total number of autopsies performed in medical examiner cases in 1974 was 5,610.

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

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

The Commission staff consists of 33 employees, 22 of whom are classified as professionals. The professional staff is composed of police and educational personnel who have diversified backgrounds and academic credentials. The Commission's recommended State budget for the 1975-1976 Fiscal Year is $434,785. During the Commission's last report year, 1974-1975, a total of 1,502 law enforcement officers were enrolled in 15 certified schools for basic training programs. From the Commission's inception to the present, 15,854 law enforcement officers have attended these schools. The Commission promulgates a standard curriculum of a minimum of 280 hours of instruction in the standard course of study at the 15 academies. All of the academies exceed the minimum requirement, the median being 424 hours of instruction. The Commission certifies instructors and has established police libraries in each of the 21 counties as well as furnishing audio-visual equipment to approved schools. It conducts police instructor training

courses, distributes give-away training materials, publishes a monthly training publication and assists in curriculum development.

During the past year, the Commission's Police Administrative Services Bureau, which has received support from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, provided professional services for 51 New Jersey law enforcement agencies. These services included 19 department-wide surveys, 11 staff assistance studies and 16 management counseling visits. In addition, five projects are currently in progress and 47 service requests from law enforcement agencies are pending. This Bureau publishes a quarterly police management bulletin.

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

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

The Commission is utilizing a $50,000 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant to implement and evaluate the findings of Project STAR (Systems Training Analysis of Requirements for Criminal Justice Personnel). In the past four years, this massive research endeavor undertaken by the states of California, Michigan, New Jersey and Texas has been administered by the American Justice Institute. Training modules have been developed and are presently in the process of being validated. Two professional persons are now being used to implement these training modules. Goals of the program are to review and determine the suitability of STAR training packages for statewide use and to assist criminal justice agencies in developing suitable programs for the training of personnel.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT (CEILE)

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (LEEAC)

On recommendation of CEILE, the Chancellor of Higher Education approved the formation of the Law Enforcement Education Advisory Committee (LEEAC) in February, 1969. Present membership includes representatives of the following institutions and agencies: Rider College, Rutgers University, County College of Morris, Somerset County College, William Paterson College, Police Training Commission, State Police, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Department of Higher Education, Policemen's Benevolent Association, Chiefs of Police, Office of the Public Defender, Administrative Office of the Courts and an at-large community representative.

LEEAC reviews all criminal justice programs submitted to the Department of Higher Education for approval. Curricula must generally adhere to the objectives outlined in the CEILE Plan. Since the inception of CEILE and LEAAC, attention has been focused on expanding existing services and implementing new ones in the criminal justice field. The Police Training Commission continued scholarship support for police officers who are in attendance at 29 colleges in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. To date, 173 Commission scholarship recipients have received degrees. There are six colleges offering baccalaureate programs in law enforcement throughout the State, while 15 colleges offer associate degree programs. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds were utilized to initiate and expand four of the baccaulaureate programs. In addition, a School of Criminal Justice offering a masters level degree program commenced operation in the fall of 1974. Located in Newark, the school is part of Rutgers, the State University.

The following chart indicates the number of criminal justice students enrolled in each of the approved colleges during the 1974-75 Academic Year and their affiliation with the criminal justice system:

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW JERSEY 1974-1975 ACADEMIC YEAR

	COLLEGE STUDENTS	POLICE	CORRECTIONS	PRE-SERVICE	OTHER
Atlantic Community	330	160	15	140	15
Bergen Community	541	280	15	230	16
Brookdale Community	589	233	36	240	80
Burlington County	181	38	32	95	16
Camden County	597	328	3	265	1
County Coll. of Morris	556	364	10	176	6
Cumberland County	116	90	3	23	—
Essex County	350	243	80	25	2
Glassboro State	1275	255	63	894	63
Gloucester County	179	35	5	139	—
Jersey City State	250	169	4	75	2
Kean College	125	110	15	—	—
Mercer County	150	43	12	94	1
Middlesex County	162	91	22	46	3
Monmouth College	21	13	—	8	—
Montclair State	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean County	231	100	5	97	29
Rider College	62	60	2	—	—
Rutgers-Undergraduate	390	312	31	32	15
Rutgers-Graduate	53	20	10	14	9
Somerset County	209	168	4	25	12
Stockton State	190	80	5	100	5
Trenton State	757	206	102	448	1
Union College	297	132	2	127	36
William Paterson	831	541	18	234	38
TOTAL	8442	4071	494	3527	350

THE NEW JERSEY ADJUDICATION SYSTEM

The Courts in New Jersey

Under Article VI, Section I of the New Jersey Constitution (effective September 15, 1948) the State's judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, a Superior Court, county courts, and inferior courts of limited jurisdiction. There are presently throughout the State 21 county district courts, 21 juvenile and domestic relations courts (10 full-time and 11 part-time) and 524 municipal courts, comprising, in the aggregate, the "inferior courts of limited jurisdiction" authorized by the Constitution.

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

The **Administrative Office of the Courts** provides administrative assistance in three main areas: legal services to the courts and bar, coordination of probation services, and fiscal management for the State Judiciary. It is organized into three divisions for the handling of matters relating to Criminal Practice, Civil Practice and Administration. The Office provides in-service training for judges and supporting personnel, as well as staff assistance to the several standing and special committees appointed by the Supreme Court and is secretariat for judicial conferences. It also gathers and interprets information concerning the status of litigation in the State courts, recommends adjustments to alleviate court congestion and prepares projections for the future needs of the judicial system. The Administrative Office of the Courts directs a number of federally funded programs including a special Appellate Staff Project, a Judicial Management Information System, Probation Research and Development and Judicial Education. Recording services of the courts are also provided through court reporters and sound recording equipment.

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

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

Supreme Court

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

Superior Court

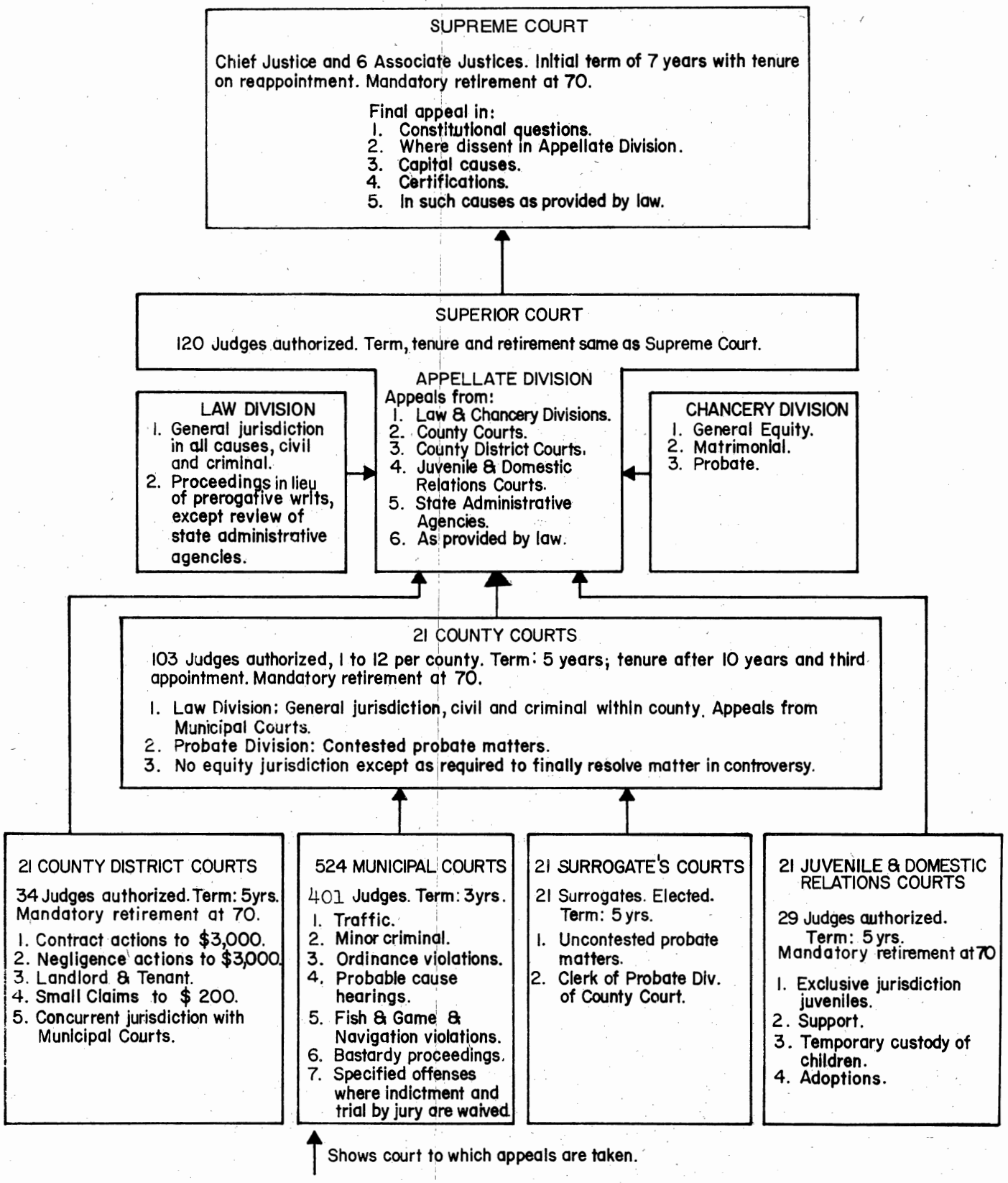
The Superior Court is divided into an Appellate Division, a Law Division, and a Chancery Division.

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

- —The Law and Chancery Division of Superior Court;
- —The County Court;
- —County District Court (civil cases only);
- —Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts;
- —Final determination of State administrative agencies, including proceedings in lieu of prerogative writs as provided by the rules of the Supreme Court; and
- —In such other causes as provided by law.

In 1971 the Central Appellate Research Staff

NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1974



Project was developed in response to the increasing rate of appeals and delays. The primary function of the staff is the preparation of in-depth legal memoranda in certain cases pending before the Appellate Division. The objective is to provide the Court with pre-decisional research which will be of assistance in the ultimate disposition of the appeals. As an adjunct to research functions, the staff collects and compiles statistical data related to the intermediate appellate process in New Jersey.

The Law Division has general jurisdiction in all causes, civil and criminal, and under the rules may hear actions filed in lieu of prerogative writs.

Unlike the criminal calendar, the civil work of this court has remained relatively stable. The last decade has witnessed (see Chart A) only a slight change in cases added to the calendar, and the court, since 1971, has been consistently able to reduce its backlog. As Chart B suggests, this reduction has been directed at the oldest cases, and the effort has reduced that category by over 70%.

The criminal case load, however, which was highly stable for the fifteen year period (See Chart C) between 1951 and 1966, has now doubled in half that time. Although the chart reflects a decrease in new indictments between 1972 and 1974, that trend may be changing. March, 1975, figures show a backlog *increase,* from 11,325 in March, 1974, to 13,395 in 1975. During March 1975, 2,492 cases were added, as opposed to 2,099 in March, 1974. Of the 24,434 indictments disposed of in the 1973-74 court year, 85.4% were either dismissed or disposed of by plea (see Chart D). The remaining cases were tried. The median criminal trial commenced five months and five days after indictment (Chart E) and lasted less than three days (Chart F). A continuing major administrative problem is identified in Chart G. During March 1974, 1,144 cases retracted not guilty pleas (generally the result of plea negotiation) after an average three months, twenty days had elapsed. Note that this is twice the number of cases tried that month (532 cases tried, Chart E). These statistics suggest that while plea negotiations remove the bulk of cases from actual trial, it does not eliminate much of the administrative handling and calendaring which precedes negotiations.

The Chancery Division is divided into two parts, general equity and matrimonial. The Law and Chancery Divisions may each exercise the powers and functions of the other division, subject to the rules of the Supreme Court. The term of appointment, tenure, and retirement of judges of Superior Court are the same as accorded to Supreme Court Justices.

County Court

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

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

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

Inferior Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, County District Court, and Municipal Court are the three inferior courts presently in operation in New Jersey. Exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile matters is vested in the **Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.** The Court also has exclusive jurisdiction in Uniform Support for Dependents Law complaints, filed or received. Judgements by the court which provide for support and maintenance may be docketed in Superior Court, thereby affecting property of the judgement debtor throughout the State. In addition, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court has concurrent jurisdiction with other courts relative to non-support, temporary custody of children and child abuse. If a juvenile is at least 16 and less than 18 years of age and is charged with an act considered indictable if committed by an adult, the juvenile may request that he be tried as an adult. The judge may also refer a juvenile case to the county prosecutor for criminal prosecution if the juvenile is 16 or 17 years of age and is a habitual offender, or if the offense charted is of a heinous nature requiring imposition of a sentence upon conviction for the welfare of society. There is a Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in each of New

Jersey's 21 counties; in some smaller counties these courts are presided over by a county court judge. Twenty-nine judgeships presently are authorized for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. The judges' salaries are fixed by statute and are paid by the county. They serve a five-year term on appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Each county has a **County District Court** whose civil jurisdiction is limited to landlord and tenant cases, $3,000 in contract actions, $3,000 in negligence cases and $500 in small claims cases. Criminal jurisdiction is concurrent with that exercised by the Municipal Court. Presently, there are 34 authorized County District Court judgeships; although in some counties these courts are presided over by a County Court Judge. Judges of the County District Court are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the State Senate, and serve a term of five years. Their salaries are fixed by statute and are paid by the county.

The caseload of these district courts is, as with most courts, rising steadily (see Chart H). A popular misconception is that legislation for no-fault type automobile insurance has considerably eased the burden on this court, however, Chart H shows only a slight reduction in backlog during 1973. Chart I shows a breakdown of complaint type. Note that auto negligence accounts for only 6.5 percent of the total.

Notwithstanding the increasing caseloads, attention has remained focused on the older cases, and cases in the older categories have been reduced (Chart J). Some problems in the district courts have been occasioned by the fact that to this point in time it has experienced relative autonomy. Its supportive staff, secretarial, court attendants, sargeants-at-arms, are independent of the general pool of personnel which serve most of the other county-based courts. Administration of this court has therefore suffered the problems associated with small and less-flexible agencies. However, such areas as budget preparation, purchase control, personnel and case calendaring and expedition are progressively moving under the immediate supervision of the Assignment Judge and Court Administrator.

Each municipality may by law establish a **Municipal Court.** The territorial jurisdiction of the court is limited to the area over which it presides, whether it be a single municipality or several municipalities, except in those cases covered by the Fish and Game Laws and offenses under Title 39 covering motor vehicles. Its criminal or penal jurisdiction is as follows:

- Violations of municipal ordinances;
- Violation of the "Disorderly Persons Law," as the offenses may be defined in NJSA:169-1 through 2A:171-12;
- Violation of the Poor Laws, Ch. 1 and 4 of Title 44, and NJSA 2A:100-1, where the judge is an attorney, as required by the rules:
- Violation of Ch. 17 of Title 9, Children Bastardy proceedings;
- Offenses of a lesser grade or degree than a misdemeanor or as to which no indictment by a grand jury is required; and,
- The specified offenses set forth in NJSA 2A:8-22 where the judge is an attorney and the one charged waives in writing indictment and trial by jury.

On August 31, 1974, there were 524 municipal courts, including 18 joint municipal courts serving two or more municipalities. These courts were presided over by 401 judges, who reported spending 111,449 hours hearing all types of cases, an increase of 3.9 percent over the prior court year.

A total of 3,650,038 complaints were filed, a decrease of 0.7 percent. This included 2,305,715 parking complaints, 1,042,984 non-parking complaints and 301,339 minor criminal complaints. Of the total 2,974,780 dispositions, excluding cases closed for failure to appear, the violations bureaus disposed of 91.7% of the parking complaints and and 64.9% of the non-parking traffic complaints. The 301,339 minor criminal complaints filed is an increase of 29,213 or 10.7% over the prior court year. These complaints involved disorderly persons offenses, local ordinance violations and minor indictable offenses heard on waiver of indictment and trial by jury.

There were 52,206 complaints referred by the municipal courts to the county prosecutors for the action of the grand juries and 12,942 to the juvenile and domestic relations courts for a combined total of 65,148 referrals, an increase of 11% from the prior year.

There was an increase of 879 in the number of defendants sentenced to jail, from 11,990 to 12,869. The number of persons put on probation decreased from 8,895 to 8,883. The judges revoked 18,087 motor vehicle drivers' licenses, an increase of 2,700 (17.5%) over the prior court year.

Of the non-parking traffic cases heard in court, 18.5% resulted in dismissals or findings of not guilty.

There were 35,901 non-parking traffic, 42,869 parking and 2,190 non-traffic (criminal) complaints filed in the five county district courts which exercised concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal courts, most of which were in Bergen and Hudson Counties.

The municipal courts imposed fines and costs of $38,611,910. This amount includes bail forfeitures. It also includes $1,191,459 in the county district courts which exercised concurrent jurisdiction.

Expenditures for the municipal courts for the calendar year 1973 included $2,582,677 for judges' salaries, $6,682,709 for other salaries, and $1,453,207 for other expenses. Total expenditures increased $1,283,313 or 13.6% over the prior calendar year. Charts K, L and M reflect more detailed data concerning these courts.

JUDGES

Constitutional provisions and State law pertaining to judgeships are intended to provide for a qualified and competent judiciary having a large measure of political and economic indpendence. Supreme Court, Superior Court, County Court, County District Court and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges must have been admitted to the New Jersey Bar for at least ten years prior to appointment. They are prohibited from holding other paying State or federal positions, and they must resign from the bench if they become candidates for public office. The judges may not practice law or engage in any other gainful pursuit. The Constitution prohibits their salaries from being reduced during their terms. Chart N shows the numbers of judges and vacancies for these courts since 1948. Charts O, P and Q compare the increase in judgeships with new cases, cases disposed of, and backlog for the last five years. Note that 21.4% more judges disposed of 49.5% more cases in the last five years.

TRIAL COURT ADMINISTRATORS

Total cases have been increasing rapidly and steadily since 1948, and, based on intensified accelerations since 1969, are projected to climb rapidly until 1980 (see Chart R). To meet this increasing burden, full time professional administrators have been employed throughout the state, in county level and large municipal courts, to assist the Supreme Court, Administrative Director of the Court, and Assignment Judge in the administration of justice in the individual vicinages. Activities include:

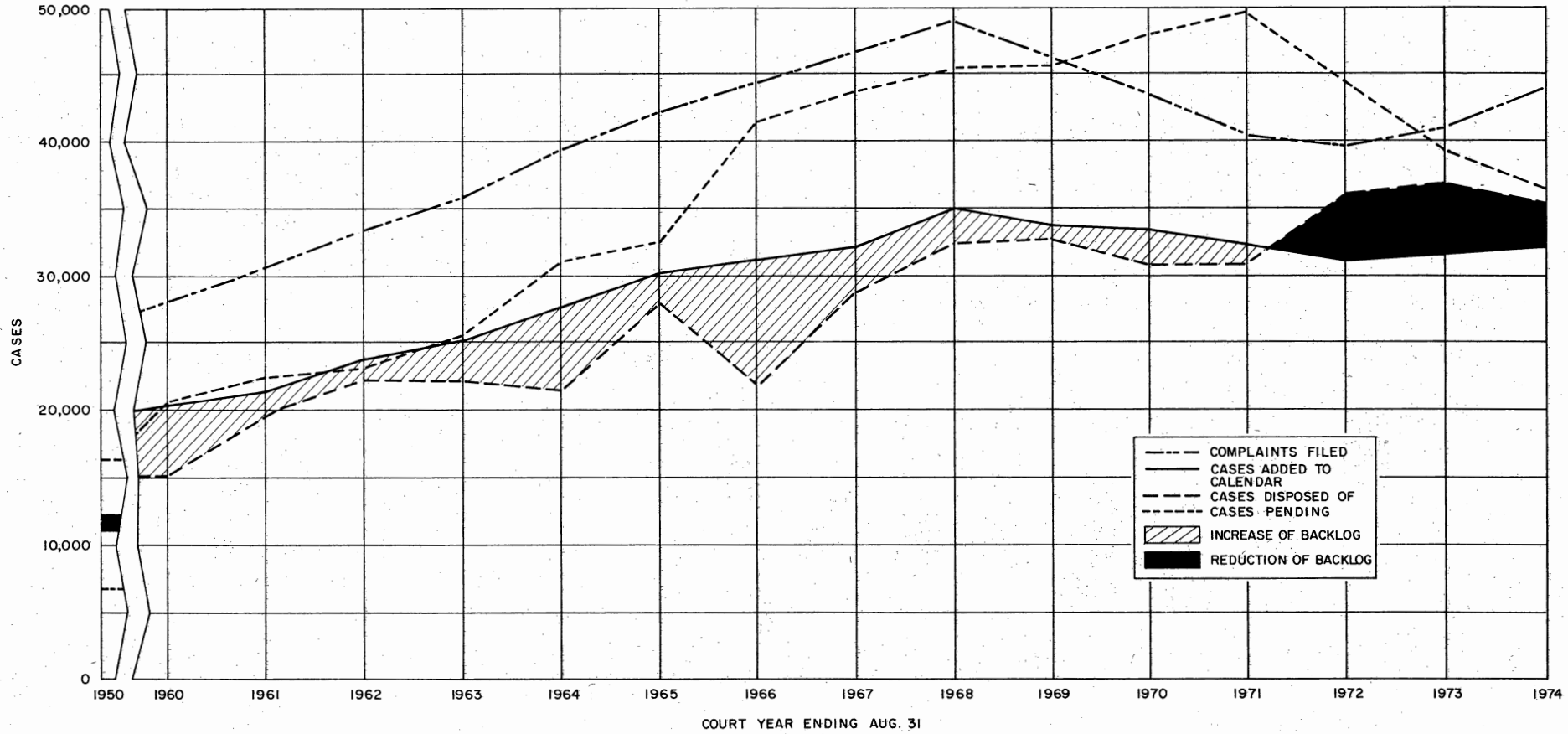
- Preparation and submission of the budgets for the courts;
- Recruiting, hiring, training, evaluating, and monitoring personnel for the courts;
- Management of space, equipment and facilities of the courts;
- Dissemination of information concerning the courts;
- Procurement of supplies and services;
- Preparation of reports concerning the courts;
- Jury management;
- Study and improvement of case flow, time standards and calendaring;
- Research and development of effective administrative improvement, including mechanization and computerization of court operation;
- Ensuring the forthwith appearance of defendants before the court after arrest;
- Research, planning and development of such reform projects as pretrial intervention, juvenile intake, R.O.R., cash bail, detention practices;
- Liaison with other elements of the state and local criminal justice and social service systems.

TABLES

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS 1973-1974

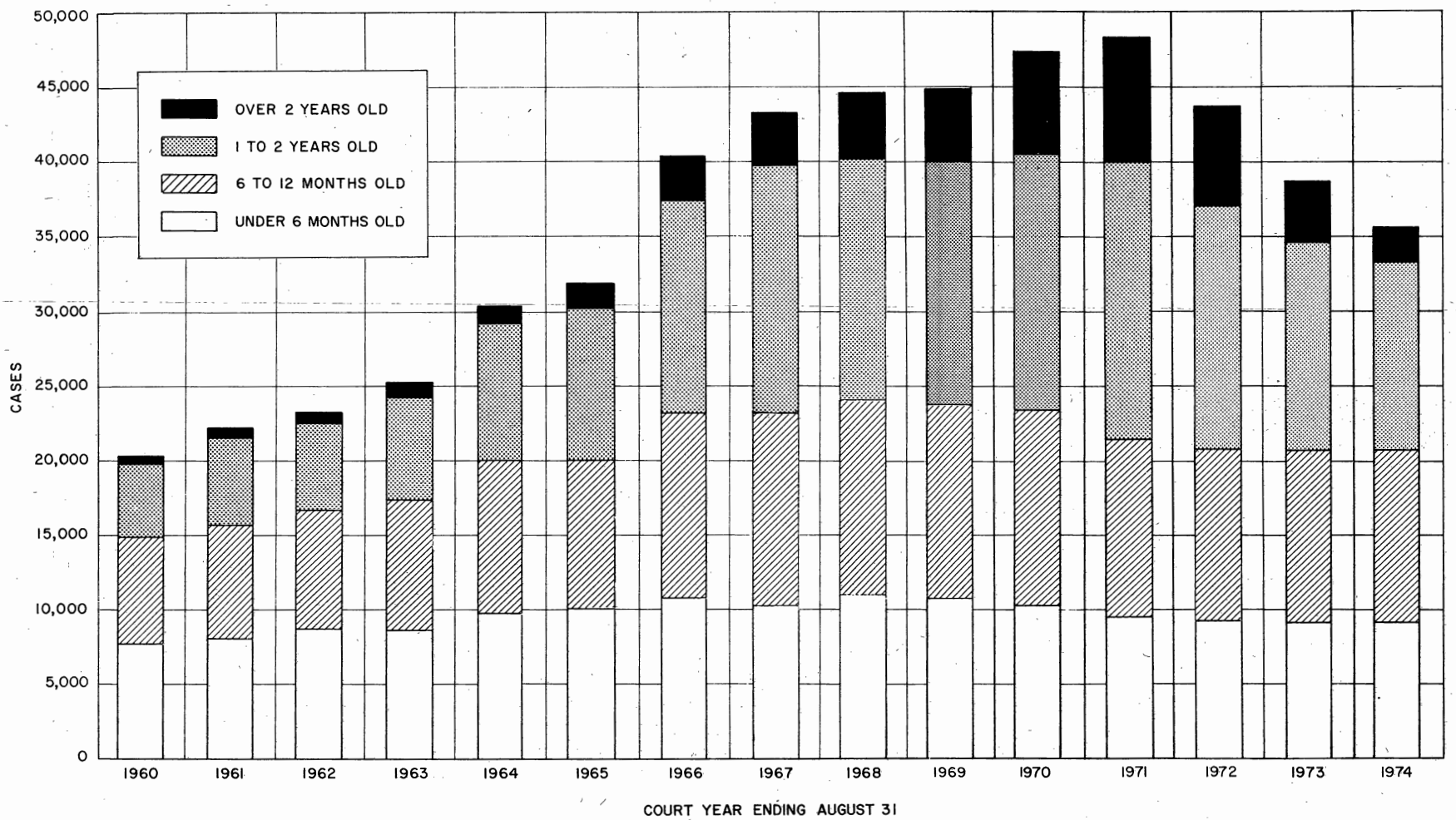
CHART NO. D-2

LAW DIVISIONS OF THE SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS
COMBINED CIVIL LIST
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31,
1960 TO DATE COMPARED WITH 1950



SOURCE: TABLE D-3

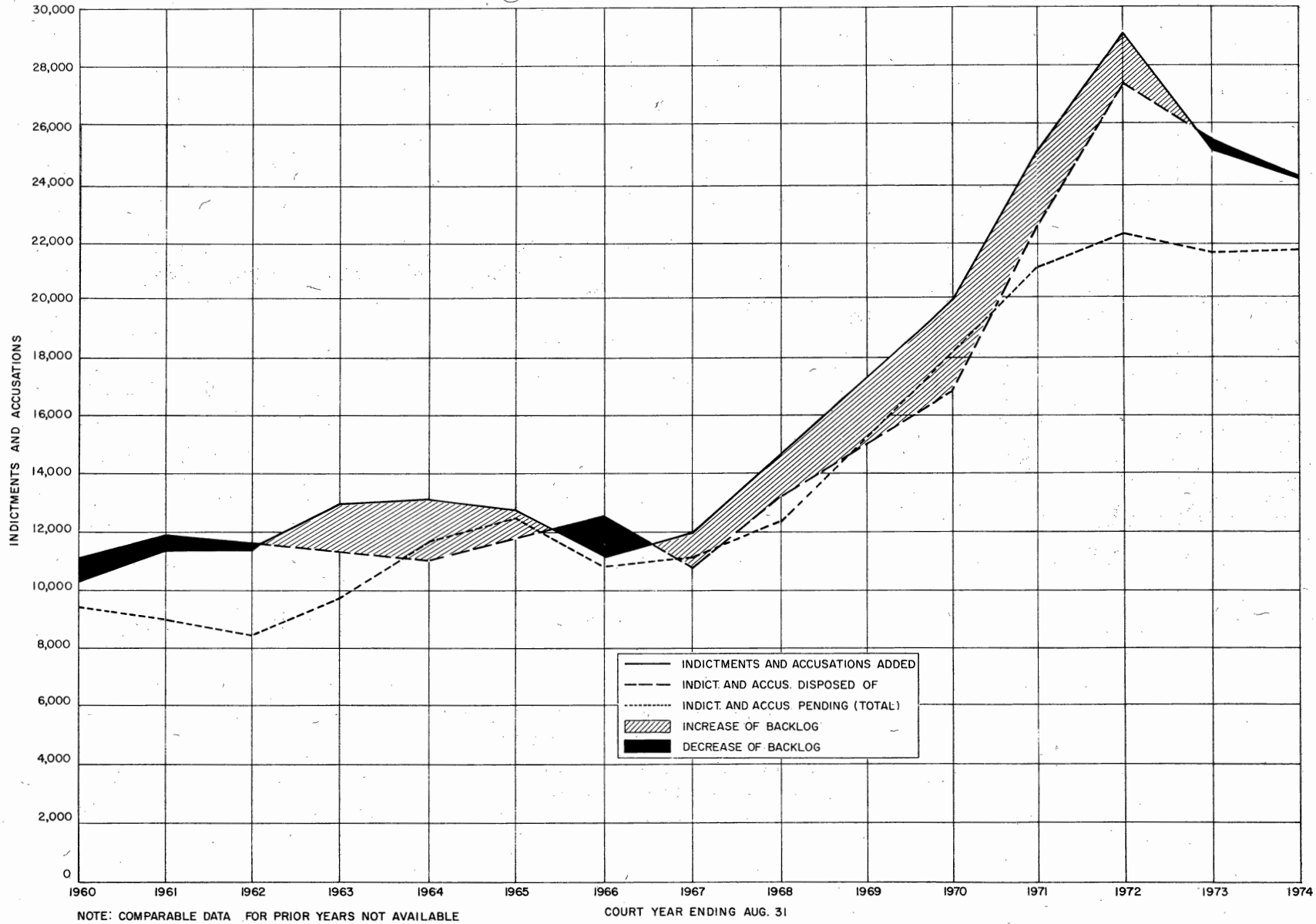
CHART NO. D-4
LAW DIVISIONS OF THE SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS
COMBINED CIVIL LIST
AGES OF ACTIVE CASES PENDING
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1960 TO 1974



NOTE: DATA ON AGES IN PRIOR YEARS NOT COMPARABLE
SOURCE: TABLE D-5

CHART NO. D-9

LAW DIVISIONS OF THE SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS CRIMINAL CASES
(INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS)



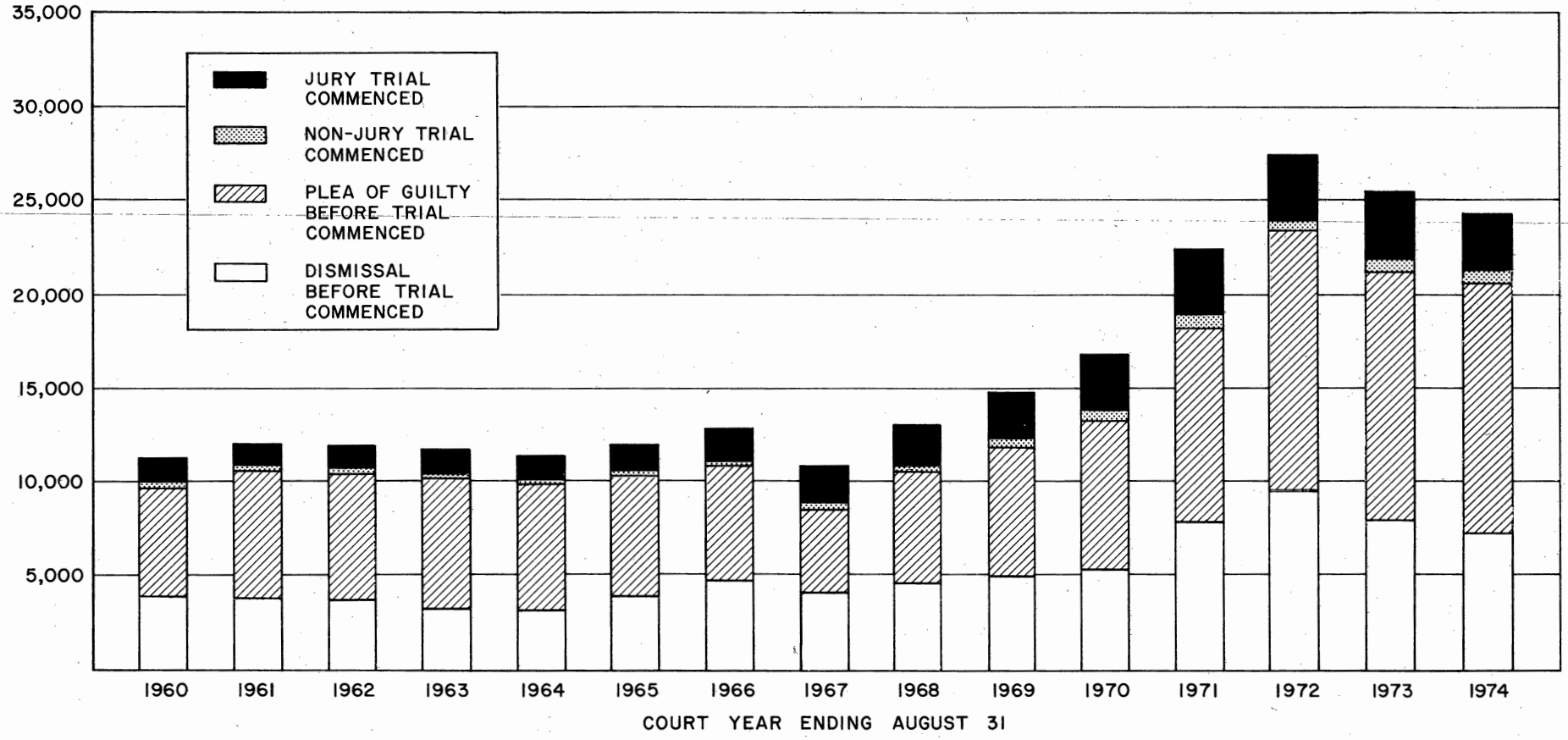
NOTE: COMPARABLE DATA FOR PRIOR YEARS NOT AVAILABLE

NOTE: EFFECTIVE APRIL 1967, AN INDICTMENT OR ACCUSATION IS REPORTED AS DISPOSED OF EVEN THOUGH SENTENCE IS PENDING.

SOURCE: TABLE D-12

CHART NO. D-10

SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS
INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS
MANNER OF DISPOSITION OF CASES
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1960 TO 1974



SOURCE: TABLE D-13

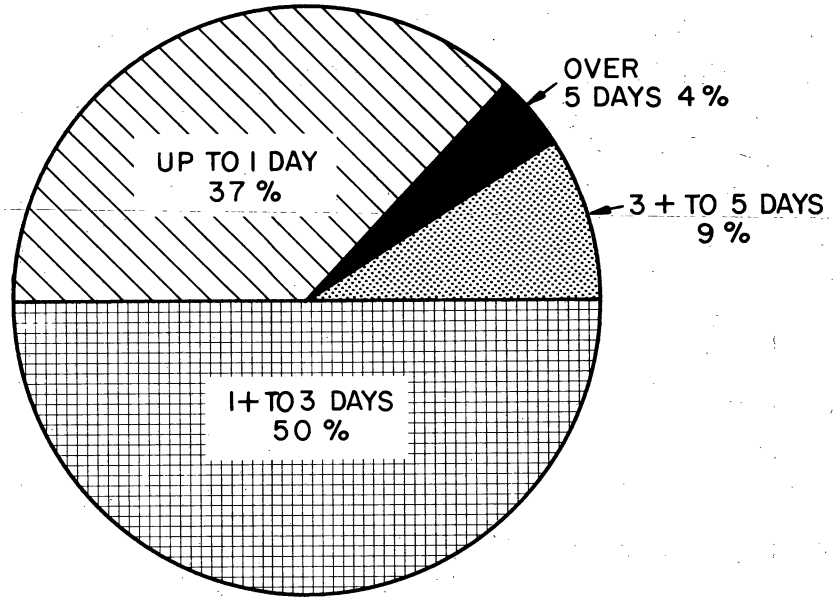
SUMMARY AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH 1973

COUNTY	Median Length of Continuous Incarceration of Defendants Awaiting Plea or Commencement of Trial Only			Median Period from Indictment or Accusation to Commencement of Trial										TOTAL CASES Median Period from Indictment or Accusation to Commencement of Trial (March 1974 v. March 1973)				Total Number of Cases
				Murder					Other (Non-Murder)									
	Murder	Other	Total	Jail	Other Incar.	Bail	ROR	Total Murder	Jail	Other Incar.	Bail	ROR	Total Other	Year	Jury	Non-Jury	Total	
Atlantic	-	3m28d	3m28d	-	-	6m19d	-	6m19d	9m 7d	-	4m 5d	-	8m 4d	'74	8m15d	3m 7d	7m 3d	19
														'73	8m15d	3m23d	8m15d	17
Bergen	-	1m18d	1m18d	-	-	2m29d	-	2m29d	2m 9d	2m 6d	2m22d	2m15d	2m 9d	'74	3m 6d	2m 9d	2m 9d	50
														'73	3m26d	4m27d	4m 4d	40
Burlington	-	-	-	-	-	5m15d	-	5m15d	-	7m 6d	9m12d	-	8m 4d	'74	5m15d	9m12d	7m22d	14
														'73	5m 6d	9m20d	5m12d	14
Camden	3m21d	4m19d	3m21d	3m 7d	-	-	-	3m 7d	4m 6d	5m10d	5m13d	-	4m16d	'74	3m20d	4m 4d	4m 0d	33
														'73	7m17d	3m15d	7m10d	33
Cape May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10m 4d	9m 2d	10m 4d	'74	9m 2d	10m 4d	10m 4d	3
														'73	34m 4d	-	34m 4d	1
Cumberland	-	4m24d	4m24d	-	-	-	-	-	3m27d	5m 9d	2m26d	-	3m 1d	'74	3m 1d	-	3m 1d	7
														'73	5m 3d	10m15d	5m 6d	12
Essex	6m 7d	3m 8d	3m29d	4m 2d	-	5m14d	-	4m 6d	5m 7d	1m 9d	7m29d	7m23d	7m 2d	'74	6m28d	5m 8d	6m28d	153
														'73	5m14d	5m 3d	5m11d	191
Gloucester	5m25d	6m 9d	5m25d	5m15d	-	-	-	5m15d	4m26d	-	8m 8d	7m12d	7m25d	'74	7m 8d	7m12d	7m12d	9
														'73	3m13d	10m 5d	9m 4d	8
Hudson	-	4m 9d	4m 9d	-	-	4m15d	-	4m15d	3m12d	6m 6d	8m 8d	8m20d	5m13d	'74	4m18d	-	4m18d	33
														'73	5m22d	12m 0d	6m 8d	40
Hunterdon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6m11d	6m11d	'74	6m11d	-	6m11d	1
														'73	3m 4d	3m 7d	3m 5d	2
Mercer	-	14m24d	14m24d	-	-	-	-	-	13m26d	10m 0d	9m24d	-	10m24d	'74	9m24d	11m 7d	10m24d	9
														'73	6m22d	-	6m22d	7
Middlesex	-	0m 3d	0m 3d	-	-	-	-	-	12m29d	-	6m 9d	4m 4d	5m12d	'74	5m12d	9m 4d	5m12d	23
														'73	6m 6d	-	6m 6d	38
Monmouth	-	3m 7d	3m 7d	-	-	-	-	-	3m13d	5m15d	7m10d	3m23d	5m 6d	'74	5m16d	3m20d	5m 6d	46
														'73	5m10d	3m 5d	4m19d	53
Morris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4m19d	4m26d	4m26d	'74	4m26d	5m10d	4m26d	13
														'73	3m 3d	3m11d	3m 4d	12
Ocean	-	2m 7d	2m 7d	-	-	-	-	-	2m16d	-	7m21d	6m23d	7m11d	'74	6m16d	8m22d	7m11d	18
														'73	3m27d	-	3m27d	7
Passaic	4m17d	3m18d	3m19d	1m20d	-	-	-	1m20d	1m27d	1m27d	7m 0d	7m26d	2m25d	'74	2m24d	12m21d	2m25d	68
														'73	5m 1d	2m 2d	4m20d	66
Salem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1m27d	1m27d	'74	1m27d	-	1m27d	1
														'73	10m14d	14m21d	14m21d	7
Somerset	-	1m17d	1m17d	-	-	-	-	-	8m21d	-	-	5m 8d	6m29d	'74	6m29d	-	6m29d	2
														'73	10m11d	-	10m11d	8
Sussex	-	1m18d	1m18d	-	-	-	-	-	6m22d	-	3m21d	-	5m 6d	'74	5m 6d	-	5m 6d	2
														'73	-	-	-	0
Union	-	3m23d	3m23d	-	-	-	-	-	1m28d	6m27d	9m14d	13m25d	6m29d	'74	9m 7d	5m 6d	6m29d	41
														'73	10m 9d	-	10m 9d	24
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	'74	-	-	-	0
														'73	-	-	-	0
STATE TOTAL	4m17d	3m15d	3m19d	3m29d	-	4m29d	-	4m 6d	3m17d	2m27d	6m26d	4m26d	5m 8d	'74	5m10d	4m 3d	5m 5d	545
														'73	5m18d	5m 0d	5m16d	580

CHART NO. D-8

LAW DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS
DURATION OF CRIMINAL TRIALS CONCLUDED
SEPTEMBER 1, 1973 TO AUGUST 31, 1974

COUNTY	TOTAL TRIALS CONCLUDED	DURATION OF TRIALS CONCLUDED			
		UP TO 1 DAY	1+TO 3 DAYS	3+TO 5 DAYS	OVER 5 DAYS
ATLANTIC	149	36%	45%	15%	4%
BERGEN	402	56%	34%	4%	6%
BURLINGTON	141	57%	36%	6%	1%
CAMDEN	326	51%	36%	8%	5%
CAPE MAY	19	37%	37%	21%	5%
CUMBERLAND	56	43%	37%	13%	7%
ESSEX	1,249	23%	65%	9%	3%
GLOUCESTER	86	70%	24%	5%	1%
HUDSON	281	21%	45%	23%	11%
HUNTERDON	16	50%	19%	25%	6%
MERCER	118	31%	57%	8%	4%
MIDDLESEX	316	36%	55%	6%	3%
MONMOUTH	432	63%	32%	4%	1%
MORRIS	106	61%	29%	6%	4%
OCEAN	131	56%	35%	6%	3%
PASSAIC	474	31%	59%	8%	2%
SALEM	38	45%	52%	3%	0%
SOMERSET	49	21%	67%	10%	2%
SUSSEX	22	50%	36%	14%	0%
UNION	337	14%	59%	16%	11%
WARREN	24	58%	38%	0%	4%
TOTAL	4,772	37%	50%	9%	4%
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	5,392	43%	47%	7%	3%



STATE TOTALS, 1973-74

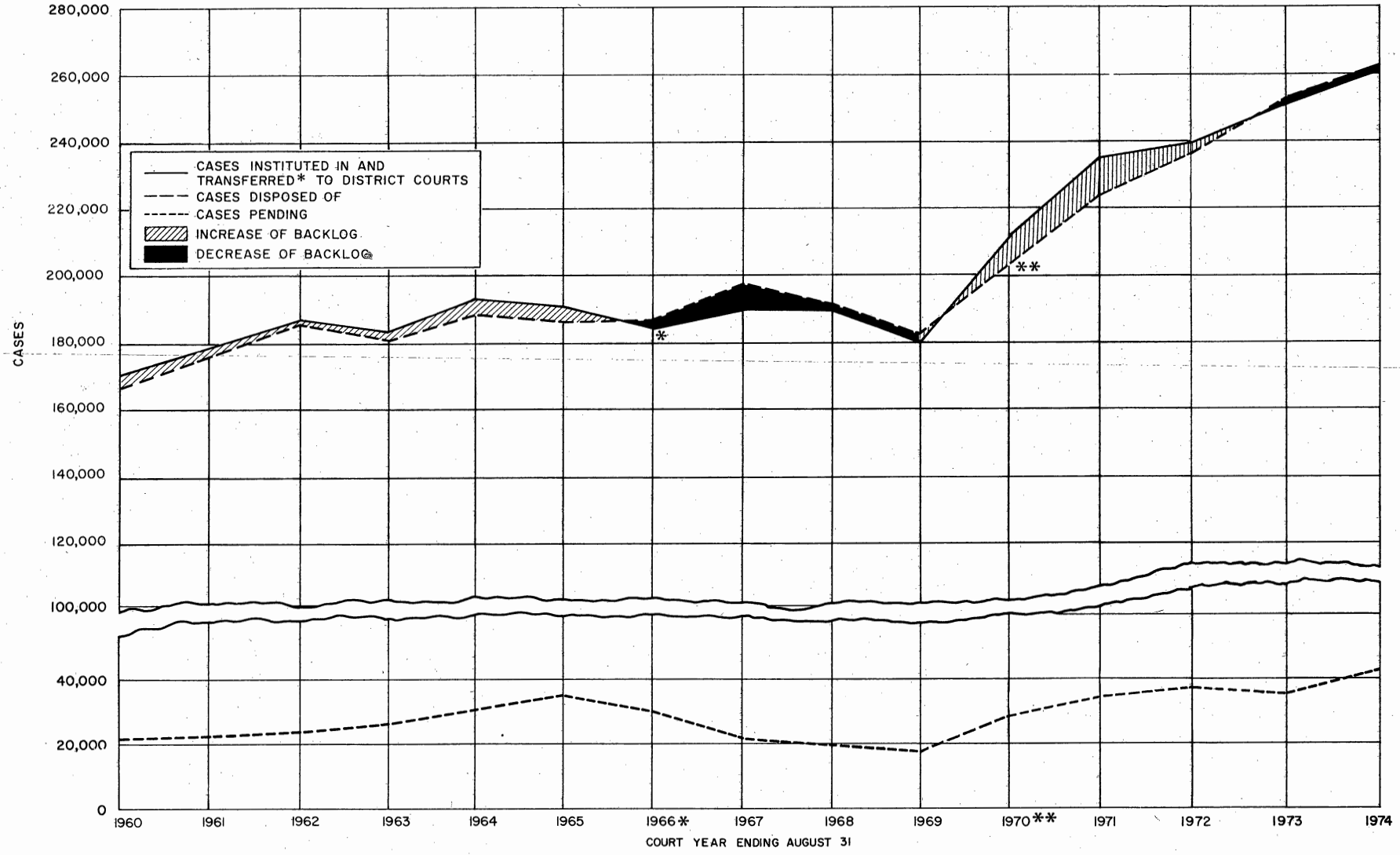
SOURCE: TABLE D-11

MARCH 1974 RETRACTIONS TIME INTERVAL STUDY
SUMMARY AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH 1973

COUNTY	Median Length of Continuous Incarceration of Defendants Awaiting Plea or Commencement of Trial Only			Median Period from Indictment or Accusation to Retraction of Not Guilty Plea										TOTAL CASES March 1974 v. March 1973		Total Number of Cases
				Murder					Other (Non-Murder)							
	Murder	Other	Total	Jail	Other Incar.	Bail	ROR	Total Murder	Jail	Other Incar.	Bail	ROR	Total Other	Year	Median	
Atlantic	5m 6d	1m20d	1m22d	3m 6d	-	-	-	3m 6d	9m18d	-	4m 6d	-	4m11d	'74 '73	4m10d 2m 5d	49 15
Bergen	-	1m16d	1m16d	-	-	-	-	-	1m 5d	0m28d	2m 0d	1m17d	1m21d	'74 '73	1m21d 2m12d	95 86
Burlington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6m12d	4m17d	-	5m 3d	'74 '73	5m 3d 9m20d	43 29
Camden	3m16d	3m21d	3m20d	1m27d	-	-	-	1m27d	5m 7d	14m16d	4m22d	1d15d	5m 7d	'74 '73	5m 7d 6m12d	108 93
Cape May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5m 5d	6m 1d	5m10d	'74 '73	5m10d 6m 5d	21 13
Cumberland	-	2m14d	2m14d	-	-	-	-	-	1m11d	-	2m10d	-	2m10d	'74 '73	2m10d 2m10d	27 26
Essex	5m15d	2m 4d	3m 5d	3m 7d	3m26d	-	-	3m16d	4m18d	2m16d	3m15d	3m22d	3m13d	'74 '73	3m13d 3m21d	225 200
Gloucester	3m 0d	3m17d	3m 0d	1m21d	-	-	-	1m21d	12m 9d	-	9m19d	5m22d	7m24d	'74 '73	6m18d 5m24d	16 18
Hudson	-	2m25d	2m25d	-	-	-	-	-	2m 9d	3m 7d	4m27d	27m26d	4m22d	'74 '73	4m22d 4m24d	58 79
Hunterdon	-	6m 5d	6m 5d	-	-	-	-	-	3m29d	-	3m 0d	1m20d	3m 0d	'74 '73	3m 0d -	8 0
Mercer	-	2m12d	2m12d	-	-	-	-	-	-	9m 0d	3m28d	3m29d	5m 1d	'74 '73	5m 1d 4m10d	67 86
Middlesex	-	0m17d	0m17d	-	-	-	-	-	3m15d	6m24d	2m11d	3m19d	3m14d	'74 '73	3m14d 5m 1d	78 75
Monmouth	-	2m15d	2m15d	-	-	-	-	-	2m10d	3m25d	2m20d	4m13d	3m 1d	'74 '73	3m 1d 2m24d	61 61
Morris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3m 7d	4m12d	-	4m11d	'74 '73	4m11d 1m29d	40 20
Ocean	1m29d	0m 2d	1m 0d	1m25d	-	-	-	1m25d	7m10d	-	5m23d	6m25d	6m16d	'74 '73	6m 4d 5m26d	24 30
Passaic	-	3m 6d	3m 6d	-	-	-	-	-	1m11d	2m 9d	2m10d	3m 7d	2m 9d	'74 '73	2m 9d 2m 6d	96 63
Salem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15m 4d	4m22d	-	4m22d	'74 '73	4m22d 6m10d	16 12
Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12m12d	14m11d	4m11d	8m21d	'74 '73	8m21d 1m15d	10 9
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10m25d	6m29d	6m 7d	6m29d	'74 '73	6m29d -	10 0
Union	-	3m 4d	3m 4d	-	-	-	-	-	1m14d	0m23d	5m 6d	2m17d	3m20d	'74 '73	3m20d 4m29d	79 73
Warren	-	7m 2d	7m 2d	-	-	-	-	-	6m15d	-	6m 9d	7m25d	6m15d	'74 '73	6m15d 2m15d	13 9
STATE TOTAL	3m16d	2m12d	2m15d	1m27d	3m26d	-	-	2m16d	2m17d	4m 8d	3m25d	3m21d	3m21d	'74 '73	3m20d 4m 6d	1,144 997

CHART NO. F-2

COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS



* TRANSFER PROGRAM TERMINATED BY SUPREME COURT 1/12/66.

** BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1969 THE UNIT OF THE COUNT IS THE COMPLAINT. IN PRIOR YEARS "CASES ADDED TO THE CALENDAR" WERE COUNTED UPON THE FILING OF AN ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT. DISPOSITIONS INCLUDE MANY DEFAULT JUDGEMENTS AND INACTIVE COMPLAINTS REMOVED FROM THE CALENDAR.

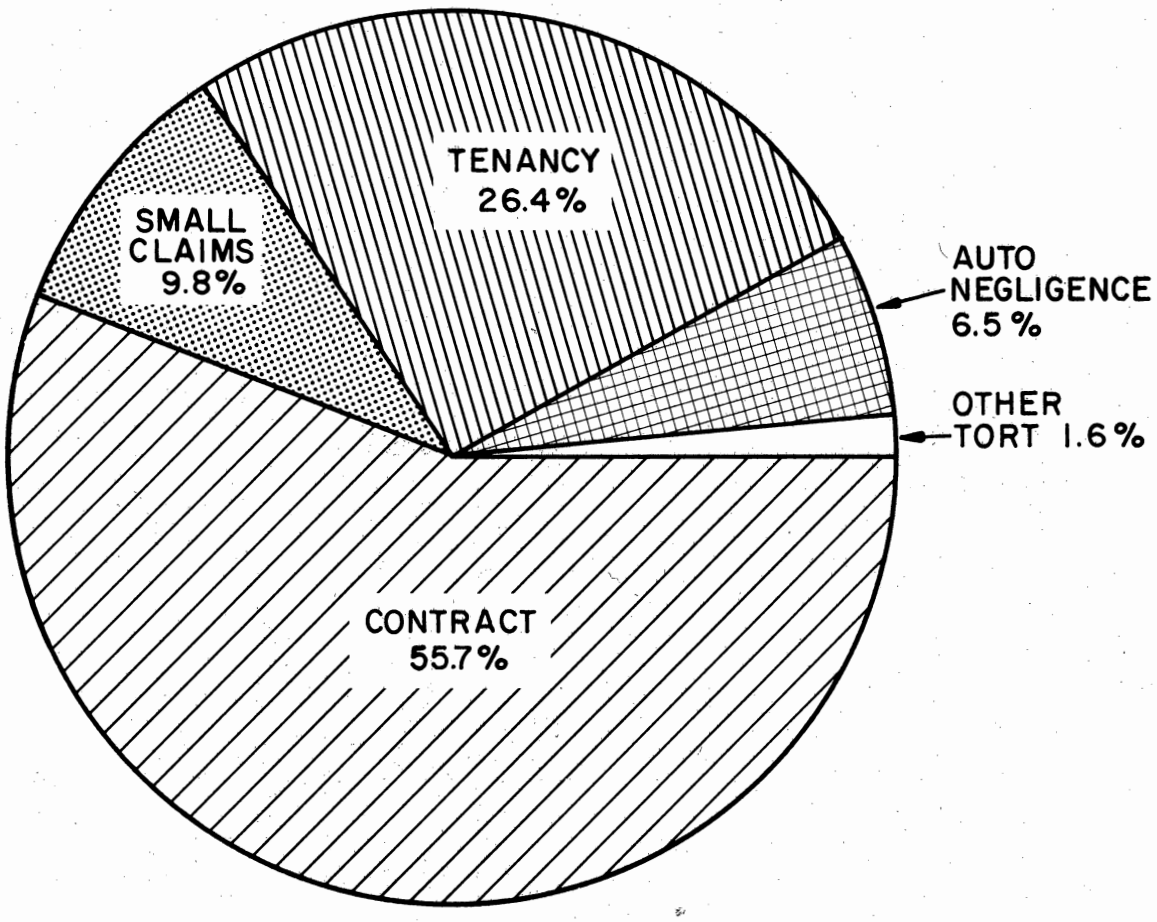
SOURCE: TABLE F-2

CHART NO. F-1

COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS

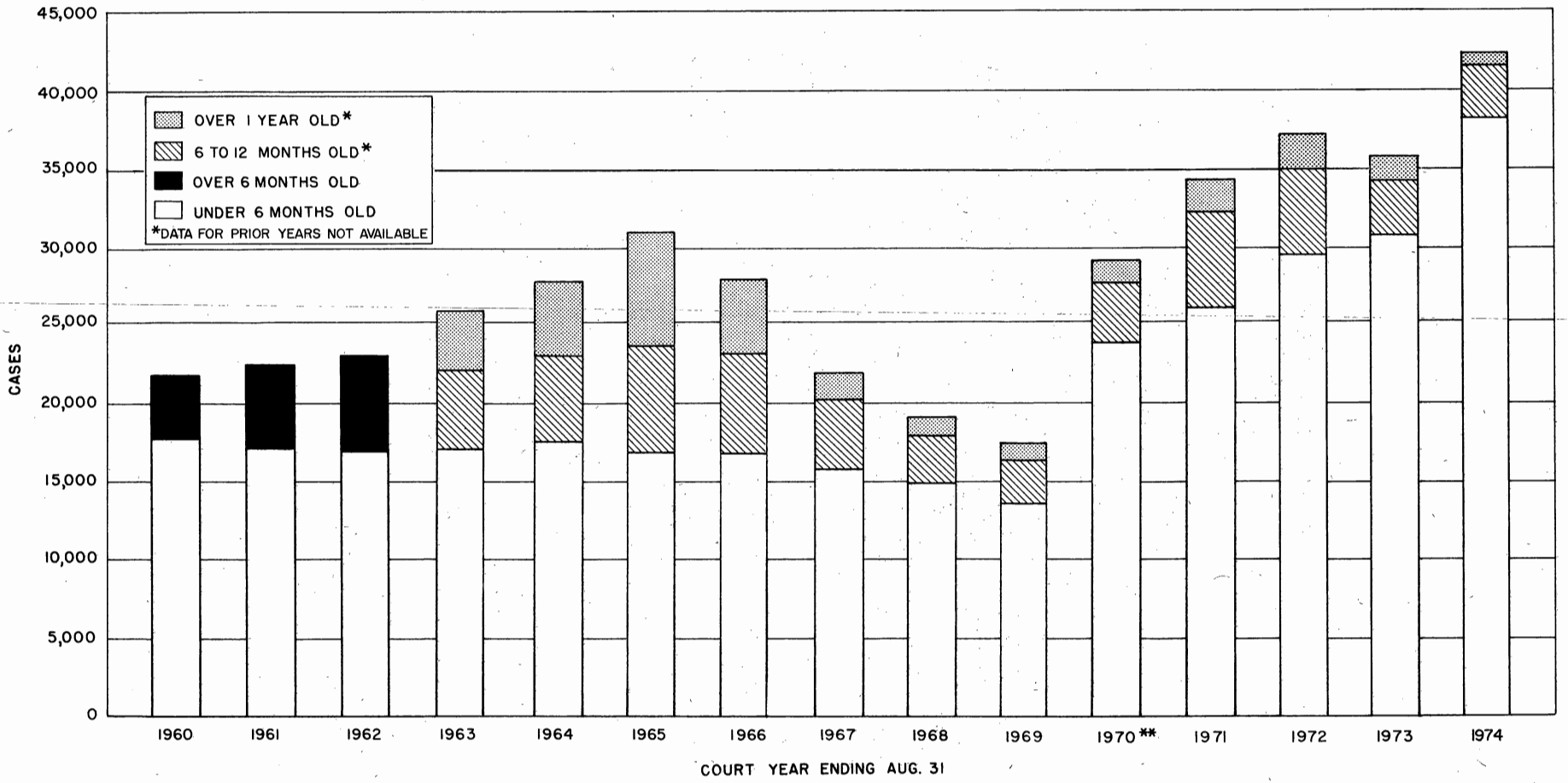
TYPES OF COMPLAINTS FILED

1973-74



SOURCE: TABLE F-2

CHART NO. F-3
COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
AGES OF ACTIVE CASES PENDING
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1960 TO 1974



SOURCE: TABLE F-3

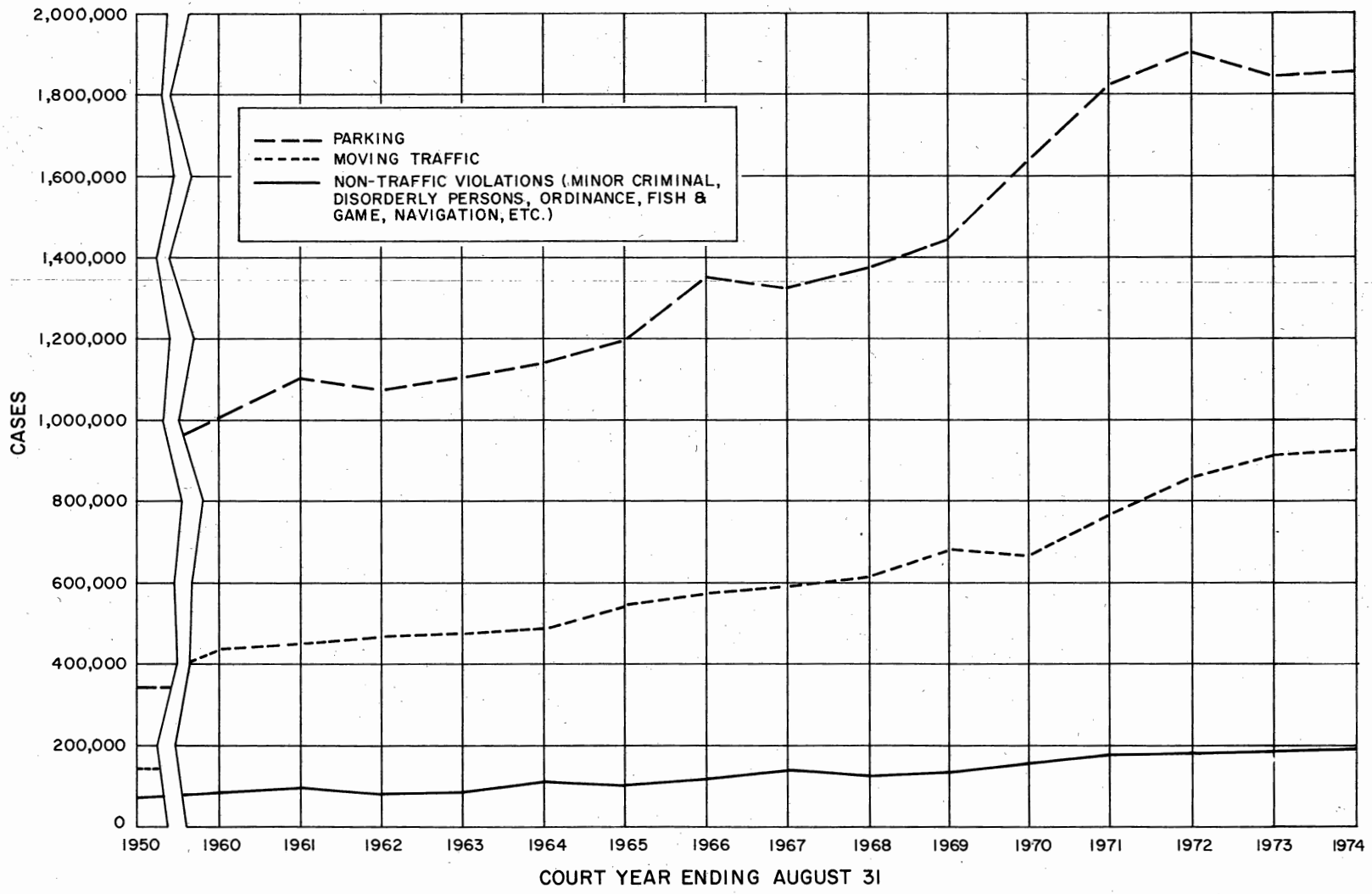
**BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1969 THE UNIT OF THE COUNT IS THE COMPLAINT. IN PRIOR YEARS "CASES" WERE COUNTED UPON THE FILING OF AN ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT.

TABLE G-1
STATUS AND NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL COURTS AND JUDGES
AS OF AUGUST 31, 1974

COUNTY	Total Number of Courts Not Including District Courts	Average Area Per Court (Sq. Mi.)	Number of Joint Courts	Number of Municipalities Covered by Joint Courts	Courts with Total of 50 Hours of Less on Bench During 1973-74	MUNICIPAL JUDGES		
						Lawyers	*Non-Lawyers	Total
Atlantic	21	29	1	3	4	11	2	13
Bergen	71	3	0	0	8	59	2	61
Burlington	39	21	1	2	10	16	2	18
Camden	35	6	0	0	6	19	0	19
Cape May	16	28	0	0	3	8	1	9
Cumberland	13	51	0	0	3	8	0	8
Essex	22	6	0	0	1	27	0	27
Gloucester	23	15	2	4	8	9	2	11
Hudson	12	5	0	0	0	16	0	16
Hunterdon	11	40	4	19	2	10	0	10
Mercer	13	18	0	0	1	13	0	13
Middlesex	25	13	0	0	2	26	0	26
Monmouth	53	10	1	2	5	39	0	39
Morris	40	12	0	0	3	31	1	32
Ocean	27	28	3	7	5	16	0	16
Passaic	16	12	0	0	0	15	1	16
Salem	15	25	0	0	7	7	1	8
Somerset	21	15	0	0	4	19	0	19
Sussex	17	31	4	10	7	12	0	12
Union	21	5	0	0	1	20	1	21
Warren	13	28	2	5	4	7	0	7
TOTAL	524	16	18	52	84	388	13	401
					16.0%	96.8%	3.2%	100%

*By statute, a municipal court judge must be an attorney at law of this State or have held the office of municipal court magistrate, recorder, police judge or justice of the peace on January 1, 1953. While all of these offices, except that of municipal court judge, have been abolished, non-attorneys continue to serve as judges or the municipal courts because they held one of the specified offices on January 1, 1953.

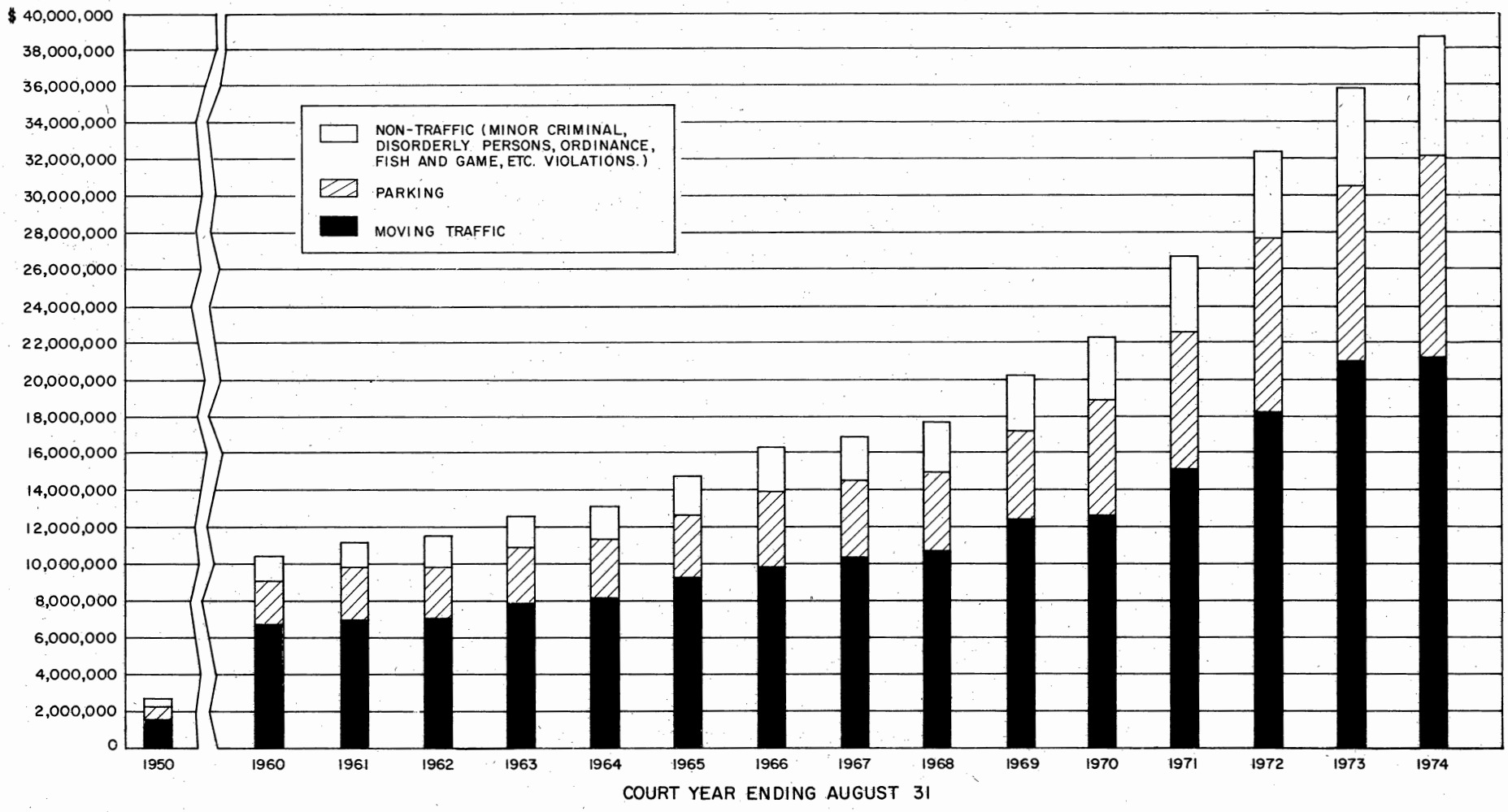
CHART NO. G-1
MUNICIPAL COURTS
COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF
BY COURT HEARINGS AND IN THE VIOLATIONS BUREAUS
BY COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31,
1960 TO DATE COMPARED WITH 1960



SOURCE: TABLE G-2

CHART NO. G-2

MUNICIPAL COURT FINES, COURT COSTS, AND FORFEITURES OF BAIL
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31
1960 TO DATE COMPARED WITH 1950



SOURCE: TABLE G-2

NUMBER OF JUDGES AND VACANCIES

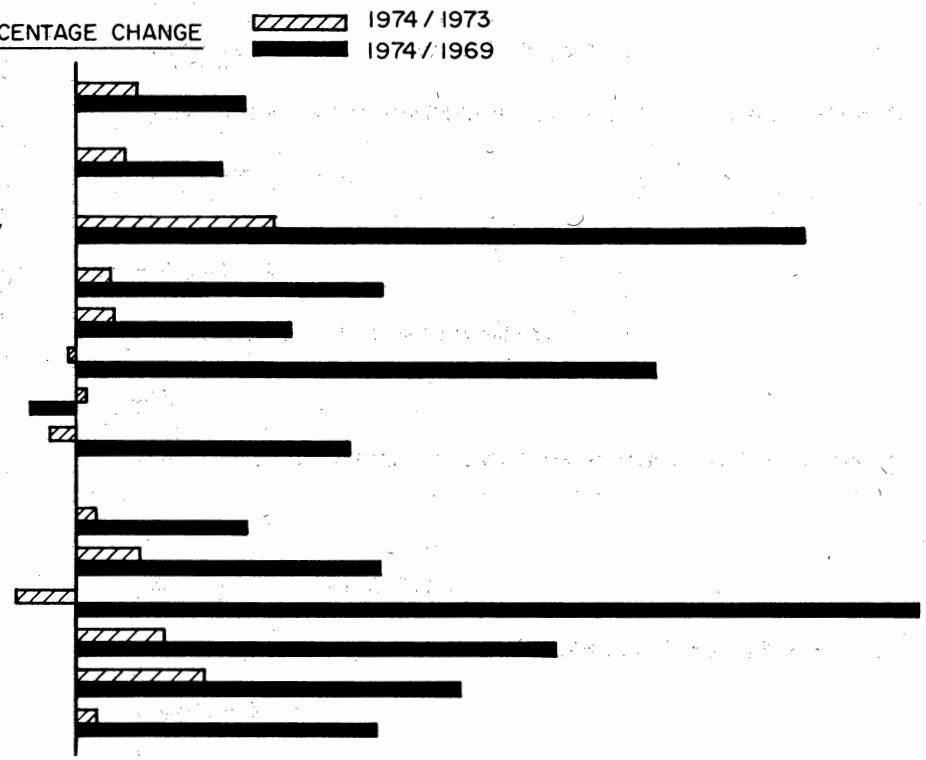
as of September 1

COURT		9/15/48	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
SUPREME	Justices	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPERIOR	Judges	27	28	27	27	27	32	36	36	36	38	38	37	36	44	42	43	46	50	54	72	76	76	76	76	87	110	115
	Vacancies	11	10	11	11	11	6	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6	2	24	6	2	2	2	2	9	10	5
	Advisory Masters	5	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	43	43	43	42	42	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	44	44	44	52	52	78	78	78	78	78	78	96	120	120
COUNTY	Full Time Judges	21	24	24	24	23	24	26	34	38	38	39	46	47	57	61	62	63	61	73	81	85	83	85	88	93	94	94
	Vacancies	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	0	0	3	0	10	11	8	7	8	10	6	4	3	5	3	2	8	9	9
	Part Time Judges	14	10	11	11	11	11	9	7	7	7	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vacancies	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	37	37	37	37	37	37	39	43	45	45	49	49	59	69	69	69	71	71	79	85	88	88	88	90	101	103	103
DISTRICT	Full Time Judges	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	13	13	13	11	16	14	20	22	22	21	24	29	30	29	33	31	34	33	30	31
	Vacancies	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	3	4	1	4	3	5	1	3	0	1	4	3
	Part Time Judges	31	32	32	32	33	32	29	17	15	15	13	9	9	7	6	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	36	36	36	36	37	37	34	30	28	28	28	25	24	31	31	30	30	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	34	34
JUVENILE & DOM. REL.	Full Time Judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	8	11	13	13	21	23	24	27	27	28	26	23
	Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	2	3	6
	Part Time Judges	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	9	9	9	14	14	16	20	20	20	26	26	27	27	27	30	29	29
STATE TOTALS	Full Time Judges	60	64	63	63	62	68	75	92	96	99	99	110	108	133	137	142	148	155	176	211	220	223	224	232	248	267	270
	Vacancies	14	12	13	13	14	8	7	4	2	1	5	1	13	15	13	11	20	13	35	16	11	11	10	4	20	26	23
	Advisory Masters	5	5	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Part Time Judges	48	45	46	46	48	47	42	28	26	25	24	17	16	14	12	9	11	9	8	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Vacancies	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	127	127	127	126	128	124	124	124	124	125	131	128	137	165	165	166	180	180	219	231	234	235	235	237	268	293	293

CHART A

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS 1/ AND CASES ADDED
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31
1974 COMPARED WITH 1973 AND 1969

	NUMBER				
	1974	1973	1969	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	%
JUDGESHIPS AUTHORIZED	293	268	234		+ 9.3% + 24.7%
JUDGES IN OFFICE	267	248	220		+ 7.7% + 21.4%
JUDGESHIP VACANCIES	26	20	14	2/	+ 30.0% + 108.0%
TOTAL CASES ADDED	471,253	448,204	323,206		+ 5.1% + 45.8%
3/ SUPREME COURT	183	173	139		+ 5.8% + 31.7%
4/ APPELLATE DIV. SUPERIOR COURT	3,779	3,833	2,026		- 1.4% + 86.5%
CIVIL (LAW DIV.)	32,168	31,750	34,341		+ 1.3% - 6.3%
CRIMINAL	24,170	25,134	17,209		- 3.8% + 40.4%
POST-CONVICTION RELIEF CONTESTED PROBATE APPEALS TO COUNTY COURTS	4,210	4,078	3,383		+ 3.2% + 24.5%
GENERAL EQUITY	3,596	3,301	2,473		+ 8.9% + 45.4%
MATRIMONIAL	20,790	22,933	9,222		- 9.3% + 125.4%
4/ JUVENILE	72,335	63,852	42,200		+ 13.3% + 71.4%
DOM. REL. & RECIP. SUP.	49,358	41,407	31,539		+ 19.2% + 56.5%
DISTRICT	260,664	251,743	180,674		+ 3.5% + 44.3%



1/ AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, BEGINNING OF EACH COURT YEAR SHOWN.

2/ 11 FULL TIME, 3 PART TIME. PERCENTAGE CHANGE BASED ON 12 1/2 JUDGES.

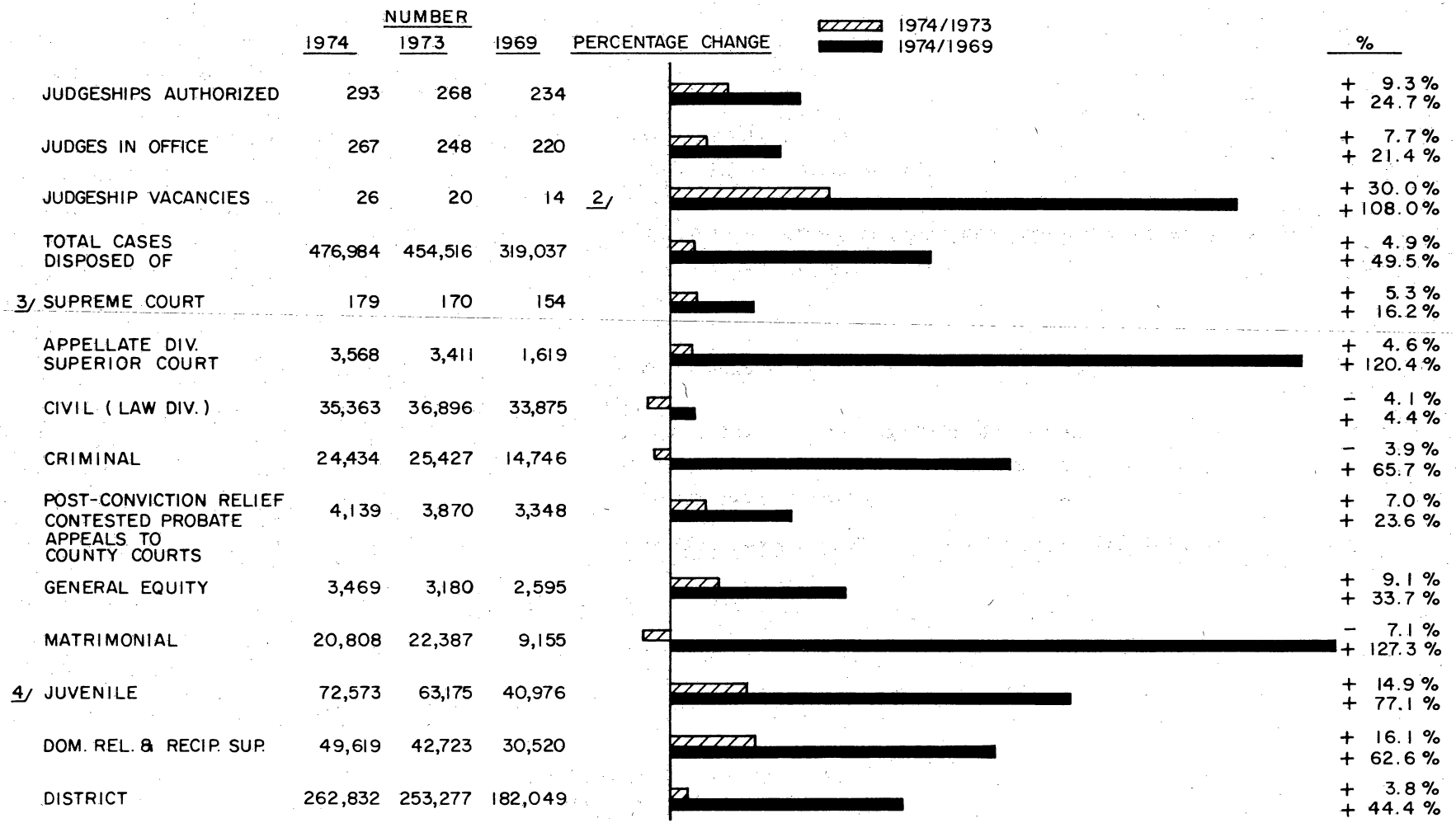
3/ INCLUDES CERTIFICATIONS.

4/ DOES NOT INCLUDE APPEALS CERTIFIED BY SUPREME COURT BEFORE CALENDARING.

5/ 1974 DATA INCLUDES 3,788 JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (JINS), STATUTE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1974.

CHART B

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS 1/ AND CASES DISPOSED OF COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31 1974 COMPARED WITH 1973 AND 1969



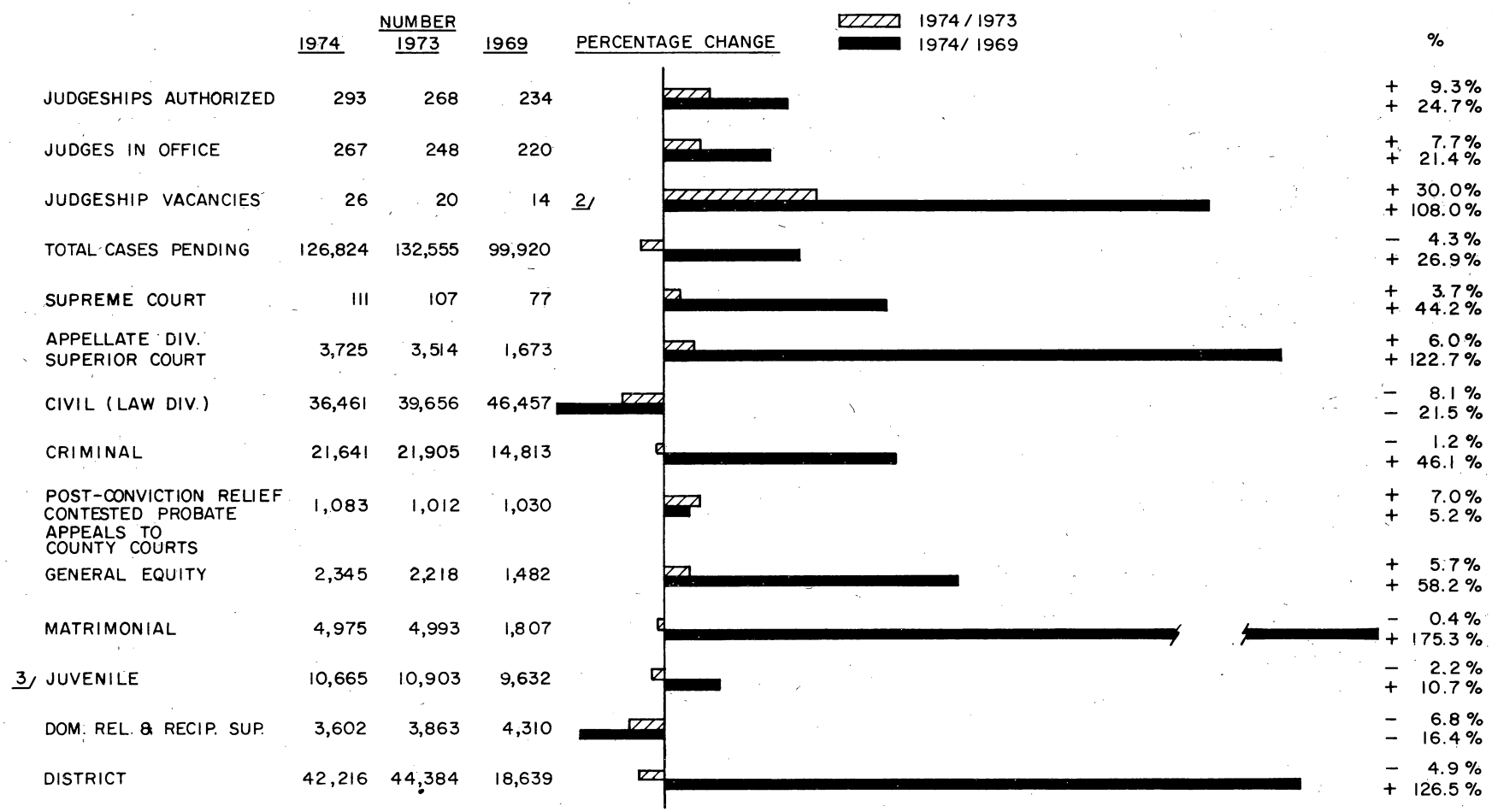
1/ AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, BEGINNING OF EACH COURT YEAR SHOWN.

2/ 11 FULL TIME, 3 PART TIME. PERCENTAGE CHANGE BASED ON 12 1/2 JUDGES.

3/ 1974 DATA INCLUDES 3,122 JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (JINS), STATUTE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1974

CHART B-1

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS[1/] AND CASES PENDING
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31
1974 COMPARED WITH 1973 AND 1969



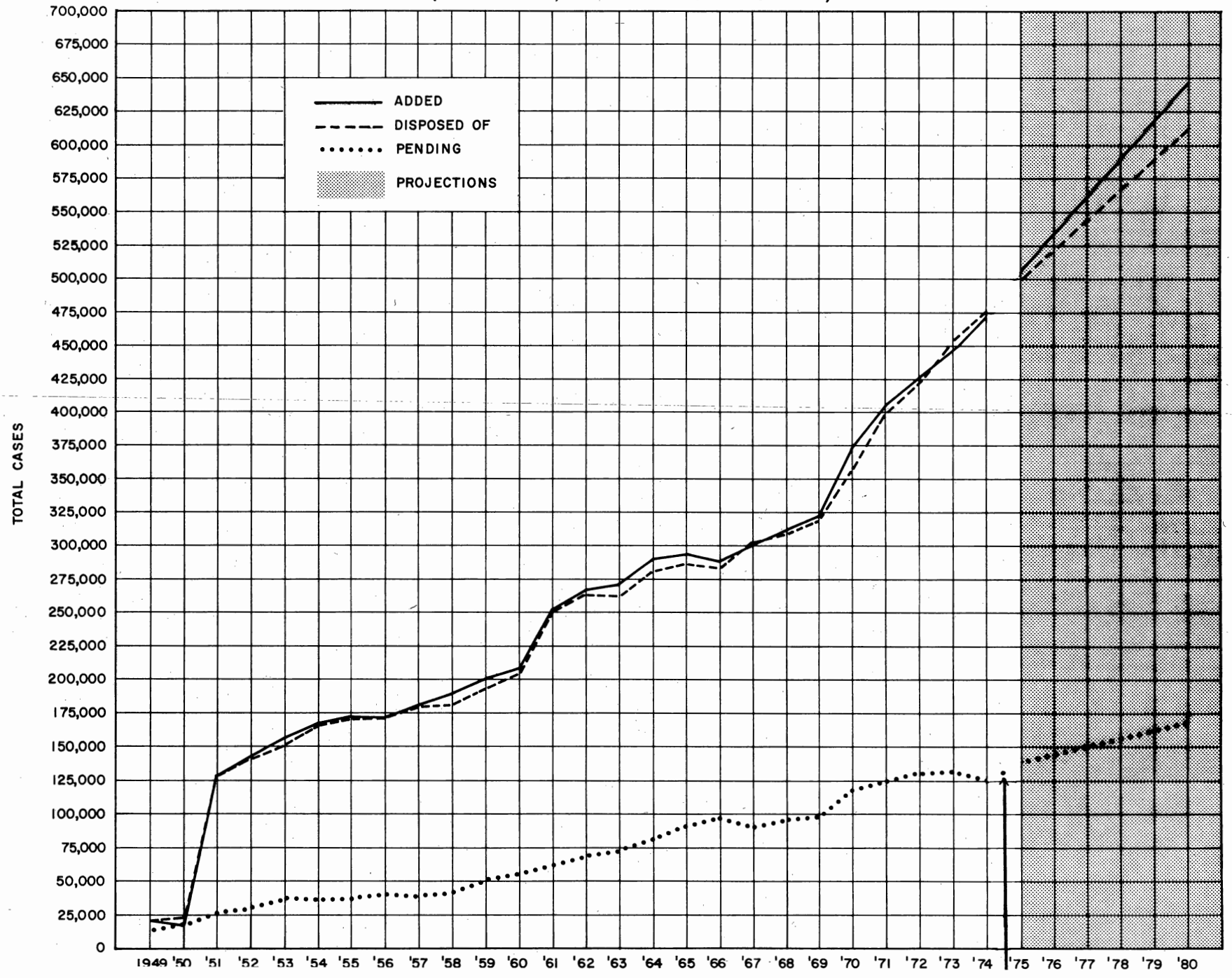
1/ AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, BEGINNING OF EACH COURT YEAR SHOWN.

2/ 11 FULL TIME, 3 PART TIME. PERCENTAGE CHANGE BASED ON 12 1/2 JUDGES.

3/ 1974 DATE INCLUDES 666 JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (JINS), STATUTE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1974.

CHART C

TOTAL CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING, 1949 TO 1974
AND PROJECTIONS FROM 1975 TO 1980
(ALL COURTS, EXCEPT MUNICIPAL COURTS)



Counsel Before The Court

PROSECUTION

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

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

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

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

DEFENSE

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

Department of the Public Advocate

New Jersey, in June, 1974, became the first state in the nation to create a cabinet-level agency charged with representing citizens in a wide range of public interest matters. The Office of the Public Defender, originally formed in 1967, is the largest

operation within the new department. As part of the reorganization, this office was expanded to encompass the Office of Inmate Advocacy and Parole Revocation Defense. Its responsibilities were further broadened in early 1975 by a state bill which gave the Office of the Public Defender responsibility for providing counsel and guardian services in child abuse cases. United States and State Supreme Court mandates requiring representation for indigents facing jail or loss of driving privileges by the beginning of Fiscal 1977 prompted the initiation of a pilot municipal court representation project in two counties.

The Division of Mental Health Advocacy provides the state with comprehensive legal representation in mental health areas. Division activities during the first year of operations pushed New Jersey into the forefront in mental health care reform. The division has engaged in what is hoped will be landmark cases in the areas of commitment procedures and due process in involuntary commitment proceedings.

The Division of Rate Counsel represents the public interest before regulatory agencies in proceedings involving rate increase or changes in basic services.

The Division of Public Interest Advocacy is empowered to intervene in class actions against government agencies and private business. It gives citizens for the first time a ready means to challenge government actions that may be arbitrary or illegal and provides citizens with representation in matters such as environmental protection, health and housing where agency determinations have traditionally been made without the benefit of public participation.

The Division of Citizen Complaints has an ombudsman-like mechanism through which citizens may air their problems with state agencies. During its first year, the division handled 4,700 inquiries and resolved and closed some 4,100 cases. Complaints have stimulated proposals for administrative and legislative changes, spurred investigations and resulted in legal actions. An Office of Dispute Settlement within the division is designed to provide mediation services in local disputes.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

The Office of the Public Defender provides legal representation for any indigent defendant formally charged with an indictable offense. Chapter 43, Laws of 1967, provides for all necessary services and facilities of representation, including investigation and preparation for the indigent defendants. The jurisdiction has been expanded (N.J.S.A. 2A:158A-24) to include indigent juveniles formally charged with the commission of an act of juvenile delinquency where in the opinion of the juvenile judge such prosecution could result in an institutional commitment. Most recently, the jurisdiction of the Office of the Public Defender was enlarged to include the representation of children under the age of 18 on charges that they are Juveniles in Need of Supervision (JINS), where in the opinion of the court, such finding would result in an institutional commitment.

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

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

The services of the Office of the Public Defender are rendered in the county courts of New Jersey, the juvenile and domestic relations courts before the State Parole Board, institutional paroling authorities and in the State's municipal courts where entitled by law. In addition, convicted indigent defendants are represented by the Office of the Public Defender on appeals and, as may be needed, in other post-conviction proceedings. The primary goal of the Office of the Public Defender as set forth by the State Legislature, is to realize the constitutional guarantees of counsel in criminal cases for indigent defendants by means of an established system in order that no innocent person may be convicted because of inability to afford counsel and that the guilty be convicted only after a fair trial. Once an affidavit of indigency is filed, the court refers the accused to the Public Defender's Office where investigators are assigned to determine the validity of the claim. Another reason for the establishment of the Office of the Public Defender was to spare county government and local taxpayers the expense of paying for legal representation for indigent defendants as required by the ruling of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

While the budget for Public Defender activities has steadily increased, the same services over seven years of operations would have cost the counties a total of $74 million instead of the actual state cost over the same period of $40 million. Based on the cost of assignment prior to the formation of the office, it would have cost the counties in Fiscal 1975 alone $17 million compared to the actual budgeted $9.4 million cost.

The Office of the Public Defender is administered by the New Jersey Public Defender who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of five years. The legislation which created the Department of the Public Advocate provides that the Public Advocate also serves as the Public Defender.

The Office consists of headquarters in Trenton, an appellate section in East Orange and 18 field offices.

The headquarters section is composed of the Public Defender and two assistant public defenders who handle liaison work in the Northern and Southern Regions and supervise the statewide juvenile program as well as the appeals section, the pilot municipal court program and the Office of Inmate Advocacy and Parole Revocation Defense. The present complement of the Office is 169 trial attorneys, 35 appellate attorneys, 137 investigators and pools of private attorneys maintained to participate on a case basis as directed by statute. This practice of maintaining private attorneys insures interest in the administration of criminal law and expert assistance where required and enables the public defender to avoid conflicts of interest where multiple defendants are involved. In accordance with the terms of the Act, a schedule of rates for pool attorneys has been established. The Public Defender formulates overall policy and directs the program's administration. The regional offices cover areas comparable to the jurisdictions of Superior Court assignment judges and are responsible for supervising caseloads, maintaining the volunteer attorney pools and supervising reports to headquarters of cases received and their disposition. Assistant deputy public defenders are assigned to a region on the basis of caseload and the number of criminal court judges in each county. In addition to the aforementioned duties, the staff attorneys make court appearances at night, interview witnesses, visit defendants at the various institutions and render emergency assistance in court. The appeals section handles all matters of an appellate nature arising in the regional offices and also acts as a clearinghouse, furnishing data on new court decisions and new statutory regulations to all staff members.

The enabling act of the Office of the Public Defender states that whether the indigent accused is to be served by staff personnel or by trial pool counsel, the legal representatives must render the same service to indigents as though they were privately retained and without regard to the use of public funds to provide such services. In addition to his or her other responsibilities, the public defender allows for time to work with interested groups and individuals regarding the problem of criminal conduct and the effective rehabilitation of convicted criminals.

State Law Enforcement Planning Agency assistance over three years contributed to a leveling off of the case backlog. Unfortunately, economic factors have coupled with increased indigency to push up demands for public defender services in both adult and juvenile programs. It has been estimated that the overall office caseload will increase by some 14% during Fiscal 1976.

Effective use of SLEPA funds also was evidenced in the quantity and quality of case dispositions. The office in early 1975 was disposing of 191 cases per attorney compared to 187 per attorney the previous year and 137 per attorney in 1970.

More rational disposition of matters is reflected in a random sampling of completed cases which shows that some 25% of those persons sentenced and represented by the office received alternative treatment. Instead of being sent to jail or placed on ordinary probation, one out of every four was channeled into a drug program, an alcoholic treatment program or into other constructive treatment facilities. More than 45% of adjudicated juveniles were channeled into drug and psychiatric treament programs, foster homes or residential group homes. Not only does such alternative treatment represent a substantial savings of public money, but it also promises to break the cycle of recidivism.

Efforts have been continued to emphasize municipal court disposition of cases on the proposition that time and money are saved when indictable matters can be handled expeditiously at the municipal court level. Moreover, a defendant who may be incarcerated is spared the intolerable delay that all too frequently results when he is awaiting trial in a county court.

The pilot municipal court projects initiated in Bergen and Atlantic Counties have been designed to help determine the best method of implementing on a statewide basis the U.S. and State Supreme Court mandates requiring municipal court representation. Budget cuts threatened both pilot projects just 12 months before the court mandate goes into effect.

The child abuse representation program was inaugurated in early 1975 despite the absence of an appropriation with the legislation. A steady increase in the child abuse caseload was being encountered during the first few months of operations and this increase was expected to continue as the specifics of the child abuse bill became more apparent to the public. It has been estimated that some 900 child abuse cases will be handled during Fiscal 1976.

OFFICE OF INMATE ADVOCACY AND PAROLE REVOCATION

This office during its first year of formal operations developed a modest program which gives inmates at state, county and municipal correctional and detention facilities a viable means of airing complaints and legally challenging adverse conditions of their confinement.

The program is designed to help meet the growing recognition that improvements in the jail system are necessary to have a meaningful impact on those incarcerated and to reduce recidivism. Modern concepts of penal reform recognize that unless hostility and tensions existent in prison settings can be reduced and acceptable societal values reintroduced, the current high rate of recidivism cannot be affected.

While the new program is seeking to fulfill its major responsibilities—bringing actions to improve con-

ditions within institutions and improving system classifications and training for incarcerated persons —it also serves as a relatively inexpensive method of providing a safety valve to prevent prison unrest.

The office has been actively investigating prison and parole practices on a statewide basis and staff members have been meeting regularly with administrators responsible for negotiating fair and equitable solutions to pertinent problems.

The most significant action taken by the Office of Inmate Advocacy was the suit filed in Federal Court in Trenton on behalf of 58 inmates of the Vroom Readjustment Unit against Commissioner Klein and officials of the prison. The suit challenges the lack of proper procedures for determining the transfer of prisoners to, and their release from, the Unit as well as various aspects of their treatment there, particularly brutality.

Litigation was launched in several other areas including the practice of housing juveniles in the same county detention facilities with adults and the housing of Juveniles in Need of Supervision (JINS) with juvenile offenders, both violations of the Juvenile Justice Act.

The office served as *amicus* in the State Supreme Court case which deals with due process standards for disciplinary hearings in New Jersey prisons. The office recommendation that certain fundamental changes be initiated in the disciplinary process was accepted by the Division of Correction and Parole for implementation in 1975.

The question of parole for sex offenders is the subject of still another significant action. It has been found that some 75% of sex offenders recommended for parole release by the Special Classification Review Board are rejected by the State Parole Board. Since sex offenders do not go before the board until an exhaustive analysis is made by the experts who recommend parole, there has been an apparent abuse of Parole Board discretion.

Among the other targets of investigations are medical treatment for prisoners, the Tort Claims Act, Parole Board practices relating to State prison inmates confined at reformatories, standards for classification of Vroom Building inmates and bail reform in general.

The office also has looked into conditions at county facilities and has negotiated the peaceful resolution of three prison disturbances. Individual complaints filed with the office had surpassed the 600 mark by early 1975. The majority of the complaints have been resolved. To date, there have been no dealings with municipal lockups, traditionally the most neglected and most difficult to regulate facilities.

The majority of complaints from the State prison system dealt with classification status, disciplinary procedures, parole and brutality. Complaints from the reformatory system dealt primarily with calculation of time, disciplinary procedures, access to law libraries and brutality. Most of the complaints from the county jail system concerned medical treatment, mailing procedures, access to attorneys and physical conditions.

Parole revocation matters handled by the office have been escalating steadily. Expansion of representation to parole revocation cases at all penal and correctional institutions in the State has contributed to this escalation.

Since the New Jersey Superior Court, Appellate Division has denied parolees speedy relief, via *habeas corpus* complaints in the Law Division, some legislative action may be required to bring about a revamping of the State's archaic parole policies and procedures.

LEGAL SERVICES PROJECTS

The Office of Economic Opportunity's (OEO's) Legal Services Projects provide legal representation to indigents charged with indictable offenses up to the preliminary hearing stage. They may also represent indigents on non-indictable offenses and on civil matters. The applicant for legal assistance must submit an affidavit of indigency. If the civil matter, however, is one of a fee-generating nature (e.g., workmen's compensation or an auto negligence claim) then the applicant-client uses the referral system to obtain an attorney. In the event that Legal Services cannot supply counsel on a non-indictable offense, the person charged can apply for counsel to the judge of the municipal court. Counsel will then be assigned from the master list which the assignment judge maintains. There are 14 projects located in New Jersey, generally as part of community action agencies, but operative out of neighborhood law offices in the majority of the State's 21 counties. One-hundred-thirty-four attorneys are active in the projects. The major contributors to the Legal Service projects are O.E.O. and H.E.W. The balance is raised locally, usually by county appropriations or bar associations. During Fiscal Year 1975, a total of $1,962,197 in federal funds was utilized for the projects.

CORRECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY

State Government Corrections

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the unit of State government responsible for administering those institutions and agencies designed to meet human welfare needs. The Commissioner of the Department is appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the State Board of Institutional Trustees, with the advice and consent of the State Senate and serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

The State Board of Institutional Trustees is a voluntary group of prominent citizens appointed by the Governor whose duty is to advance long-range planning and policy for the system of State institutions. The Board does not administer the Department or any of its individual institutions.

Board of Trustees — Voluntary citizen boards of trustees which are subject to the supervision, control and ultimate authority of the State Board of Institutional Trustees are vested with the responsibility of establishing policy guidelines in the management, direction and control of the State prisons, youth correctional institutions, training schools, and the Correctional Institution for Women. The boards of trustees are the paroling authority for all inmates serving indeterminate sentences.

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

THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE

The Division of Correction and Parole is the component of the Department of Institutions and Agencies which has direct operational responsibility for the State correctional institutions in New Jersey. In its central office, the Division has two staff bureaus, Programs and Operations and three operational bureaus, Parole, State Use Industries and Community Services. The Division's responsibility includes operating nine correctional institutions, four residential group centers, a readjustment unit located in the Vroom Building of the Trenton Psychiatric Hospital, three community treatment centers for juveniles in metropolitan areas of the State and one adult community service center for work releasees and certain parolees and offenders on furlough.

The Bureau of Programs develops standards for operating unit programs and assists the Division Director in devising viable correctional programs. The Bureau of Operations audits operational unit programs to evaluate their effectiveness and conformity to Division Standards. The Bureau of Community Services plans, develops and coordinates community-based programs and operations of the Division.

The Bureau of Parole supervises parolees age 16 and over from New Jersey institutions and parolees from other State jurisdictions accepted under the terms of the Inter-State Compact for the Supervision of Parolees. The Bureau investigates requests for parole planning from in-state and out-of-state sources, develops parole placements and completes special related investigations as requested. The Bureau operates from nine district offices located throughout the State in addition to institutional parole offices in the major correctional institutions, from the Parole Resource Office and Orientation Facility in Jersey City, and from a central office in Trenton. In addition, the Bureau conducts clemency investigations requested by the Governor's Office covering pardon, commutation of sentence and remission of fine. The staff of the Bureau of Parole is composed of field institutional officers, parole supervisory staff and clerical personnel.

Eleven Bureau of Parole specialized caseloads have been funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, nine of which are for supervising narcotics users and the other two are for short-term assistance and community re-orientation of offenders released at expiration of maximum term who would not otherwise receive any services rendered by the Bureau. As of March 31, 1975, there were 7,652 parolees under supervision in New Jersey. Special projects currently operational in the Bureau of Parole include:

- A specialized caseload of adult parolees having a history of narcotic usage. Two years experience with this caseload measured against a control group shows fewer arrests, better employment records and less narcotic involvement.
- Two specialized caseloads of former inmates released without the benefit of parole supervision are provided casework on a voluntary basis to aid their transition back to community life.
- A community-based parole facility, located in a low income housing complex in Jersey City, operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Begun in December, 1969, the project is program-oriented to provide treatment not currently available in the average caseload. It is also being used as a possible alternative to institutional recommitment and as a training and orientation center for parole officers. A second facility is being considered.
- The Volunteers In Parole Program (VIPP), which is federally funded, provides for one-to-one supervision of selected parolees by 257 volunteers, most of whom are members of the New Jersey Bar Association.
- Federal funds have been approved for the day-to-day emergency situations requiring the immediate utilization of small amounts of money by parolees for transportation to employment, for the cost of food, rent, or clothing pending receipt of welfare assistance or first pay check.

The Bureau of Community Services was established to promote community alternatives to institu-

tionalization so that offenders might be treated in a more effective and less costly manner. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has provided federal funds to match State funds and in-kind services in order to promote the expansion of community-based programs.

Three residential treatment centers located in Camden, Plainfield and Paterson are fully operational. These centers are designed to provide an alternative to incarceration for adolescents between the ages of 14 and 16. The youths are referred by the juvenile court of the respective county for short-term remedial treatment as a condition of probation.

Another type of community program has been established for adult offenders at the Community Service Center in Newark. Plans are being developed to establish a center in Camden and another in Paterson. These centers are designed to provide services to enhance the opportunities for successful re-entry of released offenders into the community.

The Bureau of State Use Industries provides inmate production occupations for the manufacture of goods that are sold to and for the use of governmental agencies. The Bureau operates 20 shops in seven correctional institutions which provide a maximum of 719 full-time jobs for inmates. Wages paid to inmate workers during the first ten months of FY 1975 for the State Use production totaled $90,199.

STATE PRISON COMPLEX

The Division's three state prisons are located at Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg, with satellite units at West Trenton, Marlboro, Ancora and the Rahway Camp. The State Prison Complex receives male adults committed with fixed minimum-maximum or life sentences. A maximum security Prison Readjustment Unit on the grounds of Trenton Psychiatric Hospital is operated by staff from the State Prison, Trenton and used for housing incorrigible inmates and other special cases. The goal of the Unit is to rehabilitate inmates to the point of being able to rejoin the general population. The Prison Complex population as of April 30, 1975 totaled 3,191 inmates, distributed as follows:

Trenton Prison	837
West Trenton Unit	136
Readjustment Unit	61
Trenton Prison Work Release Center	33
Rahway Prison	1,018
Rahway Camp	77
Marlboro Unit	124
Leesburg Prison, medium	500
Leesburg Prison, minimum	293
Ancora Unit	76
On Furlough	36

Trenton Prison and its satellite has 524 staff positions: 357 custody staff positions, 61 positions in the medical, social service, psychology and education areas and 106 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. The Rahway Prison operations are carried out by 345 employees: 235 custodial positions, 39 medical, social service, psychological and education positions and 71 industrial, maintenance, trade and support positions. There are 253 employees at Leesburg Prison: 157 employees are in custodial slots, 32 in medical, social service, psychology, and educational positions and 64 in industrial, maintenance, trade and support positions. The Governor's FY 1976 Budget Message recommends the following staff additions: Trenton Prison, one care and 63 custody positions; Rahway Prison, one care and 58 custody positions; Leesburg Prison, one care and 45 custody positions.

The recommended 1975-1976 Fiscal Year operating expenditures budgeted for Trenton Prison and its satellite is $8,641,000. The budget for Rahway Prison and its satellite is $6,328,000 and the Leesburg Prison operating budget totals $4,765,000.

YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COMPLEX

The Division's youth correctional institutions are located at Yardville, Bordentown and Annandale. There are five satellite units: the Yardville Unit at Wharton Tract (Narcotic Treatment Unit); the Bordentown Units on the grounds of the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, Skillman and State School at New Lisbon; and the Annandale Units at Stokes State Forest and High Point State Park.

The Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville receives and classifies all male offenders committed to the State Prison Complex and Youth Correctional Institution Complex. After classification, inmates are assigned to one of the institutions of the State Prison Complex, Youth Correctional Complex or the satellites.

As of April 30, 1975, the Youth Correctional Institution Complex had a total population of 2,213. They were distributed as follows:

Youth Reception at Yardville	145
Prison Reception at Yardville	89
Youth Correction Center at Yardville	529
Wharton Tract Unit	41
Youth Correctional Institution at Bordentown	626
Bordentown Unit at Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, Skillman	35
Bordentown Unit at New Lisbon State School	59
Youth Correctional Institution at Annandale	530
Annandale Unit at Stokes State Forest	51
Annandale Unit at High Point State Park	44
On Furlough	64

The Youth Reception and Correction Center also

provides rehabilitation and training for inmates assigned to its Correction Unit. Programs at this facility are based on small group living, group and individual counseling, academic and vocational education and meaningful work opportunities. The Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown, is an institution for males, age 16 to 30. The institution provides for positive resocialization of the offender through its social education classes, group and individual psychotherapy and counseling, social casework, and work program. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, is a cottage-type institution for males, age 15 to 30. The institution offers programs to inculcate acceptable standards of good citizenship, good work habits and sound social values. The treatment program consists of social and academic education, pre-vocational training, group and individual psychotherapy and counseling, extensive recreation activities and a comprehensive work program. To relieve overcrowding at Trenton State Prison, all youth correctional facilities receive selected inmates serving prison minimum-maximum sentences who must meet stringent selection criteria.

The Youth Reception and Correction Center and its satellite has 331 staff positions: 182 custody staff positions, 66 positions in medical, social service, psychology and education areas and 83 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Bordentown and its satellites have 278 staff positions: 169 in custody, 32 in medical, social service, psychology and education areas and 77 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Annandale and its satellite units have 238 positions: 138 custody staff positions, 29 medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 71 staff positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. The Governor's FY 1976 Budget Message recommends the following staff additions: Yardville, one care and 32 custody positions; Bordentown, one care and 29 custody positions; Annandale, 29 custody positions.

The Governor's recommended appropriations for operating expenses in the Youth Correctional Institution Complex for the 1975-1976 Fiscal Year are as follows: Youth Reception and Correction Center, $5,696,000; Bordentown, $4,816,000, and Annandale, $4,192,000. Funding and staff for the satellites are included in the appropriations for the three major youth correctional institutions.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Training School for Boys, Skillman is a facility consisting of 12 brick cottages arranged in a horseshoe pattern facing an all-faith chapel. It accommodates boys of age 13 and under in order to separate first and very young offenders from the influence of older, more sophisticated delinquents. Small classes in academic and remedial education, psychiatric and school services, arts and crafts and indoor-outdoor recreation programs are provided. The population at the Training School for Boys, Skillman as of April 30, 1975, was 132.

The Training School at Jamesburg is a cottage-type facility predominately for male juvenile commitments between the ages of 13 and 16. The correction program at Jamesburg is concerned with developing good work habits, preliminary training in certain skills, vocational and group counseling, and formal schooling. Elements of a token economy treatment modality have been incorporated in the total Jamesburg program.

When the Training School for Girls was transferred to Jamesburg during September, 1974, Jamesburg became one of the Division's two co-educational institutions. Female juvenile delinquents under the age of 17 are housed in a separate cottage and Jamesburg's dining, school and recreation facilities are used in common by the girls and boys. All girls are enrolled in education or vocational programs. The total population at Jamesburg as of April 30, 1975, was 227 — 207 boys and 20 girls.

The Training School for Boys, Skillman staff complement totals 150: 72 of these positions are custodial, 36 are medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 42 are in maintenance, trade, and support activities. The Training School, Jamesburg has 253 staff positions: 115 of which are custodial positions, 58 medical, social service, psychology and education positions; and 80 in maintenance, trade, and support activities. The Governor's FY 1976 Budget Message recommended a decrease of 10 custody positions at Skillman. The 1976 budget for operations at the Training School for Boys, Skillman is $1,828,000. The recommended operating budget for the Training School, Jamesburg in the 1975-1976 Fiscal Year is $3,512,000.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN, CLINTON

The Correctional Institution for Women is a cottage-type institution for adult female offenders serving indeterminate, minimum-maximum or life sentences. The institution provides a wide variety of minimum through maximum custody programs for its residents. The institution also provides services for approximately 50 adult male offenders housed in a separate cottage of the institution.

At the Correctional Institution for Women, there were 243 residents, including 54 men, as of April 30, 1975. The staff positions total 207: 100 are custodial positions, 27 are medical, social service, psychology and education positions and 80 are in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. The Governor's Fiscal Year 1976 Budget recommends the addition of one care position and 22 custody positions. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1975-1976 totals $3,217,000.

RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTERS

The Division of Correction and Parole has four residential group centers: Highfields, Warren and Ocean are for boys and the Turrell Center is for girls. All of the centers follow similar programs of work, community contact and guided group interaction. Residents of the centers retain legal status as probationers and are responsible directly to the juvenile courts. Criteria for admission include the following: 16 to 18 years of age, neither psychotic, mentally retarded nor sexually deviate and with no previous commitment to a State correctional institution. Length of stay is limited to four months. New Jersey juvenile courts find the residential centers a welcome alternative for the youths who have failed under the usual conditions of probation in their home communities and who would thus qualify for commitment to a youth correctional institution. Each one of the three residential group centers for boys has a capacity of 20 youngsters while the center at Turrell has a capacity of 18. Each facility has a staff of six, including a superintendent and assistant superintendent. The 1975-1976 Fiscal Year recommended operating budgets for the centers total $410,000; Highfields, $93,000, Warren, $104,000, Ocean, $110,000 and Turrell $103,000.

CORRECTION OFFICERS TRAINING ACADEMY

The Correction Officers Training Academy provides comprehensive offerings in the various correctional subject areas for State and county correctional personnel. The most fundamental program is a one-day orientation session for all recently hired non-uniformed personnel in the Division of Correction and Parole.

The Academy provides a three-week residential basic training program for newly hired or inexperienced State and county correction officers. Subjects offered include: the history and philosophy of corrections, the nature of inmate supervision, the correction officer's role and the care and rehabilitation of the offender. A one-week advanced training seminar is provided for experienced officers in which training is centered around the development of human relations skills as well as the provision of information on the latest developments in the Division. There are also four managerial course offerings which include line supervisory, middle management, sub-executive and executive training programs.

Included in the list of program offerings is a group of specialized subject areas which include: First Aid Multimedia-Instructor Course; Advanced Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation; Firearms (NRA Instructors Course); Personal Defense and Physical Restraint; Basic and Advanced Spanish Language and Culture; Inmate Rights; Legal Rights of Correctional Personnel; Investigation of the Crime Scene; Instructing Techniques and Training Methodology; Training for Training Officers.

GARDEN STATE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Garden State School District, administered by a Superintendent of Schools under the supervision and control of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, is now entering its third year of operation. During this period, educational programs have been established within New Jersey's correctional institutions which are geared toward the total rehabilitation of the inmate.

With the support of agencies such as the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Departments of Education, Higher Education and Labor and Industry, institutional programs have been introduced, expanded and made more appropriate to inmates' needs. To date, many advances have been made. However, this does not preclude the desire to reach the goal of high calibre programs in academic, vocational and support areas in which every inmate will find meaning and a desire to attain a higher level of functioning.

Throughout the institutional population, from the Training Schools to the Prisons, the clients have low self-esteem and possess little motivation for improvement. Academic achievement is low in nearly all cases. Failure in basic math and reading skills has been a primary deficit to the inmates because it has made community survival almost impossible.

Reading ability in the prison complex averages at the 4.5 level (as measured by the Stanford Achievement Test). This indicates that the bulk of the population is functionally illiterate.

In the youth correctional institution complex the average reading level is 4.4, again reflecting the need for reading attainment as a tool for existence. A similar situation exists within the Training Schools.

Preliminary data obtained from the Evening Vocational Counseling Program (funded by ABE/GED) indicate that the majority of the inmate population is either unskilled or semi-skilled. Most have held one job for an average of less than six months, and have been mobile in employment patterns.

An educational program exists within every institution which includes reading or literacy training, basic math skills and a variety of vocational training. A number of programs are sophisticated beyond this basic model, while others are in need of great expansion. Through the aid of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, programs have been implemented in higher education, many vocational areas, literacy training and support services.

At the present time, 2,397 inmates are involved in academic programs and 1,418 are taking courses in vocational training. However, considering that many of these inmates are only part-time students, and that the total institutional population approximates 5,200, there is still a great need for program expansion.

Special Correction and Parole Services

CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

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

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

Current State Law Enforcement Planning Agency projects in the Division include the community-based treatment and service centers; the planning, budgeting and research section with computer programs providing data on population movement and trend tables; the County Correction Officers Training School; volunteers in institutions and parole; special offender treatment services; vocational and academic education programs; and the Office of Inmate Legal Services at the State Prison, Rahway.

INSPECTION AND CONSULTATION SERVICES

The Division of Correction and Parole is responsible by law for the annual visitation and inspection of all county jails, workhouses, and penitentiaries, county juvenile detention shelters and municipal police lock-ups. This function is carried out by the Bureau of Operations. The Bureau also inspects the physical plant and custodial operations of all Division institutions. Inspections are made to insure that facilities safely contain prisoners, provide the necessary comforts, provide due process and insure the separation of juveniles from adults. Consultation services are provided to local government units engaged in building or remodeling existing correctional facilities.

Special assignments in the Division carried out by the Bureau staff include surveys of custodial staff needs and special operational areas. The Bureau also provides inter-state escort for the return of parole violators and escapes to the jurisdiction of New Jersey. The services are performed primarily by six Division staff members including three correction captains, a senior inspector, a project specialist and a senior operations analyst.

INMATE SERVICES

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

DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Division of Youth and Family Services, an arm of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, provides social services—through 20 statewide district offices—to children with a wide variety of problems. The Division's two primary responsibilities in the juvenile justice system are providing treatment oriented residential facilities for juveniles as an alternative to incarceration and providing parole supervision for children under 14 years of age, or those between age 14 and 16 who can benefit from the social services of this agency.

Since services to delinquent children and status offenders are not divorced from the Division's general child welfare services, it is not possible to indicate the number of children placed by this agency upon order of the juvenile court or the agency's budget for services rendered to juvenile offenders.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has funded a Residential Treatment Planning Project which seeks to improve agency capability to provide effective alternatives to incarceration, and a Juvenile Parole Project which will determine the effectiveness of intense social service oriented parole programs. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has also funded a Youth Service Bureau in Camden which is serving to divert youth from official processing within the juvenile justice system.

The Division seeks to continue expanding the range and mix of treatment alternatives available for juvenile offenders. This will necessitate the design of comprehensive programs which emphasize deinstitutionalization coupled with the development of integrated continuums of community-based services.

FORENSIC UNIT

The forensic psychiatry unit is one of the seven

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

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

DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ACTIVITIES

The Diagnostic Center at Menlo Park was established by enactment of Chapter 118, Laws of 1946, which administratively places the center in the Division of Mental Health and Hospitals, Department of Institutions and Agencies. The Center's particular mission is to provide complete psychiatric evaluation for the socially-disordered and to administer the sex offender program that is described later. The Center offers both inpatient and outpatient services. Inpatient facilities are limited to children and adolescents between the ages of eight and 18. Outpatient services are available to individuals of any age. Bed capacity is 76 and the maximum length of stay which is fixed by statute is 90 days. The average length of stay is presently 67 days. The criteria for acceptance maintain that a problem in psychiatric diagnosis must exist and that it be exhibited by some form of antisocial behavior. The Center focuses primarily on the juvenile delinquent and criminal. Court referrals are received as are referrals from public and private agencies when it is in the public interest. During FY 1975, a total of 476 youths were examined in the inpatient department. The majority of the total number admitted during the year were committed by various juvenile courts in the State. Others included private admissions and referrals by the Division of Youth and Family Services. The recommended State appropriation for FY 1976 Center operations is $2,932,805.

The traditional clinical team approach is used in the inpatient department. Each patient's evaluative process is determined by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a psychiatric social worker who are especially assigned to the patient at the outset of his treatment. The examination includes a complete physical, psychiatric and neurological examination; psychological testing and continuous contact by the social worker with the parents, referral agents and any other community resources involved in planning for the child. During his stay, the child's education and recreation needs are met. Upon completion of observations and tests, the probation officer or other referral agent and school representatives join the nurse, teacher, unit supervisor and clinical team for a final staff conference at the Diagnostic Center. The patient is then returned to the referral source with specific recommendations for future handling. The outpatient department provides evaluations on a daily basis for individuals of any age who present a problem in diagnostic and antisocial behavior in the community. During FY 1975, a total of 1,475 individuals were examined by the outpatient department. Of these, the majority were committed by the various courts of the State. Others included sex offenders, admissions from other institutions of the State—primarily the correctional institutions—private patients and individuals referred to the Center for electroencephalograms. Individuals referred to the

Center by the court are committed at the discretion of the judge, except in the case of a sex offender where commitment is mandatory. The outpatient examination ordinarily involves a psychiatric examination and partial batteries of psychological tests. The Center's participation ends with the completion of the examination. A report of the findings including the diagnostic conclusions and recommendations is then forwarded to the outpatient's referral agent.

SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM

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

The disposition of the offender made by the court upon the written report and recommendations of the Diagnostic Center includes one or more of the following measures: the court may place the offender on probation with the requirement that he receive outpatient psychiatric treatment in a prescribed manner or he may be committed to an institution designated by the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies for treatment and upon release be subject to parole supervision. When the court orders the commitment of a sex offender, the order does not specify a minimum period of detention. In no event, however, may a person be confined for a period of time greater than that provided by law for the crime for which he was committed. Any person committed to confinement as a sex offender may be released under parole supervision when the State Parole Board following the recommendation of a special classification review board appointed by the State Board of Control is satisfied that the person is capable of making an acceptable social adjustment in the community. Each chief executive officer of an institution confining a sex offender reports in writing at least semiannually to the commissioner concerning the physical and mental condition of the offender. He may recommend confinement or consideration for release on parole.

Psychiatric diagnosis of persons convicted of sex-related offenses is made at the Menlo Park Diagnostic Center. After diagnosis, the individual is sent to the Rahway Diagnostic Unit located on the grounds of Rahway Prison. He remains there until a determination is made as to which institution of the Department of Institutions and Agencies he will be sent to for recommended rehabilitation. He may remain as a resident of the Rahway Treatment Unit and participate in a special program for sex offenders (142 sex offenders were in residential treatment at the end of FY 1975), or he may participate in the Unit's outpatient program. A total of 499 inpatients have been treated since the inception of the Unit on May 15, 1967. During FY 1975, a total of 40 outpatients received treatment. The outpatient program is open to all ex-patients of the Unit, regardless of release status. In addition to treating voluntary attendees, treatment is provided to patients who are required by parole conditions to attend the program. If his continued custody is an over-riding factor, he may be transferred to Trenton State Prison, or if he appears to be in need of specialized psychiatric services or is mentally retarded, he may be transferred to a mental hospital or institution for the retarded. The special classification review board is the component that reviews each sex offender's case twice per year and recommends either his continued confinement, parole or transfer to another institution. The board consists of five members who represent the various administrative agencies involved in treating sex offenders.

County Government Corrections

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

JAILS

Each of New Jersey's 21 counties operates a jail for housing adult prisoners over the age of 18. The reasons for county jail confinement are as follows:

- If an individual is arrested in a municipality without a police lockup and cannot be released pending a municipal court hearing because the charge is serious or he cannot post bond;
- If he has been bound over for grand jury action by the municipal court and is unable to post bail;
- If he has been indicted by a grand jury, awaits court adjudication and is unable to post bail;
- If he has been found guilty by the court, is awaiting sentence and is unable to post bail;
- If he has been sentenced and awaits transfer to the receiving institution;
- If he is a prisoner whose presence is required in the county for appeal procedures;

- If he is sentenced to serve jail time for misdemeanor type offenses;
- If he is a federal prisoner awaiting transfer to a federal institution for federal court action;
- If he is a State parole violator awaiting administrative determination by parole authorities or transfer to a State institution;
- If he is a witness who must be protected or isolated from the community pending his testimony in court.

PENITENTIARIES AND WORKHOUSES

Essex and Hudson Counties operate penitentiaries; Mercer and Middlesex Counties operate workhouses and Bergen and Camden Counties operate annexes that are similar to workhouses. The county institutions incarcerate sentenced adults from the county and municipal courts, most of whom participate in work programs that produce goods and services to support general county cooperatives. Funds provided by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency have aided the initiation of county correctional rehabilitation programs in Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Middlesex, Morris, Salem and Union Counties. Nineteen counties have implemented work-release programs under the County Work Release Act which became operational in mid-1968. This program is detailed in the Interaction Section. All county jail wardens are under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Sheriff, except in Essex, Hudson, Mercer and Warren Counties. In those four counties, the jail administration is directly responsible to the elected board of freeholders. The Camden County annex is under the executive direction of the county jail warden, who is responsible to the sheriff. In Monmouth County, jail and annex facilities are combined in one operation that is administratively under jurisdiction of the Office of the Sheriff. Jurisdiction is split in only one county. The Middlesex County Jail is under the authority of the sheriff, but its workhouse is administered by the board of freeholders.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS

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

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

JUVENILE SHELTERS

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

A Task Force on the Juvenile Code was set up in the Department of Institutions and Agencies to serve as an advisory body on the implementation of the new Juvenile Code. Standards for shelter care for the JINS population have been developed by the Task Force. Though primary responsibility for the provision of shelter care rests with the counties, the Department has recognized that the creation and staffing of shelter care facilities imposes a financial burden on the counties and has provided assistance in a number of ways. For example, the Division of Youth and Family Services makes board payments for all children under its supervision who are in county detention or shelter facilities.

To provide comprehensive assistance to the counties, the Department's Task Force on the Juvenile Code applied for and was awarded a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) discretionary grant in the amount of $600,000. Providing services to JINS in shelter care prior to adjudication is the first phase of a two-phase program. Funds used to provide grants to New Jersey counties are for increased social services for youths awaiting adjudication. The second phase focuses on non-residential and residential service programs for the adjudicated JINS child.

Grants from LEAA have been used for a variety of purposes, including: purchase of educational, recreational and arts and crafts equipment; provision of cultural programs and field trips to the youths; purchase of vans to provide transportation to the various activities; and provision of additional staff to the programs.

The types of facilities approved as JINS shelters vary greatly. There are few community-based shelters in the State. The following list is comprised of the shelters in use in the counties as of August 15, 1975:

Atlantic County Youth Services Shelter
201 Dolphin Avenue
Northfield, New Jersey
Phone: (609) 646-0255

Harold House (juveniles over 12)
8901 Tonnelle Avenue
North Bergen, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 869-3410

Edna B. Conklin Home (juveniles 12 and under)
125 Essex Street
Hackensack, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 646-2756

Children's Home of Burlington County
Pine Street
Mt. Holly, New Jersey
Phone: (609) 267-1550

Administration Building
Camden County Complex
Lakeland-Blackwood, New Jersey
Phone: (609) 963-3040

Cumberland Manor
R.D. #2, Cumberland Drive
Bridgeton, New Jersey
Phone: (609) 455-3055

Essex County JINS Shelter
Essex County Hospital Center
Box #500
Cedar Grove, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 239-1900 Extension 541

Murdock Hall
114 Clifton Place
Jersey City, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 451-5815

Residential Youth Center (males only)
474 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey
Phone: (609) 989-8090

Trenton YWCA (females only)
East Hanover Street
Trenton, New Jersey
Phone: (609) 396-5666

JINS Shelter Wing (females only)
Middlesex County Youth Center
Route 130, P.O. Box 164
North Brunswick, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 246-6478

Middlesex County JINS Shelter (males only)
21 Remsen Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 246-6915

Collier School (females only)
Pleasant Valley Road
Wickatunk, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 946-4771

Monmouth County Boy's Club (males only)
Prospect & Monroe Streets
Asbury Park, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 775-7862

Morris County Youth Shelter
300 West Hanover Avenue
Morris Township, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 285-6608

Apartment Wing of Ocean County Juvenile Shelter
155 Sunset Avenue
Toms River, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 341-1365

Children's Shelter of Passaic County
Oldham Road
Wayne, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 684-2332

Somerset Home for Temporarily Displaced Children
259 Garretson Road
Somerville, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 526-6605

Children's Building
John E. Runnells Hospital of Union County
Berkeley Heights, New Jersey
Phone: (201) 322-6565

PROBATION

In New Jersey, probation is part of a statewide court system with a single probation department established in each county to provide probation services to all courts in that jurisdiction, paid for out of county revenues. The County Court judges in each county appoint probation officers and fix their salaries. Clerical employees are appointed by the Chief Probation Officer, but their salaries are fixed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders. An Assistant Director for Probation in the State Administrative Office of the Courts assists that office with its responsibility in probation matters; serves as technical advisor to the various probation departments; coordinates programs and implementation of policy throughout the 21 jurisdictions; arranges for statewide seminars and training programs; and stimulates new programs, projects and procedures. In addition to supervising probationers, the probation departments conduct custody and other type investigations and prepare presentence reports in adult criminal matters for the courts. In the court year ending August 31, 1974, probation services collected and disbursed $70,618,655 of court-ordered monies for alimony, support payments, court costs, fines and restitutions. Since a large number of those persons to whom disbursements are payable (estimates place the figure close to one third of the total cases handled) involve families who are recipients of public welfare assistance, the savings to the counties and the State from increased collections becomes rather substantial and an important consideration in rising welfare budgets.

The appropriated cost for operating the probation service during the *calendar* year of 1974 amounted to $18,276,525. As compared to the overall cost of operating the court, estimated at $72,402,544 during the past *court* year, probation expenditures amounted to slightly more than 25% of that total.

The total number of criminal investigations completed during the 1974 court year decreased from 19,693 to 17,527—representing a decrease of ten percent. The number of adults on criminal probation was 24,433. The decrease in the total number of criminal investigations may be attributed to the change in Court Rule 3:21-2. The change permitted the defendant to waive the presentence investigation if the court, after hearing the prosecuting attorney, approved.

Municipal Government Corrections

Corrections at the municipal level in New Jersey consist of the police lockup. There are 295 police lockups throughout the State. Each lockup accommodates from one to over 50 persons temporarily detained pending municipal court hearings. These persons are considered to represent a danger to themselves or others, or are unable to post bail. Usually, prisoners are kept in the municipal police

lockup only for a night or weekend, although some prisoners may be kept longer if special circumstances warrant (i.e., overcrowded conditions in the county jails). Since municipal lockup detention is for a very limited period, there are no correction programs or social services rendered at this level.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Public Affairs Division of NJAC is funded by private contributions and foundation grants. The Morrow Projects Division is currently funded by the United States Office of Economic Opportunity, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, Middlesex County Board of Freeholders, United States Bureau of Prisons, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the City of Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program, New Brunswick Presbytery and private contributions.

INTERACTION AMONG POLICE, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS

INTERACTION BY THE POLICE

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

STATE LEVEL

The activities of the New Jersey State Police lend themselves readily to interaction with State-level agencies. The State Police maintain the State Civil Defense Control Center for the Department of Defense; collect information on crimes involving migratory labor for the Department of Labor and Industry; provide criminal investigation service for the Racing Commission at New Jersey race tracks; disseminate information on high air pollution for the Department of Health; participate in State planning conferences held by the Department of Community Affairs and assist in curricula development at Trenton State College, a part of the Department of Higher Education. Members of the State Police Community Relations Unit also work closely with the Division on Civil Rights. The State Police locate and confiscate stills and illegal alcohol for the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control. If a homicide is committed, the State Police will help the medical examiner determine the cause of death. The Office of the Medical Examiner schedules seminars and supplies reference material to aid the State Police in their investigations of possible homicide. The six units of the Forensic Services Bureau of the Division of State Police also cooperate with other components of the criminal justice system. The services of the units within this Bureau are available to all law enforcement agencies in the State without charge and include expert testimony in court.

The State Police Investigations Section renders services to all law enforcement agencies in the areas of general criminal investigation, auto theft, narcotics, polygraph, private detectives, subversion, liquefied petroleum gas, race track, undercover work, telephone toll unit, human relations and organized crime investigation in special cases. In 1966, the New Jersey Legislature approved a mandatory Uniform Crime Reporting Law (N.J.S.A. 52:17B-5.1). The act empowers the Attorney General to collect all crime information and related arrest data. The Division of State Police was designated by the Attorney General as the agency to establish an information system and to collect, collate and disseminate information generated by that system. The appearance of *Crime in New Jersey—1967 Uniform Crime Reports* in 1968 marked the beginning of an essential crime control measure. Accurate reporting of crime, meaningful interpretation of crime statistics and projections for future control of crime are now more feasible. The New Jersey State Police Academy offers basic, advanced and specialized training for law enforcement personnel throughout the State. In addition to the extensive training given to members, the New Jersey State Police Academy at Sea Girt provides resident courses ranging from pre-service and in-service training to advanced administration for local police. Members of other State agencies, such as the Department of Defense and the Department of Environmental Protection, are also trained at this academy. In addition, the staff of the State Police academy serve as visiting lecturers for the 15 county police academies in the State. The New Jersey State Police conduct a larger variety of police training courses than any similar organization in the nation. In 1967, at the direction of the Governor and in cooperation with the State's Department of Defense, the State Police established a special training course for all State, county and municipal law enforcement officers in the field of riot detection, prevention and control.

The New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Division notifies police agencies of information changes and revisions in motor vehicle and traffic laws. The Division supplies current information on revoked drivers' licenses to all units of local enforcement and furnishes instructors for the 15 county police academies. In turn, the municipal police may collect revoked licenses and registration certificates for the State Motor Vehicle Division. Municipal police take motor vehicle counts and speed checks for proposed speed limit changes or traffic light installations. The local police are also a repository for all motor vehicle summonses issued within their respective boundaries. The State Police have assigned staff to the Motor Vehicle Division in the title files section to check on all suspicious titles in New Jersey. If the Motor Vehicle Division is unable to locate persons with revoked drivers' licenses or registrations, the State Police lend assistance. Narcotics, gambling and auto theft are three areas in which the highest degree of cooperation among State and local police forces is essential and most evident. During 1975, the State Police gave assistance to a great many local police departments in all phases of investigation. Undercover investigations, supporting field investigations and resulting arrests were performed by the State Police to reinforce local efforts. During Fiscal Year 1975, members of the Organized Crime Task Force Bureau made 467 arrests and confiscated more than $200,000 in monies and property. Undercover efforts on the part of the Narcotic Bureau in cooperation with other agencies resulted in 985 separate arrests of narcotic law violators and the confiscation of more than $6.9 million in illegal drugs. More than 18,000 investigations were conducted.

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

LOCAL LEVEL

On the county level, the major portion of interac-

tion by police officials occurs with the offices of the sheriff and the prosecutor.

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

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

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

Many prosecutors' offices have organized intra-county law enforcement squads that engage in gambling and narcotics investigation and undercover work. Each municipality contributes one or more police officers to the squad which works under the direction of the prosecutor. The officers are given special training at county expense, but the cost of their salaries is borne by the contributing municipalities. The squads utilize county vehicles and radio equipment. Because the purpose of the squad is to overcome the problem of suspected gamblers or narcotic offenders recognizing local police, personnel of the squad are assigned to tasks within the county but outside their own municipalities. Raids or arrests resulting from their investigations are made by the regular county prosecutor office detectives. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds have been utilized to establish a number of these intra-county units.

Interaction by the Courts

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

STATE LEVEL

Interaction of the courts with various state and local agencies depends upon the case before the court. In juvenile matters, the county prosecutor represents the state at formal hearings. The accused is represented by either retained counsel, counsel assigned by the court, or the Office of the Public Defender. In any juvenile case where the interest of justice requires it, the court may request that the Attorney General, the county prosecutor, the municipal attorney, or the school board attorney, as appropriate, appear and prosecute the complaint. To protect the interests of any child or children involved in any court proceedings, the court also may request reports from the Division of Youth and Family Services. Parole personnel of the State Division of Correction and Parole are often requested to advise the court of the demeanor (while on parole) of the recidivist offender. This helps the court to determine the offender's sentence.

The probation departments, under the supervision of the County Court Judges, perform investigative functions. Pre-sentence reports deal not only with the defendant as an offender, but contain information about his normal societal roles; i.e., employee,

family or parent, neighbor, etc. When an individual has been sentenced to institutional confinement, a copy of the pre-sentence report is forwarded to the proper correctional authorities for classification, guidance and inclusion in the offender's file.

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

Interaction by Correction Agencies

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

FEDERAL LEVEL

The Garden State School District of the Department of Institutions and Agencies is the recipient of federal funds to develop and implement programs in adult education, vocational education training, as well as elementary and secondary education and various supportive educational activities in the State's correctional institutions in conjunction with the Division of Correction and Parole. Legislation establishing a school district in the Department of Institutions and Agencies to be administered by a superintendent was enacted in Fiscal Year 1973. The School District enables institutions to take advantage of broader funding arrangements at the State and federal levels with more specialized educational opportunities being developed. Under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, federal funds totalling $3,891,672 were received in 1975. Funds helped establish such programs as learning disabilities, developmental reading, speech correction therapy, guidance counseling and in-service training for educational staff. Other programs established were: special classes for emotionally disturbed, enrichment of physical education and recreational programs, programmed instruction, independent study for selected youths and continuation of academic programs during summer months. Under Title III of the Adult Basic Education Act, funds were received for improvement of adult basic education. The total allocation for 1975 was $68,775. The State correctional institutions are recipients of funds under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. In Fiscal 1975, $1,250,000 was received. General Educational Development funds totalling $116,200 were received.

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

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

During the first ten months of Fiscal 1975, a total of 98 young men (67 residents and 31 non-residents) participated in the program at the Camden Community Treatment Center while a total of 22 residents and three non-residents were admitted to the program in Plainfield. During the same period, the Paterson Community Treatment Center admitted 12 residents and 43 non-residents. This center received its first group of full-time residents during March, 1975. Paterson's non-residential program has been in existence since early 1973.

The Newark Community Service Center, which houses up to 50 men, provides the opportunity for selected offenders from the prison and youth correctional institutional complexes to re-enter the community. The center provides offenders with involvement in a continuing program of counseling, individual and group guidance, as well as related services in addition to an aggressive program of vocational guidance, job finding and job referral help. The objective is to encourage the residents to develop secure family and community relationships so that they may successfully cope with the problems confronting released offenders. The transition period between living in the controlled setting of the program and returning to full individual freedom in the community under parole supervision is expected to average between four to six months. Counseling at the community service center may also involve referral to outside resources such as the family service agencies. Pre-release counseling and pre-parole preparation are given each resident prior to release from the center. Major efforts are made to re-establish family relations in instances where these relationships have atrophied. A crisis intervention program is maintained on a seven-day-a-week, 24-

hour-a-day basis for parolees, ex-inmates and their families. There were 100 admissions to the Newark Community Center during the first ten months of Fiscal 1975.

INTERSTATE LEVEL

The New Jersey State Correctional System is directly involved in the improvement of law enforcement through its membership in the Interstate Compact, N.J.S.A. Ch. 41. At the present time the State is a member of this compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers, out-of-state incarceration, the compact on juveniles, and the agreement on detainers. The Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers is a legally binding agreement sanctioned by the Uniform Enabling Act of 1937. It provides that all of the states, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, may serve as each other's agents in the supervision of certain parolees and probationers so that they may move to better rehabilitative environments outside the state without losing the advantages of supervision or escaping from the jurisdiction of the state in which they were sentenced. The Compact has the consent of Congress and its constitutionality has been firmly established in numerous court decisions. New Jersey is also a member of the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment, N.J.S.A. Ch. 83, which supplies an additional tool for more effective interstate cooperation in the field of parole and probation supervision. The amendment applies only when the conduct of a parolee or probationer being supervised under the compact indicates that incarceration or reincarceration is desirable. The appropriate authorities of the sending state may decide to cause the return of the violator (the remedy available under the basic compact), or they may decide to secure the violator's confinement in a correctional institution within the receiving state (the additional alternative provided by the amendment). In effect, the correctional facilities available to any state which has ratified the amendment are increased because violators being supervised under the compact may be incarcerated in either sending or receiving states. New Jersey is a member of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, N.J.S.A. Ch. 55. This compact provides for the return to their home state of runaways who have not as yet been adjudged delinquent; provides for the return of absconders and escapees to the state from which they absconded or escaped; permits out-of-state supervision of a dependent juvenile who should be sent to some state other than where he got in trouble and who is eligible for probation or parole; and authorizes agreements for the cooperative institutionalization of special types of delinquent juveniles such as psychotics and the facilities or programs available for the care, treatment or rehabilitation of such juveniles. New Jersey is also a member of the Interstate Compact Agreement on Detainers, N.J.S.A. Ch. 12. This agreement makes the clearing of detainers possible at the insistence of a prisoner. It gives him no greater opportunity to escape just convictions, but it does provide a way for him to test the substantiality of detainers placed against him to secure final judgement on any indictments, informations or complaints outstanding against him in other jurisdictions. The result is to permit a prisoner to secure a greater degree of knowledge of his own future and to make it possible for the prison authorities to provide other plans and programs for his treatment. The agreement also provides a method whereby prosecuting authorities may secure prisoners incarcerated in other jurisdictions for trial before the expiration of their sentences. At the same time, a Governor's right to refuse to make the prisoner available (on public policy grounds) is retained. The Crime Control Consent Act of 1934 (Title 4, USC 111) gave Congressional consent in advance to interstate compacts for ". . . mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies . . .". The Agreement on Detainers, therefore, has the consent of Congress since it falls within the purview of this Act.

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

STATE LEVEL

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

LOCAL LEVEL

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

The major area of direct contact by the Division of Correction and Parole on the local level is authorized by N.J.S.A. 30:1-15. The Division's office inspects county correctional facilities and municipal lockups. There are currently five staff members who inspect at least annually the nine State correctional institutions and their satellites, four residential treatment centers, 28 county jails, annexes, workhouses and penitentiaries, 295 municipal lockups and 18 juvenile detention facilities. The standards advocated

in the *Manual on Correctional Standards* by the American Correctional Association and the *Standards and Guides for the Detention of Children and Youth* published in 1961 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are used for evaluation. The inspectors consult with county administrators concerning the construction, management and operation of county and municipal jail and detention facilities.

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

INTERACTION BY OTHER AGENCIES

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) includes correctional rehabilitation as one of its programs. Vocational rehabilitation services are available to individuals with a physical or mental condition which constitutes a vocational handicap. Rehabilitation counselors have been assigned to several prisons, correctional institutions and parole offices. Services are also available through DVRS field offices located throughout the State.

Vocational rehabilitation services may include medical and psychological evaluation, counselling and guidance, physical restoration (rehabilitation medical services), vocational training at all levels, and job placement assistance.

This program was initiated in 1966 as a result of the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendment of 1965 (P.L. 89-333) and expanded steadily to an expenditure level in Fiscal Year 1975 of over one million dollars.

Unfortunately, recent changes in federal priorities have reduced the funding levels for services to the public offender which may result in the future in an inability to maintain the quality and quantity of services provided in previous years. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale and the Correctional Institution for Women receive services for prereleased offenders from the Division of Employment Security, an arm of the Department of Labor and Industry. Each month members visit Clinton, Annandale and its satellite units for a period of three days and four days respectively, during which testing, counseling and appropriate referrals are made. Follow-up on inmates is carried out by the employment security field offices upon parole from the institution.

The Department of Environmental Protection and the State correctional system also have mutually cooperative arrangements which benefit both agencies. Approximately 100 boys in the satellite program of the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale work as aides controlling forest fires, clearing trails and refurbishing camp sites and trail signs. In return for the services of supervision and instruction, conservation supervisors' salaries are paid by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The Division of Motor Vehicles provides driver examinations at the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale every ten weeks for offenders enrolled in the driver education course. In 1969, the program was extended to include the Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville, and the Correctional Institution for Women. The Division of Systems and Communications is responsible for all data processing activity within the Department of Law and Public Safety and also performs data processing services for certain Divisions outside of the Department, such as the Division of Correction and Parole and the Administrative Office of the Courts. This Division also coordinates with municipal and county criminal justice agencies by allowing these agencies access to the various NCIC/SCIS files and related data. Access to this information is provided by installing a communications terminal at the local agency or by having the local agency submit requests for information through a regional terminal.

Work Release and Furlough Programs

The Work Release Program of the Division of Correction and Parole has been in operation since June, 1969. During the first nine months of Fiscal 1975 a total of 907 inmates were assigned to the Work Release Program. An average of 297 inmates worked for 146 different employers on any given day during this period, each employing an average of two work releasees.

The inmate Furlough Program inaugurated late in Fiscal Year 1971 has continued to grow. A total of 8,352 furloughs from the prisons, youth correctional institutions and the Correctional Institution for Women were granted during the 1973-74 fiscal period. During the first ten months of the 1974-75 fiscal period, a total of 11,223 furloughs were granted by the same institutions. Few inmates have violated the trust placed in them. For reasons other than being late in returning, only 126 inmates or one percent violated the rules for furloughs during this ten month period.

COUNTY WORK RELEASE

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

istrators and audits program operations in accordance with the regulations of the Division of Correction and Parole. At present 19 counties are implementing work release programs; and, of the other two, Monmouth adopted an enabling resolution on December 3, 1974 and Sussex is considering taking similar action.

During the first three years of operation, 348 inmates were placed in outside employment by order of the court. In Calendar Year 1974, the number of placed inmates rose to 1,173. A total of $1,170,680 was earned by the inmates in this program during the past year.

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

Education And Other Services

At the Correctional Institution for Women, federal funds provided additional staff and materials for a full range of educational programs. The College Level Examination Program was continued during Fiscal Year 1975. In cooperation with William Paterson College, senior student-teachers provide art classes and exhibitions for all interested inmates.

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

A lawyer-volunteer project was continued during Fiscal Year 1975. Sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Parole and the New Jersey State Bar Association with assistance from the American Bar Association the project has been funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The project seeks to provide assistance, drawn from the ranks of lawyers in New Jersey, to the overburdened parole system and staff. The lawyers, volunteered from the membership of the New Jersey State Bar Association, are being utilized primarily as aides. In most cases, they are assigned to individual offenders and operate under the professional supervision of a full-time experienced parole officer. The project introduced the citizen volunteer movement into the field of parole supervision. The lawyers are provided with a direct clinical experience in parole supervision and exposure to the issues, problems and dilemmas existing in this area. The lawyers have the opportunity also to develop an awareness of the needs of parolees and the problems involved in providing them with effective parole services. Emphasis on the program is placed primarily on the one-to-one relationship developed between the lawyer-counselor and the parolee and not on the traditional lawyer-client relationship. More recently, volunteer participants have not been confined to lawyers.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A major portion of community involvement with corrections exists in the training schools. Volunteers have participated in visiting programs, library work, recreation, reading and mathematics instruction and tutoring. The volunteers have arranged for off-campus trips to movies, parks, museums, shopping centers, religious services, sports events and for home visits.

The Training School for Boys, Skillman is served by a variety of community agencies including the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and Garden Clubs and the Princeton Soroptimists Club. Over 50 different volunteer groups visit the institution at least once a month.

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

The Training School at Jamesburg is visited by volunteers from Monmouth College, Rutgers University, Princeton University and Trenton State

College who are particularly active as tutors. Several clubs at Rutgers often visit the residents at Jamesburg and assist in tutoring and reading of contemporary literature. They also arrange for attendance at college football games and exhibits.

The Training School at Jamesburg also enjoys extensive participation of the Lions Clubs from throughout the State, and has its own Leo Club, a "Junior Lions Club." The Princeton YMCA Men's Club often hosts the residents at their indoor pool. Other active groups include the Foster Parents Club, the Shrewsbury Church Teenagers and several local churches. There are approximately 80 active volunteers who regularly visit the Training School at Jamesburg.

NARCOTICS TREATMENT PROGRAMS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Between 1970 and 1971, a series of program-enabling drug control and drug abuse control legislation was passed by the New Jersey Legislature and signed into law by Governor William T. Cahill. These laws provide the framework and direction to the New Jersey Drug Abuse Program. The major control law is the New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substances Act which became effective January, 1971. This Act removed mandatory minimum penalties for offenses in order to permit flexibility in sentencing the users or "victims" of drugs. However, the law not only retained, but in some instances increased, the severe maximum penalties aimed at professional pushers and those who profit through illegal traffic in drugs.

In order to provide the State the means of tracing dangerous substances through legitimate channels and to pinpoint their diversion into illicit trafficking, the Act requires that all manufacturers, distributors or dispensers of controlled dangerous substances obtain an annual registration issued by the State Department of Health. In addition, they must maintain effective security against the diversion of controlled drugs. The law also is flexible in that it grants the State Commissioner of Health the authority to add, delete or reclassify substances by administrative means. Under this law, dangerous substances are classified into five schedules according to their relative potential for abuse and their current acceptance for medical use. The degree of legal control over a given substance and the penalties for violation of the law vary according to classification of the substance. The most restrictive class of drugs is placed into Schedule I, which includes those substances which have no accepted medical usage but a very high potential for abuse. Among Schedule I substances are heroin and some other narcotics as well as non-narcotic substances such as marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogens. The least restrictive classification is Schedule V which includes certain cough syrups and other mixtures containing small amounts of narcotics. One special feature of the bill is a conditional discharge provision giving the courts discretion to suspend criminal proceedings against first offenders and instead impose a term of supervisory treatment. The court may dismiss the charge at the successful conclusion of the term of treatment. The law further allows simplified expungement proceedings so that youthful offenders who have successfully completed probationary terms need not be marked for life with a permanent criminal record.

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

Marijuana—Manufacturing, distributing or dispensing marijuana or hashish or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense is punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment or $15,000 fine or both. Simple possession carries the same maximum penalties except that possession of 25 grams or less of marijuana or five grams or less of hashish is a disorderly persons offense with a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment or $500 fine or both. Using or being under the influence of these substances is also a disorderly persons offense with the same maximum penalties.

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

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

Heroin—Unlawful manufacturing, distributing or dispensing of heroin or other Schedule I or Schedule II narcotics or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense these substances carries a maximum penalty of 12 years imprisonment or $25,000 fine or both. Simple possession of these substances is punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment or $15,000 fine or both. Illegal use or

being under the influence of these substances is a disorderly persons offense punishable by six months imprisonment or $500 fine or both.

These penalties are generally consistent with federal law.

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

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

DRUG TREATMENT

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

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

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

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

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

The following list represents the major treatment facilities:

MAJOR DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW JERSEY

REGION I

Counties — Bergen, Passaic, Sussex

BERGEN

Bergen County Narcotic Clinic
Bergen Pines County Hospital
East Ridgewood Avenue
Paramus, New Jersey 08765
201-261-9000

Hackensack Hospital Assn.
Community Mental Health Center
66 Hospital Place
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
201-487-4000 Ext. 557

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

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

Raymond E. Banta Valley Center
301 North Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450
201-445-4900 Ext. 300

PASSAIC

Damon House
414 Broadway
Paterson, New Jersey 07510
201-278-6812
(Office)

396 Market Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07510
201-279-5563
(Residence)

Dismas House
396 Straight Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-345-6000

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

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

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

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

P.U.A.D.A.
Central Intake
363 Broadway
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-881-0500
201-881-8999

W.A.Y. Counseling Center
550 Route 23
Wayne, New Jersey 07470
201-694-1234

SUSSEX

Labyrinth
RD #3
Box 78
Newton, New Jersey 07860
201-948-6660

REGION II

County — Hudson

HUDSON

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

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
45 Summit Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-6000

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

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

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

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
West Hall C.I.U.
110 Clifton Place
Jersey City, New Jersey 07340
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Center Hall Alcohol Unit
108 Clifton Place
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Bayonne Outreach Center
2-10 West 22nd Street
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
201-451-6000

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

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Riverview House
5700 Boulevard East
West New York, New Jersey 07093
201-451-6000

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

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Methadone Maintenance Center
287 Clerk Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Methadone Maintenance Center
320 Pacific Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Methadone Maintenance Center
47 Jackson Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
201-451-6000

Community Drug Program of Hudson County
Methadone Maintenance Center
Jersey City Medical Center
30 Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-6000

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

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

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

Addiction Services Inpatient Unit
Jersey City Medical Center
Clinical Building
Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-451-9800 Ext. 2261

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

Intercounty Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse
430 Kearny Avenue
Kearny, New Jersey 07032
201-997-4000

REGION III

Newark Umbrella Projects

Central Intake and Referral
15 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07107
201-482-8700

Addiction Services, Inc.
15 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
201-484-9277

Essex County Drug Abuse Clinic
969 McCarter Highway
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-648-4030

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

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

Integrity Adult
37 & 97-99 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Mt. Carmel Guild Narcotic and
Rehabilitation Center
1 Summer Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07104
201-482-0100 Ext. 25

New Well, Inc.
91-95 So. Orange Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 08103
201-242-0715

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

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

C.U.R.A., Inc.
15 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-484-0018

Soul-O-House, Inc.
72 Broome Street
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-643-3888

New Jersey State Department
of Health
Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse
Control
Region III
969 McCarter Highway
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-648-2871

REGION IV

Counties—Essex, Morris, Union, Warren

ESSEX

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

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

DARE Drop-In-Center
87 North Day Street
Orange, New Jersey 07060
201-678-7377

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

City of Orange
Department of Narcotic and
Drug Abuse Control
269 Main Street
Orange, New Jersey 07050
201-678-0100 Ext. 58
201-678-1616

Veterans Administration Hospital
Tremont Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey 07018
201-645-3285
201-645-2420 (drug unit)

Harambee House
East Orange Outreach
70 North Grove Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019
201-266-5212

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

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

W.H.O.
156 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey 07042
201-783-6033

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

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

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

MORRIS

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

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

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

UNION

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

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

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

Hill House
C/O Overlook Hospital
193 Morris Avenue
Summit, New Jersey
201-522-2837

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

Innervisions Awareness Center
825 W. Seventh Street
Plainfield, New Jersey 07069
201-753-6401

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

Proceed
715 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
201-527-1055

WARREN

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

REGION V

Counties — Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset

HUNTERDON

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

MIDDLESEX

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

Middlesex County Methadone Maintenance Clinic
P.O. Box 151
Roosevelt Hospital
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840
201-548-1000 Ext. 276

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

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

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

SOMERSET

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

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

REGION VI

County — Mercer

MERCER

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

NARCO
541 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08609
609-989-9600

NARCO
533 Ingham Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey
609-394-3203

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

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

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

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

REGION VII

Counties — Atlantic, Ocean, Monmouth, Cape May

ATLANTIC

NARCO
2006 Baltic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

NARCO
1923 Bacharach Boulevard
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-344-6390

NARCO
2001 Bacharach Boulevard
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-4707

NARCO
282 Massachusetts Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

CAPE MAY

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

MONMOUTH

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

Discovery House
Marlboro State Hospital
P.O. Box 77
Marlboro, New Jersey 07746
201-442-2263

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

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

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

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

OCEAN

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

Discovery House
Lakewood Outreach Center
5th and Lexington Street
P.O. Box 158
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701
201-364-7782

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

Discovery House
Toms River Outreach
28 Hyers Street
Toms River, New Jersey
201-244-1601

REGION VIII

Counties — Gloucester, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Salem

BURLINGTON

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

Burlington County Drug Abuse Clinic
77-79 Rancocas Road
Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060
609-267-9553

CAMDEN

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

Camden County Drug Abuse Clinic
822 Market Street
Camden, New Jersey 08103
609-541-8780

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

Camden County Drug Treatment Program
Central Intake Unit
822 Market Street
Camden, New Jersey 08103
609-963-6300

Camden County Drug Treatment Program
Turning Point
Lakeland Road
Blackwood, New Jersey 08012
609-228-3277

CUMBERLAND

Cumberland County Drug Abuse Clinic
Cumberland Hospital
Ward 11
Cumberland Road
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302
609-455-5447

GLOUCESTER

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

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

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

SALEM

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

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

COMMISSIONS

STATE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION

On September 4, 1968, the State Legislature enacted Chapter 266, Laws of 1968, thereby creating a State Commission of Investigation. The law established a four-member bipartisan Commission created for a five-year term ending December 31, 1974 and appropriated $400,000 for the first year's operation. Legislation has been passed extending the Commission for an additional five-year period. The FY 1975-1976 recommended budget appropriation is $575,000. The primary and paramount statutory responsibility vested in the Commission is set forth in Section Two of the Act. It provides that the Commission shall have the duty and power to conduct investigations in connection with:

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

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

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

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

WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR

The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor is an interstate agency created by compact of the States of New York and New Jersey and approved by Congress in 1953. The Commission was established to eliminate corrupt practices on the waterfront by licensing people and companies to work or engage in businesses on the waterfront and to enforce the law at the piers and other waterfront terminals throughout the Port of New York District. The district encompasses all of the deepwater facilities in New York and New Jersey within the metropolitan New York area. Spiralling organized crime activities at the major airports in the two states during 1970 led to legislative and gubernatorial approval to expand the Commission's jurisdiction to include the airports. As a police agency, the Commission has the power to issue subpoenas, to compel attendance at hearings and to take testimony under oath. Specific duties include combatting crime on the waterfront, regulating hiring practices, stabilizing the work force and protecting workers from exploitation by employers or union leaders. There are two commissioners, one each appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey for three-year terms. The Commission has a force of 60 investigators, of which 19 are in field patrols on the piers; 15 are in special enforcement squads that investigate major thefts; two are in administrative positions; five are in communications and six conduct full-time investigations of organized crime and other rackets on the piers. In addition, 13 of these investigators are in a uniformed police patrol in the harbor area. The Commission's investigators exercise full police powers in the Port of New York and New Jersey.

The Waterfront Commission is supported exclusively by a statutory two percent assessment upon waterfront employees who are licensed or registered by the Commission. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1976 is $4,911,712. The Commission operates six employment centers. To qualify for employment, a worker must be registered and entered in the Longshoremen's Register. Pier superintendents, hiring agents, pier guards and stevedoring companies must be licensed and these licenses may be denied or revoked for specific criminal activities or violations of the Waterfront Commission Act. Following public revelations that criminal elements had infiltrated some waterfront businesses such as trucking and warehousing, the Commission's jurisdiction was extended in 1969 to include these businesses. The Commission investigates information leading to organized crime on the waterfront for the purpose of gambling, loansharking, larcenies and other illegal activities. On July 9, 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration approved a $251,544 discretionary grant to the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to be implemented by the Waterfront Commission. The funded project entitled *Regional Organized Crime Intelligence System New York—New Jersey Waterfront* devoted its activities to the elimination of the aforementioned gambling, loansharking and larcenous activites of organized crime on the bi-state waterfront. Intelligence reports on organized crime activities in the port were gathered which have resulted in the accumulation of evidence of law violations by people working in concert with known members of organized crime. The Commission has furnished reports gathered from this investigation to other interested law enforcement agencies.

CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMISSION

Pursuant to Chapter 281 Laws of 1968, the Criminal Law Revision Commission was created to study and review the New Jersey Statutory Law pertaining to crime, disorderly persons, criminal procedures and related matter as contained in Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes and other laws, and to prepare revisions for enactment by the Legislature. The purpose of the revisions is "to modernize the criminal law of New Jersey so as to embody principles representing the best in modern statutory law; to eliminate inconsistencies, ambiguities, outmoded, conflicting, overlapping and redundant provisions; and to revise and codify the law in a logical, clear and concise manner." The Commission received an initial appropriation of $50,000. An interim report entitled *Toward a New Penal Code for New Jersey* was submitted to the Legislature in April, 1970 and in May, 1971 the Commission submitted a report dealing with six-member juries. The final report was delivered to the Legislature in December, 1971. This report calls for a major overhaul of prison sentencing and parole procedures. The Commission urged the abolition of penalities for engaging in sexual intercourse between non-related, consenting adults although it did not call for the legalization of prostitution. In addition, the Commission recommended that all prisoners other than those serving life sentences be eligible for immediate parole and be entitled to automatic review by the Parole Board after serving six months. The Assembly Judiciary Committee was directed to review the proposed Penal Code; confer with the Commission, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, county prosecutors and other law enforcement officers and agencies; hold public hearings on the proposed Code; and report to the General Assembly with a proposed penal code in appropriate form for consideration and enactment into law. The resulting code, to be known as Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, was introduced in the Assembly on April 7, 1975.

COUNTY PENAL SYSTEM STUDY COMMISSION

In 1973, Joint Resolution Number Three was

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

COMMISSION TO STUDY DRUG LAW PENALTIES AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Commonly referred to as the "Drug Study Commission," this Commission was created pursuant to assembly Concurrent Resolution 2001 of 1973 and reconstituted under Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of 1974 to study and review the penalties currently imposed upon individuals convicted of using certain substances currently subject to the provisions of the "New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substances Act," R.L. 1970, c. 226 (C.24:21-1 et seq.). The Commission is composed of six members, three appointed from the membership of the Senate and three appointed from the membership of the General Assembly.

Because of the range and complexity of the Commission's mandate, a decision was made to divide the findings emanating from their studies into a number of reports. The first major report, constituting a study of the marijuana problem, the intervention process and the impact of stricter drug laws was issued in the fall of 1974. The Commission recommended that possession of small quantities of marijuana be decriminalized but called for stiff penalties for large scale traffickers of hard drugs. The second report, issued in July of 1975, reconfirmed this recommendation as well as the recommendation that drug users arrested on criminal charges get treatment for their addiction instead of a prison sentence if their cases warrant it. The second Commission report also attempts to correct deficiencies in the schedule of penalties now in use.

The recommended State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1976 Commission activities is $5,000.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

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

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

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

DIVISION OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Division of Consumer Affairs was established on July 1, 1971, pursuant to 52:17 B-118. All of the

powers, duties and functions of the Division of Weights and Measures, Office of Consumer Protection, Bureau of Securities and the Division of Professional Boards were transferred to the new Division to effect closer coordination among the various State agencies dealing with consumer affairs. This move increases the State's effectiveness in protecting the interests of New Jersey consumers and provides a uniform and efficient enforcement of public protection laws and administration of consumer affairs.

The Division issues subpoenas, conducts investigative hearings, promulgates rules and appoints qualified hearing examiners to conduct administrative hearings.

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

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

In Fiscal 1975 the 39 local offices of the Weights and Measures operations which establishes uniform standards and checks for compliance with these standards issued more than 34,000 licenses and permits. Approximately 2,750,000 packages were reweighed and remeasured resulting in more than 3,650 prosecutions.

The Bureau of Securities conducted more than 7,000 special investigations and held approximately 200 hearings and conferences during Fiscal 1975. The Division activities with regard to protecting consumer rights included in 1975 the reception of more than 17,000 complaints and savings to the consumer of nearly $1,000,000. Of the complaints received, 2,400 were invalidated and 2,850 were referred to other agencies.

The 19 professional boards under the supervision of the Division director regulate the practice of their respective professions, occupations and trades for the protection of the consumer public. The total State appropriation recommended for Fiscal Year 1976 operation of the Division is $4,108,279.

DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Division on Civil Rights pursuant to N.J.S.A. 10:5-1 *et seq.,* is administered by the Attorney General who is advised by a Commission on Civil Rights composed of seven non-salaried members. The Division conducts investigations and receives, investigates and acts upon complaints alleging discrimination in employment, public accommodations or housing against persons because of their ancestry, race, creed, color, national origin, liability for service in the Armed Forces, age, sex, marital status or physical handicap. The field staff carries on investigations of these complaints and conferences are held in attempts to settle the complaints by conciliation. Failures at conciliation result in public hearings presided over by hearing examiners. The Division maintains a panel of five such examiners. In the course of investigations, the Division is authorized to issue subpoenas for the production of witnesses or records and may request restraining orders from the court if there is reason to believe that failure to do so would result in vanishing remedies for the complainant. The Division also may ask the court to enforce its director's orders if decisions and orders are ignored or not wholly complied with.

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

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

police at recruit training schools and at in-service training programs.

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

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

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

The recommended State appropriation for Division operations in Fiscal Year 1976 is $1,275,260.

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD

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

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

The Board has full powers of subpoena and compulsion of attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Since the creation of the Board in November 1971, approximately 2,500 claims have been received. (More than 50% of these claims were received during the past year). Approximately half of these claims have been closed while the remainder are still pending. Of the claims closed, 60% of the claimants received payments while the remaining claims were disallowed. The recommended State appropriation for operation of the Board in Fiscal Year 1976 is $1,185,332.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Program Elements for Industry Regulation

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

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

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

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

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

In Fiscal Year 1975, there were 192 budgeted positions in the Department involved in the regulation of industry. More than 1,000 formal service adequacy and safety cases were filed. The recommended State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1975-1976 activities involving the regulation of public utilities is $4,087,838.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

Pursuant to C. 17:1 B-1 this Department is responsible for the supervision and regulation of State-chartered commercial banks, foreign banks, savings banks, consumer credit institutions and savings and loan associations. These institutions are examined periodically by the Department for financial soundness and compliance with statutes and regulations. Complaints against the financial institutions are in-

vestigated and appropriate action is taken. Both insured and uninsured savings and loan associations are subjected to continuous examination for financial condition and statute compliance.

Headed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, the Department is organized into the divisions of Administration and Operations, Banking and Savings and Loan. One hundred thirty positions were budgeted for the Department in Fiscal Year 1975. Caseload data indicate that during Fiscal Year 1975 more than 300 examinations of State-chartered banks and bank branches were conducted and over 1,000 investigations and examinations of consumer credit organizations were conducted. In addition, over 400 examinations were made of State-chartered savings and loan associations. The recommended operating budget for Fiscal Year 1976 is $2,226,619.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

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

Pursuant to C17:1-3.1 the Department regulates the conduct of business in the real estate industry through the Division of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission. Established in 1921, the Commission consists of five members each of whom must be a resident of New Jersey and a real estate broker for at least ten years prior to appointment. The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms and may be removed by him for cause upon notice. The functions of the Commission are to: assure that members of the real estate industry comply with existing statutes and regulations; investigate and resolve complaints; conduct hearings involving violations and improper practices; register and regulate out-of-state land sales through New Jersey brokers; inspect brokers' offices, examine and license brokers and salesmen; and maintain a directory of licensees and publish bulletins.

In Fiscal Year 1975, the Department of Insurance had 213 budgeted positions. Caseload data indicate that over 8,000 complaints involving insurance companies were investigated. More than 100,000 agents were licensed. The Real Estate Commission licensed approximately 40,000 brokers and salesmen and investigated over 800 complaints. The recommended State appropriation for Division operations in Fiscal Year 1976 is $3,037,007.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

The Department of Civil Service, in accordance with Title 11 of the Revised Statutes, develops and implements basic policy governing personnel administration and promotes the improvement of employee recruitment and selection on the basis of the merit principle. A five-member commission, approved by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate, guides the efforts of the Department.

Pursuant to its powers of investigation and subpoena set forth in N.J.S.A. 11:1-16 and 11:1-12, the commission conducts investigatory hearings involving non-compliance with Civil Service Law and Rules. During Fiscal 1974, two such hearings were held. In addition, during the year the commission rendered 197 decisions in appeal cases concerning suspension, removal or other causes.

The Department administers the Civil Service System for State government and for those local governments that have adopted Title 11. It supervises the implementation of new policies, conducts employee training, provides technical assistance, monitors affirmative action plans, maintains compensation schedules and employee appeal procedures, and insures maintenance of accurate personnel records. More than 83,000 hours of training were provided to State and local Civil Service employees in Fiscal 1974.

Through the resources of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Department conducted a program designed to improve the recruitment and selection of criminal justice personnel in the State. Some of the major accomplishments of the project were: generation of necessary manpower for municipal police departments, State correction facilities and other police departments; institution of a new physical performance test for police officer candidates; development of written examinations that are more closely related to duties of the job. As a result of the testing program for police officers, 20,000 individuals had been tested as of March, 1975. Three hundred forty-nine positions were budgeted for the Department in Fiscal Year 1975. The recommended State appropriation for operation of the Department in Fiscal Year 1976 is $5,510,626.

DIVISION OF SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Division of Systems and Communications was created March 18, 1971. The Division is responsible for development, implementation, operation and coordination of computer-based information systems for the Department of Law and Public Safety. The

Division of Systems and Communications has three computer systems available for agency operations. One large scale communications oriented processor handles all terminal transactions, the National Crime Information Center Interface, and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System Interface. All on-line applications make use of this large scale processor. Two other computer systems are required to process the remaining data processing functions of this Division. These other systems are also used as backup communications processors in the event of failure of the main communications system. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary funds are provided for the Data Analysis Center, Offender Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH) and Uniform Crime reporting projects. The director is responsible to the Attorney General for the operation of the Division and has the authority to direct and coordinate all intra-departmental activity relating to information processing requirements including the advisability of acquisition of both hardware and software. On July 1, 1971, a total of 165 Division of Motor Vehicle personnel and 22 Division of State Police personnel were transferred to the Division of Systems and Communications. The authorized strength of the Division has grown to 245 positions during the past four years. In addition, seven State Police officers are attached to the Division including one captain, four sergeants and two troopers.

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

The Bureau of Systems and Programming is responsible for the design, development and implementation of computer-based information systems for the Department as well as those external agencies whose work falls within the scope of the Division's activities. The staff is composed of project managers, data processing analysts and programmers. Each major user is assigned a project manager who is responsible for all data processing activities which effect that user. The analysts are project oriented while the programmers are organized into a programmer pool. This type of organization permits the assignment of analysts with specific levels of expertise to a project while maintaining a high level of programmer productivity by allowing a programmer to work on multiple projects simultaneously.

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

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

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

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

(a) Data Analysis Center (DAC)
This Center has a mission to coordinate New Jersey's criminal justice information and statistics system, to provide interpretative analysis of collected data, and to insure quality control of all data collected and reported.

(b) Offender Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH)
This system is a collection of significant data by police, prosecution, court and correctional agencies about every person arrested on a serious charge, from time of arrest to final disposition. This system will become a reality through the utilization of resources from both the Division of State Police and the Division of Systems and Communications. The expansion of this system is projected to include, within three years, terminals in most large police departments, courts and correctional agencies utilizing the existing New Jersey Statewide Communications and Information System.

(c) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
This system, which is maintained by the State Police, collects and reports UCR data gathered by law enforcement agencies within the State. New Jersey's UCR expansion program has as its primary mission the reduction of crime within all municipalities of the State by providing more comprehensive and accurate crime information on a more timely basis to all criminal justice agencies, the Data Analysis Center and any other groups or individuals concerned with

the crime problems of the State.

(d) Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS)
This component will be responsible for collection and analysis of financial, personnel, facilities and equipment data of the various criminal justice functions at State and local levels.

(e) Technical Assistance (TA/CDS)
This unit has the capability of providing professional and highly technical services needed to develop and implement a Comprehensive Data System.

WORKLOAD

The communications processor, an IBM 370/145 computer, operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This system services the law enforcement community throughout the State, the Division of Motor Vehicles and the Administrative Office of the Courts. During March 1975, the average week-day workload was 150,000 messages per 24 hour day.

The batch data processing is performed by two IBM 360/40 processors. These processors operate 24 hours a day, six days a week. During the month of March 1975, the workload processed was as follows:

Computer Runs Successfully Completed	4,311
Punched Cards Read	2,236,187
Cards Punched	1,608,729
Lines Printed	10,738,445

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

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

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

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

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

The Division had a total of 1,991 budgeted positions in 1975.

The recommended State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1976 operations is $26,524,343.

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control in the Department of Law and Public Safety was established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17B-3 to supervise the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages. The Division is administered by a director who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The director also is designated the Commissioner of the Office of Amusement Games Control. This Office supervises the municipal licensing of amusement games and the operation of such licensed games whether of skill or chance or

both at recognized amuseument parks, resorts and agricultural fairs and exhibitions. The Division is divided into the following bureaus:

- **The Licensing Bureau** headed by a deputy director issues manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing and transportation licenses and various types of permits, and supervises the administration of municipal retail licensing activity and trade practices of the licensed industry. The Bureau also has responsibility for the licensing of amusement games.

- **The Enforcement Bureau** headed by a deputy director enforces all aspects of the Alcoholic Beverage Law regulations and the Amusement Games Licensing Law regulations. The Bureau initiates investigations based on complaints received and its own initiative, arrests violators and inspects licensed premises. The Bureau works in close liaison with other federal, State and local enforcement agencies.

- **The Prosecution Bureau** headed by an assistant to the director is responsible for the institution of disciplinary proceedings against licensees and the trial of such proceedings before the Division.

- **The Regulatory Services (legal) Bureau** headed by a deputy director hears Division disciplinary proceedings and appeals from the action of municipal licensing authorities and prepares hearer's reports for the director's final decision.

- **The Administrative (fiscal and personnel) Bureau** headed by an assistant to the director is responsible for the functions which its name implies.

The recommended operating budget for Fiscal Year 1976 operations is $1,990,368.

DIVISION OF TAXATION, COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

The Collection and Enforcement Activity located in the Division of Taxation and administratively part of the Department of the Treasury, plans, administers and coordinates the processing of tax returns and payments and taxpayers' account information. It is responsible for issuance of licenses, collection of delinquent taxes and for all investigations relative to tax matters. During 1975, approximately 112,000 licenses were issued and 125,000 investigations conducted. The recommended budget for Fiscal Year 1976 is $8,042,086.

LEGALIZED GAMES OF CHANCE CONTROL COMMISSION

The Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission in the Department of Law and Public Safety pursuant to N.J.S.A. 5:8-1 *et seq.* is composed of five unsalaried members and it supervises the administration of the Bingo Licensing Law and the Raffles Licensing Law. The Commission establishes rules and regulations governing the issuance of licenses and the holding and conducting of games of chance and enforces such regulations. The recommended operating budget for Fiscal Year 1976 is $199,051.

NEW JERSEY RACING COMMISSION

The New Jersey Racing Commission in the Department of Law and Public Safety is a four-member, non-salaried, bi-partisan body appointed by the Governor for a term of six years. The Commission is invested with the authority to: grant permits to conduct the running of the harness race meetings in the State at which pari-mutuel wagering is permitted; and to license, fingerprint, photograph and screen all personnel working for or connected with track management, horsemen and others engaged in the racing of horses and all owners with any interest in the licensed tracks to insure that no one connected with racing has ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. The Commission oversees the actual conduct of races, takes chemical samples of horses for testing and holds hearings. The recommended operating budget for Fiscal Year 1976 is $804,757.

RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

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

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

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

heavy storms are provided.

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

In Fiscal Year 1975, a total of 496 positions, including 92 for the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, were budgeted for Recreational Management. Approximately 12,000 marine patrol investigations were conducted resulting in 1,900 arrests. More than 130,000 motorboat licenses were issued and operators licensed. The recommended State appropriation for Fiscal Year 1976 operations is $9,378,446.

PROFILE OF NEW JERSEY'S MAJOR CITIES

Table 1

New Jersey's six major cities cover just one percent of the State's total land area. The total estimated population of the six major cities accounts for 15% of the State's estimated population. New Jersey's estimated population density per square mile is 954.5, but the estimated density for the six major cities compared to the statewide average is as follows:

1. Camden 12.45 times that of the State;
2. Elizabeth 9.93 times that of the State;
3. Jersey City 18.02 times that of the State;
4. Newark 16.06 times that of the State;
5. Paterson 17.81 times that of the State;
6. Trenton 14.40 times that of the State.

New Jersey is often referred to as a "corridor" state, with many miles of superhighway connecting the State with New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its geographic location has been a major factor in its growth and development. Although New Jersey is 46th in size, it ranks eighth in population and is the most densely populated state in the country. The following table (Profile of the Six Major Cities—Table 1) provides a demographic profile of the major cities of the State.

Municipality	1974 Area in Sq. Miles	1971 Census Population	1974 Estimated Population	% of Estimated Population to State's Total Est. Population	1970 Density Per Sq. Mile	1974 Estimated Density Per Sq. Mile
Camden	8.68	102,551	106,710	1.4	11,814.6	12,293.8
Elizabeth	11.69	112,654	114,575	1.5	9,636.8	9,801.1
Jersey City	14.65	260,350	260,650	3.5	17,771.3	17,791.3
Newark	24.14	381,930	382,705	5.2	15,821.5	15,853.6
Paterson	8.44	144,824	148,365	2.0	17,159.2	17,578.8
Trenton	7.50	104,786	106,600	1.4	13,971.5	14,213.3
STATEWIDE TOTALS	7509.5	7,168,164	7,413,680	100%	954.5	987.2

Statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports Division of the State Police

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table II

The total number of sworn police officers within the State increased by 6.10% from 1973 to 1974. This increase of sworn police officers is an indication of the determined effort towards combating crime.

The six major cities employ 18.27% of all sworn police officers within the State. For all municipalities within the State, the average number of sworn municipal police officers per 1,000 population is 2.28. Each of the six major cities exceeds this average.

The figures for the number of sworn police officers were taken at a given point in time (October 31, 1974). Therefore, the figures do not show the average number of police man-days available to the community nor do they reflect the total authorized strength of the various communities.

Unit of Government	Sworn Police Officers	Percentage of Sworn Police Officers to The State Total	Police Per 1,000 Population	Index Crimes Reported in 1974, to Police Officers
City of Camden	404	1.80	3.79	26.54
City of Elizabeth	334	1.49	2.92	22.03
Jersey City	1,013	4.52	3.89	13.47
City of Newark	1,603	7.16	4.19	20.37
City of Paterson	411	1.84	2.77	31.90
City of Trenton	326	1.46	3.06	25.60
Total Municipal Police Within the State	**16,940**	**75.67**	**2.28**	**20.67**
State, County and Other Police	**5,447**	**24.33**	**.73**	**64.28**
TOTAL FOR THE STATE	**22,387**	**100%**	**3.02**	**15.64**

Statistics were made available from the Uniform Crime Reports Division of the State Police

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table III

During 1973, the six major cities accounted for 14.34% of the total expenditures made for law enforcement by counties and municipalities within the State. These cities expended 56.93% as much as the State government for law enforcement during the same time frame.

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

When reviewing the data, one should remember that even though per capita rates for municipalities are cited, these figures show only the amount expended by each respective municipality. The citizens of each municipality also contribute to the State and county law enforcement services through their taxes. Part of the citizen's taxes are returned through these State and county services to the local municipalities.

Unit of Government	Law Enforcement Expenditures for 1973	Percentage of Law Enforcement Expenditures to State Total	Per Capita Expenditures	Expenditures Per Reported Index Crimes for 1973
City of Camden	*$ 5,916,200	1.30	$56.12	$ 653.00
City of Elizabeth	* 4,217,608	0.93	36.90	613.47
Jersey City	* 15,983,442	3.53	61.21	1,232.90
City of Newark	* 26,171,379	5.77	67.12	834.09
City of Paterson	* 6,701,815	1.48	45.41	535.58
City of Trenton	* 6,047,540	1.33	56.92	747.25
Local Counties and Municipalities	** 339,151,000	74.8	45.85	1,129.84
State Government	** 114,238,000	25.2	15.44	380.57
Total for the State	**$453,389,000	100%	$61.29	$1,510.41

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

** Figures from the United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration *Guideline* Subject Variable Pass-Through Classification Procedures and Percentages dated October 10, 1974.
Reported Index Crimes for 1973 from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1973"

B MULTI YEAR PLAN

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has arranged the major problems and needs of New Jersey's criminal justice system to interrelate with the Agency's unified systems approach to its comprehensive plan. One major change in this year's structure of the problems and needs is the reorganization of the nine LEAA functional categories into four major groupings. All selection, recruitment and training information has been placed in the first section under support services. Assessments of the problems and needs are presented in each of the four major groupings from enactment of legislation and support services through institutional and non-institutional rehabilitation. The target is a comprehensive plan that focuses on the New Jersey criminal justice system as a coordinated entity.

Valuable insights into the myriad of complex problems and needs were provided by the many institutions and agencies which comprise the State's criminal justice system. At the forefront are the 22 local criminal justice planning units which are particularly helpful in identifying local level crime problems and patterns. Through their efforts, and with guidance from their criminal justice planning boards which are comprised of local experts in the local units' systems, this plan is a reflection of their assessment on crime problems and needs. It should be mentioned that input into this section was gleaned from not only the local planning units but from other local communities and State agencies which expressed concern for the state of criminal justice in New Jersey.

Through these combined efforts, and with the expertise of the Agency staff, the comprehensive systems approach is designed to make this part of the 1976 Plan a conduit for tying together more effectively the Existing Criminal Justice System [Section A] with the Annual Action Program [Section C]. It should also lay a more practicable groundwork for other components of the Multi-Year Plan [Section B].

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

A. Legislation, Support Services and Prevention

Legislation

Legislation is essential to accomplish many of the changes which are necessary to improve the criminal justice system. A problem in effectuating these changes is the overall lack of information regarding pending legislation affecting the criminal justice system. There is no efficient method for local planning units and many criminal justice operational agencies to be aware of relevant legislation and provide input.

In the State of New Jersey, an antiquated set of penal statutes has seriously hampered the overall effectiveness of the operation of the State's criminal justice system. Proposals of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals include re-examination of State criminal codes with the objective of improving and updating them. Study and review of the State's laws pertaining to

crime was undertaken by the Criminal Law Revision Commission in 1968. Legislation proposed by the Commission and currently before the New Jersey Legislature is aimed at revising and codifying the penal statutes so that the law will be brought up to date. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency provided funds for a retraining program for criminal justice personnel on the proposed new penal code.

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

At the present time the Juvenile Courts have no jurisdiction to deal with the family of a youngster brought before the court. Likewise, disputes heard in Domestic Relations' courts may be adversely affecting the behavior of the children in the family. The establishment of a family court system could provide the necessary services to handle juveniles in their relationships to their family environment.

New Jersey does not have a commission on police standards. Such a commission would do much to improve local law enforcement and, without dissipating local control of law enforcement, would help to establish adequate personnel selection standards, strengthen training procedures, coordinate recruitment and improve the organization and operation of local police departments. This body could absorb the present responsibilities of agencies now involved in these functions. Once formed, the commission should set as one of its priorities consideration of recommendations made in the police section of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals report.

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

It is increasingly difficult to locate citizens from every walk of life who are willing and able to serve as jurors, due to the economic hardships suffered through jury service. The current remuneration was established in 1953 and is not in line with the existing inflationary economy.

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

Enforcement activities have helped to identify drug users, however, simply apprehending users does not contribute to resolving the underlying rehabilitation needs of drug and alcohol dependent offenders. Various Agency funded programs have served to divert such offenders and through therapeutic treatment programs have attempted to eliminate dependencies on drugs or alcohol.

Agency funds have also been provided for the establishment of drug and alcohol treatment programs in State correctional institutions but there is a serious question whether rehabilitation of drug and alcohol dependent persons can take place in large institutional environments given limited resources. Those offenses of a victimless nature can contribute to increasing the heavy burden on the correctional phase of the criminal justice system. These and other quandaries must be answered in order to facilitate the proper rehabilitative programs for drug and alcohol dependent persons.

Federal law prohibits the importing of firearms; however it does not prohibit the importing of parts. As a result, parts are brought into this country which are assembled into 2.5 million weapons a year. Two-thirds of the 20,000 murders committed annually are gun-inflicted, and 70% of the murders committed with handguns are against family members, close friends or acquaintances. The large bulk of the 2.5 million weapons assembled from imported parts are cheap handguns, sometimes referred to as "Saturday night specials."

At the present time, evidence needed to attain convictions of persons accused of rape charges with the heavy burden of proof required is very difficult to secure. The atmosphere does not exist in which victims can and will cooperate with law enforcement officials, medical authorities and court personnel with minimal embarrassment, thereby reducing the trauma associated with this type of offense.

The above problems dealing with legislation were cited by the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, and the following criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Mercer County, Orange, Passaic City, Passaic County, Plainfield and Union County.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

There is need to consider:

- Passage of legislation to upgrade standards of

rehabilitation programs in our State and county correctional institutions.

- Legislative revision of State narcotic and criminal laws to encourage diversion of drug dependent individuals from the criminal justice system into community-based rehabilitation alternatives.
- A fiscal appropriation to retrain the criminal justice personnel in implementation of the new penal code when passed.
- Enabling legislation for the establishment of a State commission on police standards and training.
- Implementation of those standards and goals recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals which will be of benefit to New Jersey's system of justice.
- Consolidation of criminal justice services where significant economic and operating efficiencies can be realized.
- Passage of legislation for alternative methods of dealing with "victimless" crimes.
- Passage of legislation to allow for early parole of certain drug offenders professionally evaluated as drug abusers and found suitable for treatment.
- Amendment of the narcotic and drug abuse treatment centers certification law to broaden the definition of treatment centers subject to the law to include intervention programs.
- Selection of a task force to study means of achieving maximum cooperation and utilization of resources between the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Alcoholism Control Program and the Division of Community Health Services which would recommend changes in existing laws.
- Revising the present JINS legislation to make it more effective in meeting the needs and problems of the juvenile target population with emphasis on the development of a family court.
- Passage of legislation to decriminalize public drunkeness.
- Reconsideration of the criminal penalties for simple possession and/or use of controlled dangerous substances.
- Passage of legislation and/or court action regarding evidence admissible in the trial of persons accused of rape.
- Legislation giving enforcement powers and fiscal support for uniform standards and guidelines for operations of county correctional institutions.
- Legislation to increase daily service pay for jurors to $20/day.
- The establishment of a State central legislative reference clearinghouse in the specific areas of criminal and juvenile justice.
- Legislation which would consolidate Domestic Relations and Juvenile Courts into a Family Court System.
- Legislation for the establishment and implementation of a State Commission on Criminal Justice Personnel Standards and Training.

Support Services

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

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

Without negating the usefulness of on-going basic planning to aid in the development of new problem-solving approaches; the positive results of previous planning efforts in many areas have not been translated into affirmative action policies and programs on the State and local levels.

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

These efforts hopefully will encourage local units of government and related State agencies to follow this example in an attempt to promote greater efficiency in the State's criminal justice system.

The above problems in planning and evaluation were cited by: the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, Division of State Police, Police Training Commission, Division of Criminal Justice and the following local criminal justice units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Hudson County, Jersey City, Middlesex County, Orange, Trenton, Passaic City, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Union City and Union County.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION NEEDS

There is a need to consider:

- Expanded evaluation of the functional components of the criminal justice system and their interrelationships in both administrative and operational processes.
- Continuation of local comprehensive planning efforts to insure continuous input into the *Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey.*
- Development of the capability necessary to provide more meaningful evaluation of proposed legislation in the area of criminal justice for the executive branch of government.

- More effective coordination of the planning efforts of the criminal justice system and the community-based treatment system for delivery of services to drug offenders.
- Continuation of ongoing local level monitoring and evaluation of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded projects.
- The development of a more systematic linkage between local criminal justice planning units and other local and regional planning agencies concerning related program areas such as mental health and alcohol and drug abuse planning.
- Coordination of planning activities in regard to services for juvenile offenders such as interventive prevention, institutional and community treatment and rehabilitation and follow-up counseling and evaluation services.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

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

The State's centralized Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Comprehensive Data System is mandated by law to collect crime data related to specific offenses and arrests. Through the discretionary grant program of the Law Enforcement Asisistance Administration, New Jersey is modifying and extending the existing unit. A revised method of internal crime reporting will be offered to reporting agencies to assure that crime data is complete and accurate. However, there is at present an inadequate feedback capability within the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit to analyze crime trends and return the information to the reporting agency. A rapid statewide response system should be developed to make optimum use of existing law enforcement resources.

Data collection, retrieval and dissemination among the separate components of the criminal justice system continues to hamper effective and efficient operations, particularly at the management and planning levels. Lack of effective methods of communication and information sharing between jurisdictional levels particularly plague the courts and correctional sub-systems. Systematic controls in compliance with federal security and privacy regulations still are in the developmental stages.

There is an access problem of utilizing the court case files during the calendaring process in order to provide a basis for priority scheduling. There is

difficulty in getting the Court Clerk's complete criminal case files to the presiding judge on motion days, thus resulting in over-reliance on prosecution files.

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

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

While the philosophy of the juvenile and criminal justice systems differ in terms of court adjudications and correctional services, research is needed to determine which sentencing and correctional alternatives offer the best odds of reducing future anti-social and criminal behavior. Perhaps rather than sentencing based on maximum penalties, mandatory minimum sentences, particularly in the case of repeat serious offenders, would be a better deterrent such as is used in the case of New Jersey drunk driving cases or New York's drug laws.

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

The above problems in the area of research and information systems were cited by the Division of Correction and Parole, the Division of State Police, Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Youth and Family Services, and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Mercer County, Middlesex County, Orange, Passaic City, Plainfield, Union City and Union County.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION NEEDS

There is a need to consider:

- Continuing and expanding research and development of innovative approaches to provide probation services to the courts and the community.
- Expansion of a comprehensive automated information system which will provide data essential to prosecute effectively a large volume of cases and to facilitate planning and management decisions in prosecutors' offices.
- Expanded research and development of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of correctional services and programs.
- Development of a more rapid system for collecting, analyzing and reporting crimes in the State.
- Expansion of problem-oriented research and experimental and demonstration projects for reducing juvenile delinquency.
- Continued expansion of the Statewide Communications and Information System that would allow access to county-by-county data by specific indices.
- Development of guidelines, legislation and administrative practices consistent with Federal regulations to insure security and privacy in the use of information systems.
- The creation of a juvenile court information system that would make all relative data pertaining to juveniles readily available and aid in the effective planning and management decisions in the county's juvenile justice system.
- Research to explore methods of reducing recidivism among early offenders by introducing innovative handling techniques which would ideally be neither harsh nor unjust, but, rather, would encourage and reinforce a much needed respect for the law, oneself, and others in the juvenile offender.
- Locally-specific problem-oriented research in methods of reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency, status offenders and other pre-delinquent behavior in the community.
- Further research to determine the effectiveness of conditional discharge as a probation technique.
- A separate centralized data bank to record, store, and retrieve relevant information regarding juveniles who come in contact with any aspect of the juvenile justice system. This data bank would contain safeguards to protect confidentiality without unnecessarily restricting access by youth service agencies.
- The improvement and expansion of an information tracking system which monitors an adult defendant from time of arrest to final disposition.
- The implementation of a juror utilization study.
- A comprehensive victimization study of senior citizens and of means to reduce their becoming victims of crime.
- Research to develop a profile of characteristics common to persons who have failed to appear in court and to consider persons *not* having these identifiable characteristics as being eligible for release to the community pending trial.
- The maintenance of a municipal court information system which can provide information unique to the defendant and to the case to aid in decision making in individual cases.
- The maintenance of a municipal court information system which should provide sufficient information on case flow to permit efficient calendar management.
- Establishing a criminal justice reporting system which will provide data relative to the effectiveness

of the utilization of physical evidence and crime laboratory analysis.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

TRAINING

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

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

To prepare individuals for a career that involves

many aspects of the social services and some of the physical sciences, training academies must provide the curriculum and expertise to produce competent officers prior to their assignment to official duties. The Agency-supported police training projects have aided local and State police officers. In 1974 alone, 9,162 officers, of which 5,729 were municipal officers, attended organized crime, narcotics, advanced narcotics and criminal investigation courses made possible by the use of Agency funds.

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

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

RECRUITMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There is a need to consider:

- Recruitment, selection, training, promotion, tenure and discipline of minority and female criminal justice personnel consistent with Affirmative Action Plans.
- Continued improvement, expansion and coordination of recruitment efforts in order to attract more and better qualified personnel into the criminal justice field.
- Elimination of duplication of effort on the part of Civil Service municipalities in conducting background investigations and psychological examinations of eligible candidates for police positions.
- Establishment of educational, mental, moral and physical fitness standards for all criminal justice personnel.
- Expansion and improvement of training and educational opportunities for criminal justice personnel.
- Standardization of the method and type of training given to all applicants for police positions in New Jersey.
- Establishment of "career ladders" for custodial personnel participating in the rehabilitation functions of the correctional institutions.
- More effective testing procedures (written and oral) which will be more precise and more widely accepted as being the best possible tool for measuring people for promotional opportunities in the criminal justice system.

Prevention

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

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

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

To affect positively the root causes of crime and juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to involve as many as possible of the sub-systems of the community, in order to do comprehensive planning in this area. Particularly in the field of juvenile delinquency, priorities should be established through cooperation of the juvenile justice systems, the schools, social agencies serving youth, and young people themselves where possible.

Apathy on the part of citizens and indifference to the problems of the criminal justice system have an adverse effect on crime prevention. The most visible component of the system and the most frequently contacted is the police. Police become an effective preventative agent against crime to the extent that the public views their activities as a positive and beneficial part of the community. This role of prevention can be enhanced by improving the image of the police, through greater understanding of their purposes and activities, and by encouraging general confidence by all citizens in the ability of the police to act in a preventative function.

Concomitant with improvement of public attitudes toward police is an increased commitment on the part of police departments and individual police agents to improve their crime prevention function. A willingness on the part of police to increase public relations programs directed to all segments of the community, to recognize other functions of police than just detection and apprehension, and to develop attitudes more appropriate to the general public service functions of police, can enhance their role as agents of crime prevention.

Community relations programs have only recently been tied into other specific ongoing efforts of the police department. Not all large police departments have made the commitments and taken the necessary steps to improve community relations. For example, many of the officers in the police-community relations units have not been intensively and comprehensively trained in their role. Goals have not been well defined. Fairly administered complaint systems are essential.

ORGANIZED CRIME

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

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

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As previously mentioned, one element in preventing crime is a better understanding and appreciation of the criminal justice system by all citizens. This is particularly true of potential offenders where expanded public education projects could serve to deter criminal activity.

There is a great degree of polarization, hostility and distrust among the various socio-economic, ethnic, and racial sub-cultures in communities within the State. This problem involves attitudes of parochialism held by residents of particular communities, causing social isolation within municipalities, between municipalities and between sub-regions.

The activities of all public and private agencies and any organized groups in the community influence crime rates and crime prevention. These groups, whether service clubs or only groups of senior citizens living in public housing, should be brought into constructive contact with the criminal justice system, so that their efforts can be recruited toward crime prevention, and that in planning their activities some of the needs of the criminal and juvenile justice system are considered.

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

While the recent increased emphasis on and evaluation of alcoholic and drug treatment programs and drug law enforcement programs show a possible deterrent effect, insufficient attention has been directed toward development of successful alcoholic and drug-abuse prevention programs. All aspects of the criminal justice system have felt the increased weight caused by drug related offenses, and all would benefit from any new prevention methods successfully initiated.

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

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

As in most communities juveniles commit a significant number, if not a majority, of the criminal or anti-social offenses. A very small number of youngsters are involved in the more serious offenses, especially those which directly involve a victim, i.e., muggings, assaults, robbery, etc. There is another group which commit property offenses, ranging from breaking and entering to stealing bicycles and

shoplifting. There is a third group, more representative of youth in general, but which also may include youngsters from the first two groups, which may become involved in occasional acts of vandalism and malicious damage, will at times congregate on street corners or use abusive or offensive language.

The acts of the first group are the cause of the latent fear of the residents, particularly the senior citizens who are unquestionably the most vulnerable, and depending on the frequency of offenses can cause a pervasive and debilatating loss of community well-being. Because of their visibility the acts of the first and third groups result in a suspicion and condemnation of all youth by the general community, unfortunate and unjustified as that may be. The system responds by establishing curfews, anti-loitering ordinances, etc.

In the case of those juveniles and adults who commit multiple and violent offenses against the person, a different response by the juvenile and criminal justice system may be warranted. This is addressed in the Legislative category.

Over the past five years the rights of juveniles have been strengthened, better defined, and become more equitable. For the most part, a juvenile has essentially the same legal rights as an adult, except for certain offenses, the right to bail and a trial by jury.

Apart from the violent and criminal offenses, it is necessary to continue the development of positive, and preventive approaches to decrease offenses by youth.

In New Jersey, temporary refuge for juveniles is provided in shelters and detention centers designated for juvenile court detainees. The passage of the JINS legislation has necessitated the provision of emergency shelters for nondelinquent youths in need of supervision who are awaiting diagnostic services, foster homes or institutional placement.

Many juveniles come into contact with the juvenile justice system by way of the school. The role of the school in relation to the community, the family and the juvenile justice system is not clear. There is confusion as to whether the school is accountable to the community and the home or vice versa, for anti-social behavior. There are inconsistencies within and among school systems regarding appropriate handling of anti-social juvenile behavior.

Young people do not have appropriate places to congregate and are not provided with meaningful activities, resulting in street-corner, anti-social behavior and negative community attitudes toward groups of youth.

Most juveniles who are not hard-core delinquents but have committed a delinquent act do not require confinement in a correctional institution. There are other cases where problem juveniles should not be institutionalized because there problems are caused by a lack of "parenting" skills. The source of "parenting" education comes from role models within the family. Many of these juveniles should be removed from unfavorable home environments and instead of being sent to correctional institutions should be placed in home-like, non-correctional group-type foster home facilities. There is still a lack of such facilities to accommodate girls who would otherwise be placed in a correctional institution.

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

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

PREVENTION NEEDS

There is need to consider:

- Prevention of crime through increased knowledge of, and respect for, the criminal justice system, and through increased public awareness of how to avoid becoming a crime victim.
- Improvement of public attitudes toward the police and respect for the police.
- Improvement of relationships and understanding between the community and the criminal justice system.
- Further controls for the reduction of organized crime.
- Expansion of the non-correctional emergency shelters for juveniles.
- Expansion of group homes for delinquents.
- Maintaining and expanding community juvenile delinquency prevention projects which include the active participation of community members.
- Improvement and expansion of coordination efforts by local agencies in establishing delinquency prevention projects and comprehensive youth service systems.
- Reducing the number of criminal offenses committed as a result of narcotic and alcohol use.
- The development of appropriate post-dispositional alternatives for juveniles, including community residential and non-residential treatment facilities

and emphasizing deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

- The reduction of the incidence of rape through the implementation of an effective public awareness prevention program.
- The improvement of police attitudes toward all segments of the public, particularly the elderly.
- The establishment of "hang-out" places for young people with meaningful activities available, and personal involvement by community residents and the youths themselves.
- Defining boundaries of responsibility between the school, home and the community systems.
- The development of consistent operational procedures for the equitable handling of juvenile problems vis-a-vis school-court jurisdictions.
- The development of in-school mechanisms to implement solutions to juvenile problems within the defined purview of school jurisdiction, i.e. peer disciplinary boards, School Big Brothers/Sisters, Truants Anonymous.
- Providing "parenting" education and family-life education from pre-school on up.
- Increasing the number of citizens who actively participate in activities to prevent and control crime in their community.

B. Detection, Deterrence, Apprehension

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

Modern day criminal mobility and sophistication coupled with the high density population in New Jersey requires modern detection and apprehension technology. (See Table I, Profile of the Six Major Cities, Section A).

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

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

INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

New Jersey's intelligence network for investigation, detection and prosecution of organized crime and white collar crime is not sufficient to meet all the demands for its services. Communication between federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies is vital to the overall effectiveness of the intelligence and operational functions of these agencies. A comprehensive communication system should be established to augment the existing State system and permit collection and analysis of data on State and national figures engaged in organized criminal activities, as well as providing general criminal information. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been funding innovative projects to fight organized crime on State and local levels.

HARDENING OF CRIME TARGETS

Crime targets should be hardened (better protected) in order to increase the difficulty of committing criminal acts. The lack of public awareness and physical security make the commission of various crimes all too inviting. Crimes such as rape, robbery, breaking and entering and larceny can be reduced by providing better outdoor lighting, improving police services, increasing public housing security tactical units and increasing public awareness of individual security measures.

The following table from the New Jersey Uniform Crime Reports illustrates the magnitude of reported crime in the State, and the overwhelming need for rendering the commission of crime more difficult:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
CRIME INDEX TRENDS

January-December Percent Change 1974 over 1973 Offenses known to police:

Index Offenses	Jan.-Dec. 1973	Jan.-Dec. 1974	Percent Change
Murder	544	479	−11.9
Forcible Rape	1,384	1,439	+ 4.0
Robbery	15,113	15,881	+ 5.1
Atrocious Assault	11,705	11,761	+ 0.5
Breaking and Entering	91,739	104,911	+14.4
Larceny—Theft	137,870	175,552	+27.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	41,821	40,097	− 4.1
TOTALS	**300,176**	**350,120**	**+16.6**

ALLOCATION OF POLICE RESOURCES

No effective attempt can be made to optimize the police resource allocation process until such time as priorities are established among the services performed by police agencies and until more is known about the cause and effect relationship between the performance of police activities and resulting output. Even though the Agency has funded numer-

ous projects in this area, there is still a demand for the development of additional management information and reporting systems which will enable police administrators to measure clearly the economy and effectiveness of the programs carried out by their organizations.

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

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

Because police on duty are widely dispersed, an efficient police communications system is imperative. Consideration should be given to the improvement of communications capabilities on the local, regional and statewide levels in addition to the ALERT system (Allied Law Enforcement Radio Tie) previously funded by the Agency.

In the small and medium sized local police departments, particularly in large geographical areas, problems exist in communications between patrols and the department and among departments due to lack of or obsolete communications equipment, over-crowded inter-jurisdictional radio frequencies, and lack of cooperation in efforts for improved communications between departments. These communications problems seriously hamper reduction of police response time, most effective allocations of police resources, and other efforts which have proved effective in reducing crime.

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

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

REDUCTION IN RESPONSE TIME

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

An important aspect of preventative law enforcement is centered in the area of crisis intervention. Many of today's crimes of violence involve perpetrator and victim who have previously known one another. The criminal act often stems from some difficulties in their relationship preceding the actual crime.

Police on a daily basis are called to intervene in disputes and other type crisis situations. Most often the officer responding has had minimum training to deal with this situation and must rely upon his own good common sense. If there is a need for referral to some governmental or social service agency, the officer is often unaware of where that referral should be made or where help could be obtained.

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

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

POLICE LAB SERVICES

The precision with which the police detective conducts field investigations is facilitated by access to scientific methods for collection, preservation and analysis of evidence. Agency funds have supported the establishment of regional forensic laboratories but there are still not enough of these services to accommodate the needs of all the municipal police departments within the State.

The following chart illustrates the growing demand for additional lab services.

LABORATORY CASELOAD VOLUMES

Fiscal Year	Cases	State Police	Other Agencies
1968	4,742	1,181	3,651
1969	5,930	1,713	4,217
1970	9,652	2,764	6,888
1971	13,394	4,035	9,359
1972	15,364	4,970	10,394
1973	19,580	3,758	14,822

PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION

Fiscal Year	State Police	Other Agencies
1968	24.9	75.1
1969	28.9	71.1
1970	28.6	71.4
1971	30.1	69.9
1972	32.3	67.7
1973	24.3	75.7

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

INTERJURISDICTIONAL SERVICES

Since crime is not contained by arbitrary jurisdictional lines, either in an urban or suburban setting, and since many smaller communities do not have the resources to commit to fighting sophisticated criminal activities, there are many police efforts which could be more effective if applied on a regionalized basis. The problems of narcotics control, fugitive search, arson investigation, and even the sharing of manpower resources usually extend beyond the areas of jealously guarded local prerogatives.

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

DISPOSAL OF EXPLOSIVES

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

SPECIAL PROBLEM AREAS

According to the uniform crime reports, the volumn of reported forcible rape offenses increased in 1974 by 31% over 1971. This represented the greatest percentage increase in 1972 among the crimes of violence.

A conservative estimate of actual forcible rape cases is five actual for every one reported; but, depending on the area of the country, the estimate is as high as 20 actual forcible rapes for every one reported. Thus, it must be emphasized that the F.B.I. and New Jersey statistics are extremely conservative in that they index only those forcible rape cases which were reported to a police agency and established by police investigation. Data indicate that this reluctance to report forcible rape incidents is largely due to fear of personal embarrassment. Rape victims are sometimes reluctant to report the essential details of such a personal crime to police investigators who might be insensitive.

The following data relate to violent crimes reported for the major cities, the counties in which they are located and the State. The table shows the number of reported murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults for the period of calendar year 1974. The county in which each major city is located is as follows: Camden City, Camden County; Elizabeth, Union County; Jersey City, Hudson County; Newark, Essex County; Paterson, Passaic County; and Trenton, Mercer County.

Municipality	*Murder	*Forcible Rape	*Robbery	*Atrocious Assault
Camden	23	89	995	781
Elizabeth	8	38	549	658
Jersey City	40	91	1,546	546
Newark	131	298	4,297	2,140
Paterson	27	32	1,176	980
Trenton	19	66	995	545

* Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1974"

County	*Murder	*Forcible Rape	*Robbery	*Atrocious Assault	% Change of Reported Violent Crimes January Through December, 1973 to January Through December, 1974
Camden	34	144	1,276	1,072	+17.65
Union	27	76	1,335	1,075	+22.59
Hudson	54	120	1,945	921	− 1.04
Essex	157	373	5,498	2,803	+ 0.90
Passaic	32	60	1,564	1,387	−13.50
Mercer	21	98	1,149	649	− 7.35
Statewide Totals	**481**	**1,438**	**15,879**	**11,763**	**+ 2.84**

* Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1974"

The following data relate to reported index* and violent crimes for the municipalities and the State. The data were based on statistics obtained from the "Uniform Crime Reports 1974." Much has been said about the inaccuracy of using statistics in this field, i.e., unreported crime does occur; statistics can be manipulated to meet local needs; and statistics can be inaccurate. Even though caution is advised, the following crime data make possible the most accurate statistical picture (available to date) of each of the six major cities' reported crime experience and how that experience relates to total reported crime in the State.

* Index crimes are those crimes classified as murder, forcible rape, robbery, atrocious assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

MUNICIPALITY	*CRIMES REPORTED 1974	% OF CRIME REPORTED TO STATE'S TOTAL	*CRIME PER 100,000 POPULATION, POPULATION RATE BASED ON ESTIMATED 1974 POPULATION	% CHANGE OF REPORTED CRIME 1973-1974	*VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED 1974	% OF VIOLENT CRIME REPORTED TO STATE'S TOTAL	BASED ON ESTIMATED 1973 POPULATION	% CHANGE OF REPORTED VIOLENT CRIME 1973-1974
Camden	10,724	3.06	10,049.7	+18.37	1,888	6.39	1,769.3	+24.
Elizabeth	7,359	2.10	6,422.9	+ 7.04	1,253	4.24	1,093.6	+31.9
Jersey City	13,650	3.90	5,236.9	+ 5.29	2,223	7.52	852.8	+ 3.3
Newark	32,895	9.39	8,595.4	+ 4.84	6,866	23.23	1,794.1	− 1.6
Paterson	13,110	3.74	8,836.3	+ 4.77	2,215	7.49	1,492.9	−13.7
Trenton	8,345	2.38	7,828.3	+ 3.11	1,625	5.50	1,524.4	− 9.7
Statewide Totals	**350,134**	**100%**	**4,722.8**	**+16.64**	**29,561**	**100%**	**398.74**	**+ 2.8**

Computers do not cause crime, however computers can be a useful tool of criminals. Computers can be used to keep a double set of records, inputing fraudulent data, misuse of computer time, and unauthorized outside entry into a computer system for the purpose of criminal activity. The above are just a few examples of criminal use and misuse of computers. The opportunities for the misuse and manipulation of computers by the criminal element is an ever increasing problem.

The above problems in the area of detection, deterrence and apprehension were cited by the Department of Civil Service, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of State Police and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County, Newark, Orange, Passaic City, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, Union City, and Union County.

DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION NEEDS

There is a need to consider:

- Expanded use of specialized detection and apprehension techniques by police.
- Improved and expanded efforts aimed at the investigation, detection and prosecution of organized crime.
- Improved methods for the deterrence of crime by rendering its commission more difficult.
- Continued development of techniques for allocating existing police department resources more efficiently.
- Continued implementation of more effective communications and systems information.
- Additional forensic laboratory services to serve all municipal police departments.
- Continuation and expansion of efforts to reduce police response time after a crime has been reported.
- Provision of legal services to municipal police departments.
- Continued use of crime preventive tactical units to provide services across jurisdictional lines: (For example: arson, homicide, fugitive search).
- Provision of statewide capability to respond to the illegal use of explosives and to remove objects that threaten persons and property.
- Standardization of the method and type of training given to all applicants for police positions in New Jersey.
- Development of more effective law enforcement tools and techniques to deal with computer fraud.

C. Diversion and Adjudication

Diversion

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

There are individual offenders for whom it may be unnecessary to process completely through the criminal justice system. Many times the offer of dismissal of charges goes a long way towards encouraging an individual's active participation in a rehabilitative program. There is, therefore, an urgency to develop diversionary projects in New Jersey which remove from processing through the criminal justice system those for whom alternative programs would be more beneficial. For the purpose of this Plan, diversion includes those activities designed to divert persons from further processing within the criminal justice system at various stages.

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

The increase in demands on detection, apprehension, and adjudication functions of the criminal justice system can be partially offset by the proper

diversion of offenders and potential offenders. One important diversion point for juveniles, whose first contact with the system is usually with the police, is within the police department itself. Police departments should develop the capacity to provide insights into the needs and special juvenile problems of the individual community, especially in dense urban areas. The departments in conjunction with a central juvenile intake staff, should also develop the capacity to provide the necessary services to handle properly juvenile problems.

POLICE JUVENILE RELATIONS

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

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

COMMUNITY JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS

Juvenile problems are expanding in the major municipalities of the State, and the need for community programs is readily apparent. Schools are generally unable to deal with trouble prone youth and, conversely, many of these youngsters experience frustration resulting from an inability to cope with conventional school programs and traditional methods of teaching.

A recurrent problem is the lack of cooperation, communication and coordination among existing agencies serving youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.

Gaps in existing resources should be identified and new services developed — particularly diversionary alternatives from the juvenile court — which will assure maximum utilization of resources and minimization of duplication and overlap.

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

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

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

The first diversionary program developed in New Jersey dealt with defendants whose offenses stemmed from employment-related problems. Subsequently, the State Supreme Court approved two programs for diversionary treatment of nonviolent offenders with alcohol-related problems. The Supreme Court amended the court rule to include diversion for alcohol as well as drug abuse and expanded the scope further in 1975 to permit a statewide system of pre-trial intervention.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has supported efforts in this area with the funding of projects geared towards assisting State and local government in reducing crime related to drug and alcohol abuse. These projects were instrumental in developing treatment modalities which served client needs and promoted their re-socialization in non-institutional settings. The Agency will continue to provide additional funding for drug/alcohol abuse treatment projects that demonstrate a resource capability for diversion from the criminal justice system due to the magnitude of the drug and alcohol abuse problem.

There is little recognition of the fact that the family functions as a system and that to effect change within part of this system, the whole unit must be addressed. In instances where the family is a causative factor in anti-social juvenile or adult behavior, diversionary program sources provided for the offender should also be rendered to the family.

The above problems in the area of diversion were

cited by: the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Youth and Family Services and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Mercer County, Middlesex County, Newark, Orange, Passaic City, Plainfield, Trenton, Union City, and Union County.

DIVERSION NEEDS

There is a need to consider:

- Diversion of certain offenders from the criminal justice system.
- Continuation of programs and administrative procedures to divert persons whose "crimes" are simply drug or alcohol abuse or dependence thereon.
- Diversion of drug-using offenders into treatment during the adjudicatory phase of the criminal justice process as an alternative to incarceration.
- Improvement of police-juvenile relationships by developing and implementing programs within police departments that promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems.
- Establishment, improvement and expansion of delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups.
- Continuation of youth service bureau projects which will provide comprehensive community services to youths.
- Development of rapid, court-approved alternative sanctions through pre-trial adjustments utilizing community contribution as a dispositional alternative.
- Provision of social services to families as a whole, rather than only to the diverted offender.
- Employment of social service workers to deal with juveniles in need of supervision to provide counselling and placement to chronic JINS.
- Development of provisions for the informal handling of juveniles such as specialized intake procedures; i.e., juvenile intake screening units, referrals systems, etc., which, in turn, will reduce the number of juveniles placed in detention or shelters.
- Continuation of the development of community-based program alternatives for those individuals diverted from the criminal justice system.

Adjudication

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

COURT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Modern court management techniques are difficult to implement without adequate resources, causing continuing inefficiencies in terms of time, cost and quality of service in case processing. Specific examples include delays in the return of court transcripts, an inability to determine how often a case has been brought to court and why, and current absconsion rate from compliance with court orders. An insufficient number of well trained judges contributes to administrative problems.

As early as 1969, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency endeavored to upgrade the administration and management capabilities of the adjudication system of New Jersey. The problems of manpower shortages, lack of adequate informational and statistical resources and the ever-increasing case backlog have been addressed in action programs specifically designed to alleviate these critical problem areas. In the Agency's first year of operation, the need for modernized information systems for adjudication agencies was recognized. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency took a first step toward alleviating this problem by conducting systems analysis studies of the county court information flow from arrest through sentencing or acquittal and of forms, procedures and information storage and retrieval in county courts and county prosecutors' offices. As a result of these studies, a specific program for the improved management of court information and records was introduced in 1970 and several county court systems have since upgraded their management capabilities through such modern techniques as data processing and microfilming.

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

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

Another successful attempt to improve court administration and management supported by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency involves

the creation of assistant trial court administrator positions in high-volume court systems. As the sharing of responsibility between assignment judges and court administrators has taken place, it has become increasingly evident that additional support is needed to handle the myriad of details regarding budget, administration, detention, jury management, calendaring and other important areas. Specific municipal court management and improvement programs for the Newark and Jersey City Municipal Courts as well as an innovative court interpreter's project have also been initiated through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency efforts.

In light of the Criminal Justice Act of 1970 which transferred responsibility for appellate cases from the county prosecutors to the State through the Division of Criminal Justice, this Agency provided funds for the development of a centralized appeals systems and an appellate staff project which provides a pool of research attorneys to expedite appeals, increase productivity of judges and promote doctrinal consistency. As a direct result of Agency efforts, the centralized appeals approach has been extended to 20 counties. As the tide of appeal cases continues to rise, however, New Jersey's vigorous appellate system must continue to be preserved regardless of escalating caseloads.

During the last five years, the Court has disposed of, on the average, 170 appeals per year. This is an increase over the 150 appeals averaged per year from 1960-1970. As Chart A notes, during the last decade, the court also disposed of more than twice as many motions and over four times as many petitions for certification.

During the last decade (see Chart B), the work of the Appellate Division has greatly increased. Motions have more than doubled, and appeals filed have trebled. Chart C reflects a consequence of the burgeoning appeals rate by identifying the growing median time intervals for disposition of appeals.

JUVENILE ADJUDICATION

The juvenile court and probation must have thorough knowledge of the background factors in a child's case in order to render effective disposition decisions. In addition, many cases come before the court which could more appropriately be handled through non-judicial means, adding greatly to the burdens of the Court.

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

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

The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court calendar has witnessed more staggering increases than any other court. Juvenile complaints have been rising at a rate of over 5,000 per year for the last decade. Domestic relations and reciprocal support complaint filings are rising at nearly as high a rate (see Charts D and E).

WITNESSES, JURORS AND VICTIMS

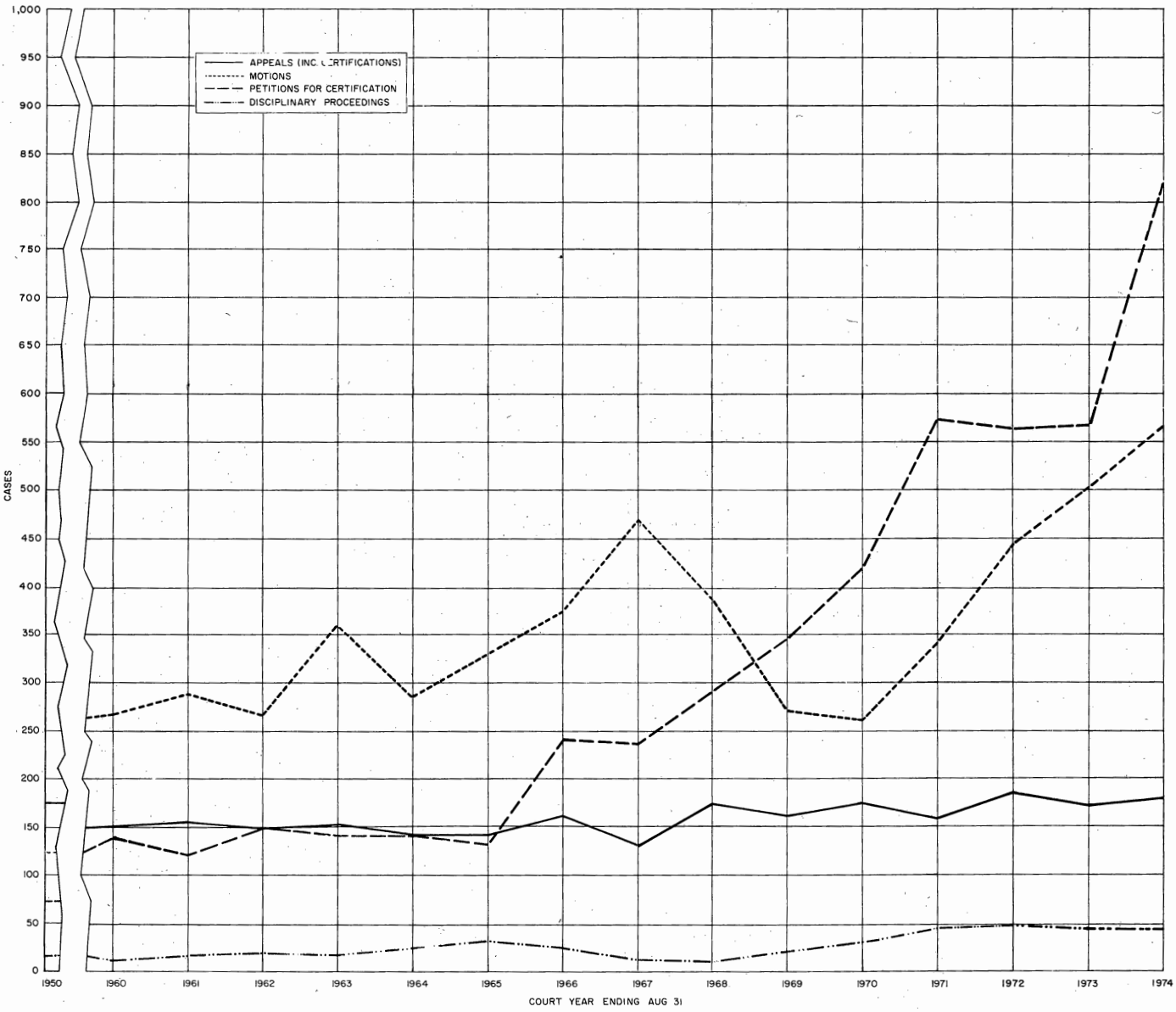
The victim of a crime or the witness to a crime is, in many cases, the forgotten person in the process. One example is that of a person who had recently filed a juvenile complaint against a youth and who appeared in court three times only to have the case postponed, because the accused youth did not appear. To make matters worse the resident was told that another hearing date would be set. When she objected to a fourth appearance, she was told that if she did not appear, a contempt of court warrant would be issued for her arrest. Similar examples could be cited where the trauma of being a victim has been increased because of the insensitivity of criminal justice personnel to either the feelings of the person or the victim's personal convenience. The recent emphasis on cushioning the burden of rape victims is an example of the trend in this direction.

IMPROVED PROSECUTORIAL SERVICES

Countywide organized crime investigation and prosecution task forces housed in the prosecutors' offices have been established in five counties through the provision of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding. These units, which also rely on personnel from many police departments within each county, have proven successful in attempting to alleviate the organized crime problem within the State. If efforts to combat organized crime are to be continued, county prosecutors' offices, many of which are substantially undermanned, must be staffed with sufficient numbers of assistant prosecutors to handle such prosecutions when directed to do so by the Attorney General. Full-time assistant prosecutors are utilized in a number of the more populous counties and further staff expansion is necessary.

Most assistant prosecutors currently do not have tenure and as a result do not remain in that position

CHART NO. A-2
SUPREME COURT
APPEALS, MOTIONS, PETITIONS FOR CERTIFICATION, AND DISCIPLINARY MATTERS DISPOSED OF COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1960 TO DATE COMPARED WITH 1950



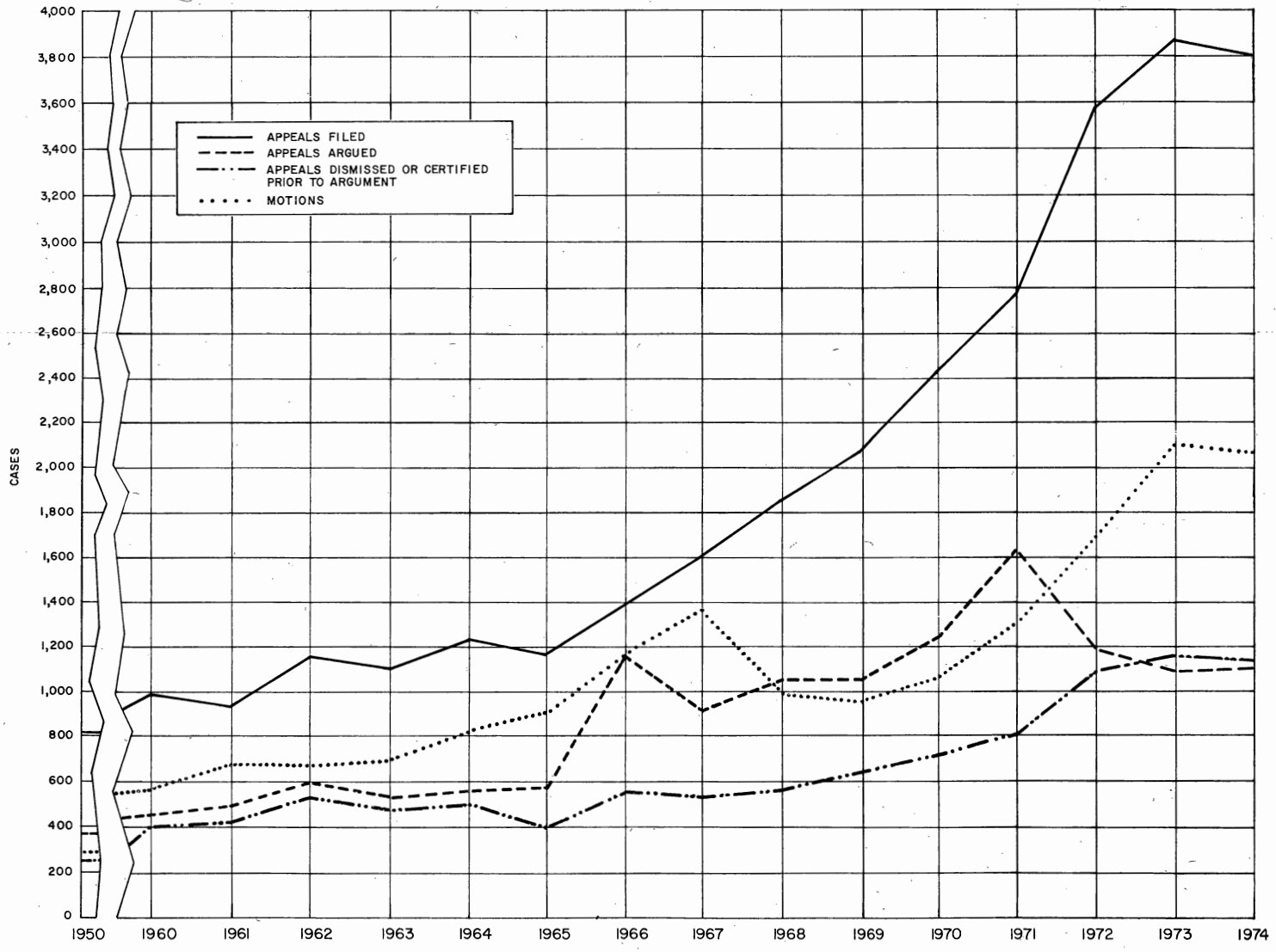
SOURCE: TABLES A-1 AND A-2

longer than one or two years. It is of particular necessity in complex protracted organized crime investigations and prosecutions that assistant prosecutors possess experience and can assume responsibility for a case and remain on the case for its duration. More resources must be provided at both the State and county level for the recruitment and training of investigative and prosecutive personnel.

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

CHART NO. B-3

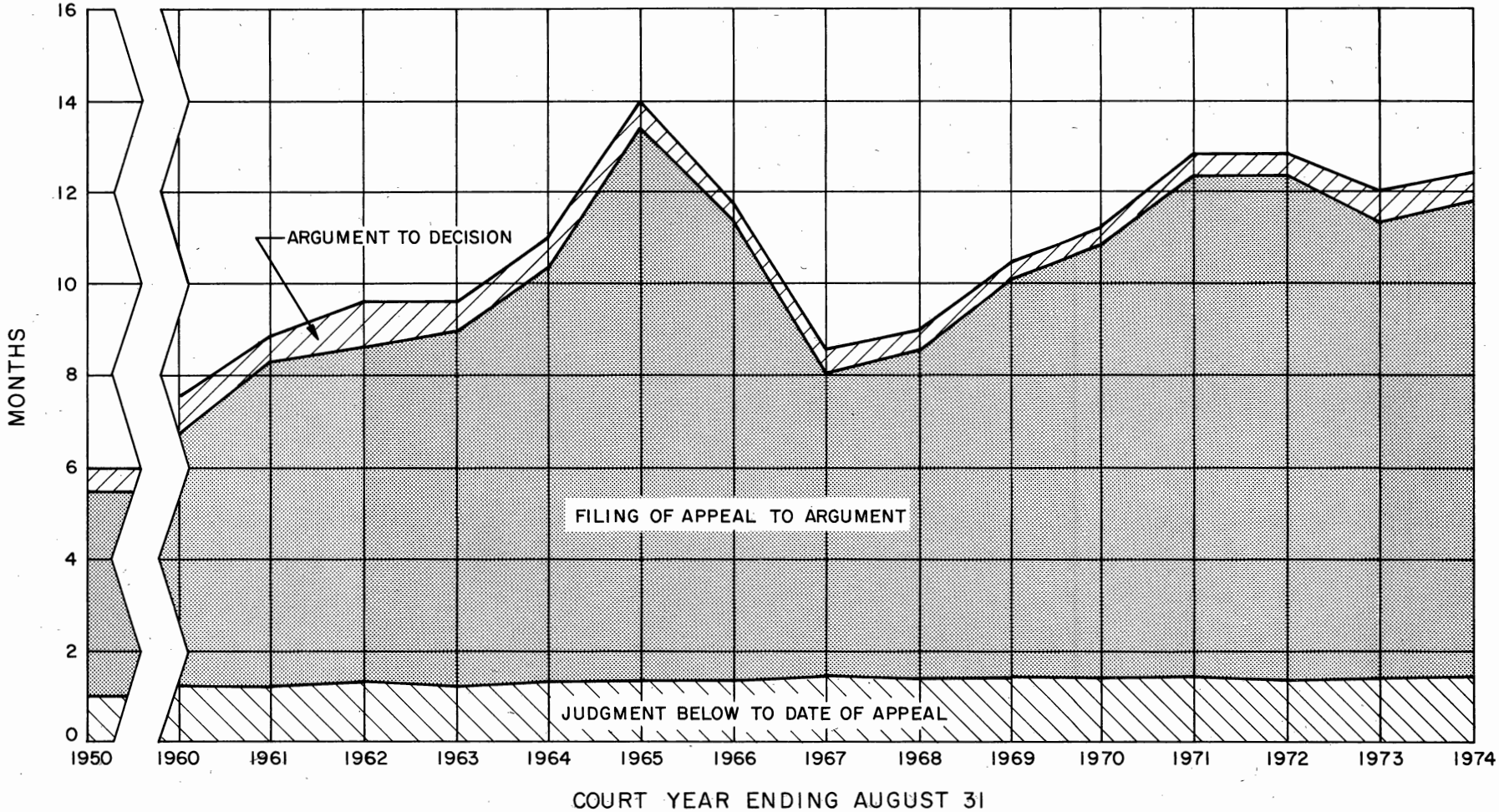
SUPERIOR COURT – APPELLATE DIVISION
APPEALS AND MOTIONS
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31,
1960 TO DATE COMPARED WITH 1950



SOURCE: TABLES B-1 AND B-2

CHART NO. B-2

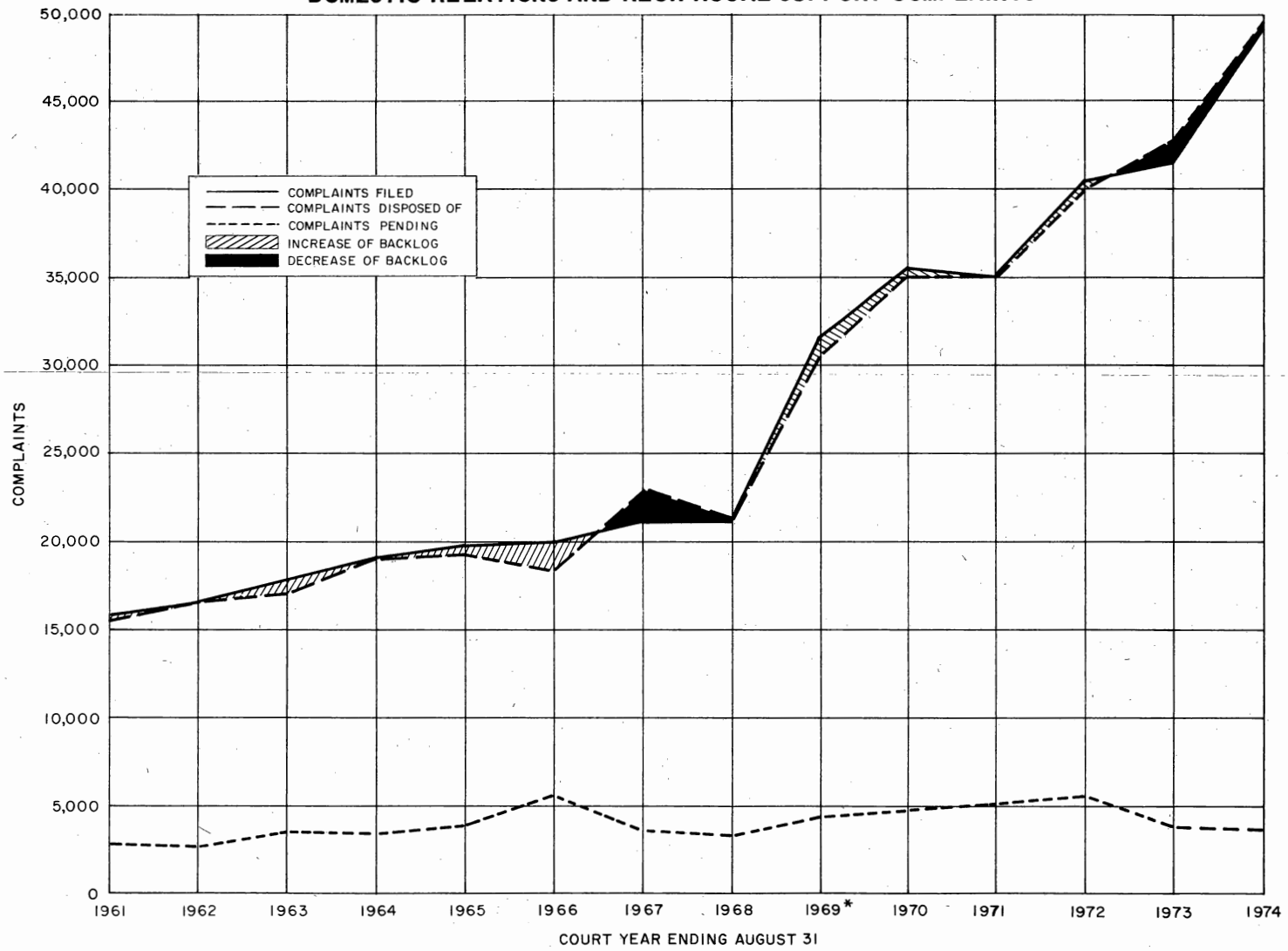
SUPERIOR COURT – APPELLATE DIVISION
MEDIAN TIME INTERVALS FOR DISPOSITION OF APPEALS
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31,
1960 TO DATE COMPARED WITH 1950



SOURCE: TABLE B-1

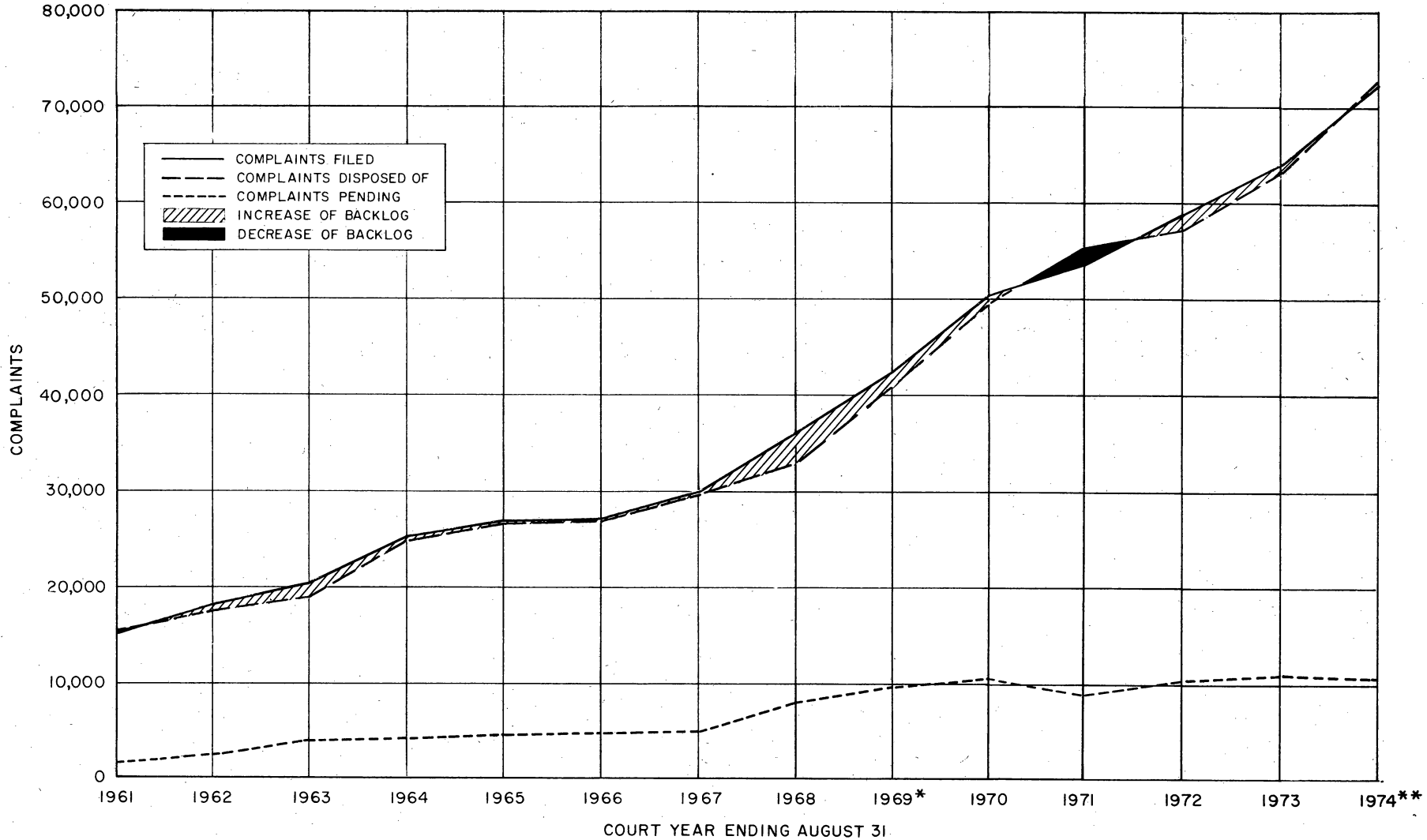
CHART NO. E-3

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND RECIPROCAL SUPPORT COMPLAINTS



*REINSTATED CASES INCLUDED BEGINNING SEPTEMBER, 1968.
SOURCE: TABLE E-4

CHART NO. E-2
JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS
JUVENILE COMPLAINTS



SOURCE: TABLE E-2

* REINSTATED CASES INCLUDED BEGINNING SEPTEMBER, 1968.
** INCLUDES JINS (JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION), STATUTE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1974

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

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INITIAL DEFENDANT PROCESSING

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

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

PROBATION

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

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

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

meet the growing needs of a professional probation system.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE

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

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

The above problems in the area of adjudication were cited by: the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, the Public Advocate, the Attorney General's Office and the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County, Newark, Orange, Passaic City, Passaic County, Plainfield, Trenton, Union City, and Union County.

ADJUDICATION NEEDS

There is need to consider:

- Continued improvement in the administration of criminal courts.
- Expansion of formalized administrative and management capabilities of the court.
- Application of modernized computer services for municipal courts.
- Further development of systems to guarantee speedy trials.
- Expansion and improvement of intake services available to the juvenile and domestic relations courts.
- Continued development of the statewide court information system.
- Study and development of a management overview plan for unification of the courts.
- Increased reduction of the court case backlog through more expeditious handling of defendants from time of arrest through disposition.
- Conducting additional experimental and research projects under the general topic of innovative court and probation services.
- Refinement of research information systems and automation to aid planning, administration and financial management within the area of court and probation control.
- Increasing the capability of the courts and probation in securing additional diagnostic services for selected offenders.
- Improving the capabilities of the probation system to provide needed specialized services to aid in the readjustment of offenders.
- Helping State courts observe standards of judicial administration through technical assistance.
- Implementing more court administration systems with the aid of modern office techniques and technological advances.
- Expansion of Public Defender capabilities to insure adequate defense for indigent persons accused of an offense which could result in incarceration and to continue the reduction of the court backlog.
- Increasing the use and capabilities of juvenile conference committees.
- Speeding up the criminal justice process through the development of modern adjudication information systems.
- Development of more sensitive modes of communication with crime victims, witnesses and jurors to increase the effectiveness of the adjudicatory process.
- Development of uniform sentencing and procedural criteria for processing drug and alcohol-related offenders.
- Continued expansion of organized crime prosecution.
- Implementation of a statewide prosecution management information system.
- Expansion of an official statewide corruption control project to develop evidence in connection with corruption by public officials.
- Provision of auxiliary services to achieve appropriate dispositions for juveniles to extend the presently limited attorney-juvenile client defense relationships.
- Legal representation for any person charged with the violation of any law, ordinance or regulation where there is a likelihood that the person charged, if convicted, will be subject to imprisonment or any other consequence of magnitude.
- Full-time prosecutors in all counties.
- Expansion of the administration and operation of bail-ROR programs within county probation departments.
- Continuation of court authorized diversion services including pre-trial intervention programs for adults and the informal handling of juveniles through specialized intake procedures.
- Expansion of pre-trial capabilities within the framework of the probation system.

- The improvement in the method of determining the reasons for non-appearance in court and assuring court appearances.
- Improvement and consolidation of the courts of lower jurisdiction to allow for full-time well-trained judges.
- The continuation and expansion of services to inmates at State, county and municipal correctional and detention facilities as viable means of airing complaints and legally challenging adverse conditions of their confinement.
- Providing alternate means of resolving family disputes within the court structure.
- Reducing any and all delays in the adjudication and disposition of cases. The period between arrest and trial must be reduced to the shortest possible time.
- There exists a need to halt action concerning individuals when it can be shown that further proceedings would not adequately serve the interests of the criminal justice system.
- There exists a need to establish criteria for diversion of offenders into noncriminal programs before trial or conviction.
- The use of Public Defenders to guarantee adequate legal rights and appropriate placements in all juvenile matters.

D. Institutional and Non-Institutional Rehabilitation

Institutional Rehabilitation

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

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

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

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

As long as county correctional facilities have one of the lowest priorities in the jurisdictional budgets, and until there is adequate consideration by the State of the fact that most jurisdictions cannot or will not provide sufficient funding to necessary rehabilitative programs, present county correctional and rehabilitation personnel must be supplemented from other sources and with effective volunteer programs. Such volunteer programs could augment current efforts in such fields as lay group counseling, vocational preparation, and utilization of existing community resources. The involvement of volunteers can also focus the attention of the citizenry on county and State problems in the correctional field.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A problem exists in State institutions as to available alternatives after classification. One major difficulty is the required utilization of the inmate population for prison maintenance at specific work force levels.

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

One of the most glaring defects in the system of centralized state institutional corrections facilities is the lack of meaningful rehabilitative programming, and especially the coordination of the efforts made in the institution with the follow-up supervision or after-care. For example, juveniles being released from state institutions lack meaningful pre-release planning and coordination with parole officers or with the local offices of Division of Youth and Family Services responsible for continuation of educational and vocational programming after release. A similar situation exists between those responsible for rehabilitative efforts in the county jails and probation officers assigned post-institutional supervision.

INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION NEEDS

There is need to consider:

- Improvement of juvenile detention facilities.
- Improvement of remedial education programs in State juvenile correctional institutions, including diagnostic services, remedial education and vocational training activities and recreational programs with opportunities for competitive achievement.
- Expansion and improvement of projects in correctional institutions to prepare offenders for employment and re-entry into society.
- Expansion and improvement of rehabilitation programs in county jails, penitentiaries and workhouses; and improvement of local correctional facilities and programs in general.
- Expansion of projects within correctional institutions that will more effectively promote the rehabilitation of drug addicts, chronic alcoholics and other such special offenders.
- Expansion of diagnostic and screening resources at the county jails to aid in rehabilitation.
- Use of classification systems at county jails to provide more effective programming and decision-making.
- Establishment of a unified plan of work, furlough and study release programs.
- Development of a pre-vocational orientation program that would include vocational adjustment services for all inmates prior to selection into training programs.
- The feasibility of the absorption of the county correctional facilities into the State system.
- Establishment of community aftercare services as components of the correctional institutions.
- Providing adequate counseling for families that are disrupted by the confinement of one of its members in a correctional institution. Such counseling should support the family, in the areas of pre-release planning, and re-entry into the community.
- Effective space utilization planning in the county jail, as well as development of adjunct facilities for minimum security, i.e. work-release. Such planning should include increased space for interviewing efforts, as well as all-weather recreational facilities inside the security area, and for alternative correctional programming outside the confines of the present jail.

Non-Institutional Rehabilitation

As long as our correctional institutions which serve juveniles with various levels of anti-social experiences can be referred to as "schools of crime" for some offenders, then alternatives to the traditional

institutions should be created. Non-institutional rehabilitation projects can be designed to get the inmate out of the depressing and sometimes inhumane prison setting and into community-based facilities. Many individuals convicted of offenses have a high prospect of rehabilitation and should, therefore, be placed in an atmosphere most conducive to rehabilitation. This non-institutional setting will hopefully bridge the gap between institutionalization and release.

In spite of the increasing awareness of the failure of large centralized institutional corrections facilities to in and of themselves rehabilitate offenders, few resources have been committed to strengthening present non-institutional programs, or to developing new and more effective programs as alternatives to incarceration. Non-institutional rehabilitation should encompass (1) programming which provides alternatives to the use of present large institutions, including residential and non-residential community based projects, (2) programs to facilitate re-entry into the community from institutions which give guidance and support during this difficult adjustment period, and finally (3) programs which support and enhance rehabilitative efforts begun in other phases of the criminal justice system.

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

The rationale for programmed and supervised transitional residential centers is based on the premise that crime is a symptom of the failure and disorganization of the community as well as the individual offender. The offender, more than anyone in society, needs motivation for acquiring a conventional role in a non-criminal setting; realistic opportunities for testing this role; and rewarding experiences associated with it.

A well operated halfway house can provide this "bridge". The objective would be to assist those individuals returning from imprisonment to adjust to normal community life. The staff would offer advice, guidance and assistance to rehabilitate former inmates so that they may become productive members of society. Lastly the center would assist the individual in monetary matters.

The individual released from a correctional institution, either State or local, faces many problems of adjustment, social and employment. The first few weeks of his new freedom are crucial in determining whether or not he will revert to his former criminal mode.

Too little attention has been given to the immediate needs of the individual in the difficult adjustment period of re-entering the community from incarceration or entering into post-adjudicatory supervision. Because of lack of planning for this period and the paucity of appropriate resources, as well as the lack of coordination with such community resources that are available, such factors as suitable residence, reconciliation with family, and treatment of basic problems like drug abuse and alcoholism are often neglected.

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

In the field of adult non-institutional rehabilitation, the most effective avenue to reducing recidivism has been offering comprehensive vocational services, accompanied by necessary counseling, treatment, and other supportive social services, both to post-adjudicatory and post-institutional offenders. In the past, however, these efforts on the the local community level have been fragmented, not coordinated with the few community resources available, and poorly funded in both the private and public sectors. For example, job development attempts have often been repetitive or competitive, rather than coordinated throughout the entire system.

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

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

1. The establishment of counseling and job development services as a sentencing alternative for the court and a resource for corrections;
2. The involvement of business and labor communities in developing job opportunities;
3. The coordination and cultivation of resource support services to assist in job placement;
4. Residential settings for work release, educa-

tion and vocational training release and furlough release;

5. Out-patient drug treatment services;
6. Guidance counseling and vocational guidance;
7. "Hot-line" services for parolees and ex-inmates and their families in time of crisis;
8. "Half-way-out" pre-release testing for inmates who need a more highly structured program than routine parole supervision.

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

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

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

The above problems in the area of rehabilitation were cited by the Division of Correction and Parole, the Division of Youth and Family Services, the Garden State School District and by the following local criminal justice planning units: Atlantic City/County, Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Mercer County, Middlesex County, Newark, Passaic City, Passaic County, Plainfield and Union County.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION NEEDS

There is need to consider:

- Improved halfway houses for ex-offenders including those with prior drug problems.
- Continuation of community treatment facilities for adults and youths as alternatives to correctional institutions.
- Improvement of parole services and practices.
- Expansion of representation to juveniles and adults in parole hearings where parole revocation could occur.
- Development of ex-offender employment programs, such as vocational service center projects, job banks, and other ex-offender assistance services.
- An especially effective street effort in terms of juveniles, both those subject to post-adjudicatory supervision and those returning from institutions, in order to create a positive environment and to counter anti-social peer-group pressures, which can undo previous rehabilitative progress. Such a need can be met by street-workers or a street ombudsman for juveniles, working in conjunction with parole and probation.
- Understanding of, cooperation with and reinforcement by family members of any non-institutional rehabilitation program, including rehabilitative services to families as a whole, rather than only to the offender.
- A community-based comprehensive treatment and vocational program for offenders.
- A vocational service center for all adult offenders, which has the capacity for intake, orientation, instruction and placement for each individual. While such a community-based program will be for the most part non-residential, it should have limited capacity to offer temporary residential facilities where needed.

STANDARDS AND GOALS DEVELOPMENT

With the aid of local criminal justice planning units throughout the State, various State agencies and other interested jurisdictions and citizens groups, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has established priorities for Fiscal 1976 funds coupled with the multi-year funding projections and multi-year forecasts of results and accomplishments. Because the statewide standards and goals effort is still in its developmental stage, the Agency has not included separate sections on Statement of Goals or Statewide Criminal Justice Standards.

The following charts outline the multi-year budget and financial plan, the multi-year forecast of results and accomplishments and show an analysis of the National Advisory Commission's standards as they relate to practices within the State.

New Jersey Standards and Goals Development

The current standards and goals effort began in April, 1975, with the award of $271,000 in federal discretionary monies to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) to coordinate existing standard and goal activities and work toward the implementation of standards to improve the quality of justice in the State of New Jersey.

To aid in achieving this objective, a staff of five professionals and one secretary was hired at SLEPA to initiate research and prepare recommendations on standards and goals for presentation to an Advisory Commission. The Commission is composed of approximately 50 individuals representing State agencies, private and public interest groups and other citizen members as appointed by the Governor. Their responsibility is to review draft standards based on research supplied by the standards and goals staff. The Advisory Commission will then

CRIME TRENDS IN NEW JERSEY FROM 1972-1974 IN COUNTIES OVER 150,000
(Crime Index and Crime Rate)

Counties Over 150,000	1974 Est. pop.	Crime Index 1972	Crime Index 1973	Crime Index 1974	Crime Index % of Chge	Crime Rate 1972	Crime Rate 1973	Crime Rate 1974	Crime Rate % of Chge
Atlantic County	180,545	9,462	9,660	10,910	15.3	5,201	5,342	6,042	16.2
Bergen County	910,695	23,117	26,542	30,805	33.2	2,535	2,912	3,383	33.4
Burlington County	324,055	7,483	9,382	11, 581	54.8	2,340	2,883	3,572	52.6
Camden County	480,800	22,459	23,104	27,167	21.0	4,739	4,835	5,650	19.2
Essex County	935,845	54,697	51,116	58,330	6.6	5,815	5,413	6,233	7.2
Gloucester County	182,430	5,672	6,191	8,135	43.4	3,143	3,407	4,459	41.9
Hudson County	611,640	22,495	24,442	25,153	11.8	3,668	3,985	4,112	12.1
Mercer County	320,015	15,044	15,683	17,315	15.1	4,776	4,982	5,411	13.3
Middlesex County	607,385	20,642	22,839	27,485	33.1	3,433	3,779	4,525	31.8
Monmouth County	479,905	16,927	18,145	22,564	33.3	3,539	3,786	4,702	32.9
Morris County	403,395	10,955	12,101	15,160	38.4	2,708	3,007	3,758	38.8
Ocean County	257,785	8,569	10,333	13,841	61.5	3,622	4,249	5,369	48.2
Passaic County	471,330	23,220	25,075	28,208	21.5	4,951	5,332	5,985	20.9
Somerset County	205,620	5,580	6,071	7,601	36.2	2,731	2,960	3,696	35.3
Union County	550,625	21,846	22,952	25,475	16.6	3,963	4,169	4,627	16.7
STATE TOTAL	7,413,680	283,031	271,430	320,573	+13.3	3,834	4,059	4,723	+23.2

CRIME TRENDS IN NEW JERSEY FROM 1972-1974 IN COUNTIES OVER 150,000
(Violent and Non-Violent Crime)

Counties Over 150,000	1974 Est. Pop.	Violent Crimes 1972	Violent Crimes 1973	Violent Crimes 1974	Violent Crimes % Chge	Non-Violent Crimes 1972	Non-Violent Crimes 1973	Non-Violent Crimes 1974	Non-Violent Crimes % Chge
Atlantic County	180,545	438	385	424	−3.2	4,763	4,957	5,617	17.9
Bergen County	910,695	103	114	118	+14.6	2,434	2,798	3,264	34.1
Burlington County	324,055	106	165	159	+50.0	2,234	2,718	3,413	52.8
Camden County	480,800	385	449	525	+36.4	4,353	4,386	5,125	17.7
Essex County	935,845	1,033	927	944	−8.6	4,784	4,486	5,289	10.5
Gloucester County	182,430	146	172	200	−37.0	2,997	3,234	4,260	42.1
Hudson County	611,640	443	501	497	+12.2	3,225	3,484	3,615	12.1
Mercer County	320,015	552	657	599	+8.5	4,224	4,325	4,812	13.9
Middlesex County	607,385	227	244	256	+12.8	3,207	3,535	4,269	33.1
Monmouth County	479,905	215	218	252	+17.2	3,325	3,567	4,450	33.8
Morris County	403,395	84	99	110	+31.0	2,624	2,909	3,648	39.0
Ocean County	257,785	170	181	208	+22.3	3,453	4,069	5,161	49.5
Passaic County	471,330	636	748	646	+1.2	4,311	4,584	5,339	23.8
Somerset County	205,620	132	152	163	+23.5	2,601	2,808	3,533	35.8
Union County	550,625	375	372	456	+21.6	3,588	3,796	4,170	16.2
STATE TOTAL	7,413,680	27,526	28,746	29,561	+7.4	255,505	271,505	320,573	25.7

report its findings to the SLEPA Governing Board for its review and approval. After approval of the SLEPA Governing Board, it is anticipated that standards and goals will be enacted by either legislation, court rule, executive order, or voluntary compliance of local, county or State criminal justice agencies.

The grant staff is administratively organized to answer directly to the Executive Director of SLEPA. The project director of the standards and goals staff is aided in the day to day management of the operation by a policy committee composed of the three Agency assistant directors, with the assistant director of operations as the primary contact.

The current standards and goals effort was initiated when SLEPA was well into the 1976 comprehensive Plan planning cycle. However, standard and goal research, though limited, was available for some input into the 1976 planning cycle. Grant staff has been able to complete substantial work into a comparative analysis of a "state of the art" of New Jersey's standards and goals vis-a-vis the National Advisory Commission standards. Previous comprehensive plans were studied along with some current rules, regulations, policies and procedures currently in force throughout the State criminal justice system. These findings made evident the progress New Jersey has made toward meeting the National Advisory Commission standards and goals. As a result, each program area chart listed in this section has a statement relating the program area to the respective N.A.C. standards and goals.

It is anticipated that the standards and goals input into the 1977 comprehensive plan will be substantially increased over the input in the 1976 Plan. Project staff will not only address the Plan in terms of "state of the art" but will be geared to helping shape the actual program areas. The 1977 Plan is considered a possible implementation vehicle for standards developed through the efforts of the grant.

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

State agencies and local criminal justice planning agencies provide annual input to the establishment of statewide priorities and goals. This input is usually in the form of problem and need statements for each agency and a list of their priorities and goals for the following years. The staff of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency then reviews and consolidates this input and develops statewide priorities, programs, goals and objectives based on the input received while taking into consideration pass through requirements, population, criminal activity and socio-economic factors.

There are presently 23 local criminal justice planning units funded by SLEPA through the use of Part B funds. These units represent over 78% of the State's population and are located primarily in high crime areas. The breakdown of local criminal justice planning agencies funded are ten city units, two city/county units and 11 county units. These local units are: required to develop a comprehensive plan every three years for their own jurisdiction, gather data, contact private agencies, analyse and solve problems and implement a plan. The list of local criminal justice planning units funded by SLEPA are Atlantic City/County, Burlington County. Camden City/County, East Orange, Essex County, Gloucester County, Hudson County, Jersey City, Kearny, Mercer County, Middlesex County, Morris County, Newark, Ocean County, Orange, Passaic City, Passaic County, Paterson, Plainfield, Somerset County, Trenton, Union City and Union County.

In addition to the local criminal justice planning units the following State Agencies have provided input into this year's Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey: The Department of Institutions and Agencies (Division of Correction and Parole, Garden State School District, and Division of Youth and Family Services), The Department of Health (Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control), The Department of Civil Service, The Department of Law and Public Safety (Office of the Attorney General, Division of State Police, Division of Criminal Justice including Prosecutor Supervisory Section, Police Training Commission, Division of Systems and Communications), Department of Public Advocate (Office of the Public Defender), and the Judiciary (within the Administrative Office of the Courts input is received through Court Planning from Probation Services,

Judicial Management Information Systems and the State, County and Municipal Courts).

Local private agencies coordinate their information with the State agencies and the local criminal justice planning units. These private agencies have a close working relationship with the State agencies and the local criminal justice planning units, in both day-to-day operations and long range criminal justice planning.

The following are combined charts on each program area in the annual action section covering the multi-year budget and financial plan and the multi-year forecasts of results and accomplishments. State and local government expenditure data for law enforcement, criminal justice and juvenile justice for the current year was not available on a statewide basis. Expenditures for the six major cities can be found in Section A under the "Profiles of New Jersey's Major Cities." The program areas, which represent the funding priorities for the SLEPA for 1976, have been compared to the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and a cross reference has been included at the bottom of each chart.

The program allocations for 1976 reflect the original planned appropriation to the State which was reduced by $1,025,000 by Congressional action. The Annual Action Program section has been corrected.

Program A-1: IMPROVEMENT OF STATE LEVEL PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESOURCES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$245,550	—0—	$27,283
1977	245,000	—0—	27,223
1978	245,000	—0—	27,223
TOTAL	$735,550	—0—	$81,729

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 To establish comprehensive management and planning units within State level components of the Criminal Justice System to improve management capability, program effectiveness and operational evaluation services.
To develop evaluation procedures for all programs administered by the grantee departments.

1977 Maintain effort at approximately the 1976 level.

1978 Maintain effort at approximately the 1976 level.

Cumulative—To develop and utilize evaluation feedback from program efforts as a management tool in decision making for program redirection and continuation.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	5.4
Courts	9.1
Corrections	9.1, 11.1, 11.2
Criminal Justice System	1.2, 1.4

Program A-2: CRIME ANALYSIS—MASS TRANSPORTATION

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$50,000	—0—	$5,556
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
1978	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTAL	$50,000	—0—	$5,556

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. To perform a study that will identify specific needs and problems affecting crime and vandalism at mass transit facilities throughout the state. (one time funding)
2. Recommend appropriate measures to reduce and eliminate these problems.

1977 N/A

1978 N/A

Cumulative — Provide funds to conduct a study to determine needs and problems affecting crime and vandalism at mass transit facilities and recommend means of reduction.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Criminal Justice System 1.1

Program A-3: IN-SERVICE TRAINING — PATROL OFFICERS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$200,000	—0—	$22,223
1977	200,000	—0—	22,223
1978	200,000	—0—	22,223
TOTAL	$600,000	—0—	$66,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. Improve the performance of patrol officers by providing 40 hours of annual in-service training within the selected police departments.
2. Test the relevance and effectiveness of various in-service curricula.
3. Provide for up to four projects to achieve the above.

1977 Implement four new projects.

1978 Implement four new projects.

Cumulative — Implement up to 12 projects to provide 40 hours of in-service training within selected police departments. Also test the relevance and effectiveness of various in-service curricula.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5

Program A-4: EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 480,000	—0—	$ 53,334
1977	480,000	—0—	53,334
1978	480,000	—0—	53,334
TOTAL	$1,440,000	—0—	$160,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. Implement professional development programs for criminal justice personnel at both criminal justice agencies and institutions of higher education.
2. Grant funds for criminal justice personnel attendance at LEAA sponsored programs.

3. Continue funding to the New Jersey Police Training Commission to improve the quality of basic Education For Law Enforcement Personnel In The State.
4. Continue funding Division of State Police to continue its training effort in organized crime investigation and narcotics enforcement.

1977 Continue funding at the 1976 level.

1978 Funding will be continued to provide professional development for criminal justice personnel.

Cumulative—1. Establishment and implementation of in-service professional development programs, benefitting approximately 9,000 persons.
2. Provision of supplemental education to approximately 300 criminal justice personnel through LEAA-sponsored seminars, institutes or workshops.
3. Significant improvement in the quality of basic and in-service training for law enforcement personnel in the State.
4. (a) Training of approximately 4,500 police personnel in narcotics enforcement.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	16.2, 16.7, 15.3
Courts	7.5, 12.5, 13.6
Corrections	14.9, 14.10, 14.11

Program A-5: RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND UPGRADING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$110,000	—0—	$12,223
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
1978	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTAL	$110,000	—0—	$12,223

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. To recruit females and members of minority groups into the field of criminal justice.
2. Prepare two police promotional tests which are more relevant to job-related performance standards.
3. Upgrade and conduct analysis of at least five related criminal justice titles.

1977 N/A

1978 N/A

Cumulative—1. To recruit females and members of minority groups into criminal justice titles, increasing the number of such candidates from 18% of total applicants to 25%.
2. Prepare police promotional tests which are more relevant to job-related performance standards.
3. Upgrade and conduct job analysis in related criminal justice titles to be selected by Civil Service and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, Recommendations 13.1, 13.2
Courts	7.1, 12.3, 13.10, 13.16
Corrections	9.6, 10.4, 12.8, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3

Program A-6: SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF COURT PROFESSIONALS AND SUPPORTING JUDICIAL PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$285,000	—0—	$31,667
1977	200,000	—0—	22,223
1978	200,000	—0—	22,223
TOTAL	$685,000	—0—	$76,113

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. To continue the Office of Judicial Education within the Administrative Office of the Courts to maintain and expand the comprehensive training program for court personnel.
2. To provide at least seventeen special training activities, conferences, seminars and courses for the judiciary and supporting personnel.
3. To establish within the State's schools of law, a New Jersey College for Continuing Judicial Education.
4. To provide training for 600 probation personnel.

1977
1. Continue to provide special training for judiciary and supporting personnel.
2. Further develop programs in the State's law schools for Continuing Judicial Education.

1978 Continue funding on 1977 level.

Cumulative—Provide judiciary training of court administration and support personnel in the area of legal and administrative problems of the criminal justice system.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	7.5, 12.5, 13.16
Corrections	10.4, 14.9, 14.11

Program A-7: STATE ADVISORY AND TRAINING SERVICES FOR LOCAL CORRECTIONS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	—0—	$130,000	$14,445
1977	—0—	130,000	14,445
1978	—0—	130,000	14,445
TOTAL	—0—	$390,000	$43,335

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 The Expansion of Services to Counties and the County Sheriff and Correction Officer Training School projects will be continued under the Division of Correction and Parole. The two projects provide State support to local corrections through officer training, annual inspection of facilities and programs, follow-up recommendations based on inspection and the provision of technical assistance upon request.

1977 Continue funding at the 1976 level.

1978 Continue funding at the 1976 level.

Cumulative—
1. To develop and upgrade standards for local correctional operations.
2. To provide annual inspection and follow-up assistance to each county jail, workhouse and penitentiary, municipal lockup and juvenile detention facility.
3. To provide training for a minimum of 400 line and supervisory county correctional staff annually, including 80 hours basic training for all new staff and 40 hours advanced training for experienced and first line supervisory staff.

4. To provide both centralized (Correction Officers Training School, Trenton) and regionalized training.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.15, 2.17, 9.3, 9.6, 10.4, 14.11

Program A-8: COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$1,914,750	—0—	$212,750
1977	1,914,750	—0—	212,750
1978	1,914,750	—0—	212,750
TOTAL	$5,744,250	—0—	$638,250

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Continue funding up to 25 successful youth service bureaus and provide funds to implement up to three additional bureaus.

1977 Continue previously funded successful projects and implement up to five additional bureaus.

1978 Continue previously funded successful projects and implement up to ten additional bureaus.

Cumulative — Establishment of up to 43 youth service bureaus serving up to 45,000 juveniles.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	4.3
Courts	2.1
Corrections	3.1, 7.1, 7.2
Community Crime Prevention	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7
Community Crime Prevention Recommendation	4.2

Program A-9: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$1,033,000	—0—	$114,778
1977	1,033,000	—0—	114,778
1978	1,033,000	—0—	144,778
TOTAL	$3,099,000	—0—	$344,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Implement one project within DYFS for staff development and system improvement.
2. Continue one county JINS program.
3. Continue up to three previously funded group homes and implement up to three new group home projects.
4. Continue two previously funded residential shelters and implement up to three new residential shelters.
5. Improve and upgrade the capacity of residential facilities in the State to enable them to accept the hard to place juvenile.

1977 Continue at the 1976 level.

1978 Continue at the 1976 level.

Cumulative—To provide homelike placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in traditional foster home settings and who should not be placed in institutional facilities.
To expand the total number of community group care homes initiated with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds to 40 serving 400 to 500 juveniles.
To establish treatment facilities within communities to serve as alternatives to institutional placements.
To bring the total number of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency initiated community residential treatment facilities to 20 serving from 450 to 700 juveniles.
To upgrade the programs and services within private institutions and residential facilities for juveniles.
To expand State Law Enforcement Planning Agency support of JINS programs to eight serving up to 1,300 juveniles.
To maintain an eight month delinquency free experience in community residential centers for up to 400 juveniles with a history of chronic delinquency as defined by formal arrest and charge.
To return to family and school of origin up to 350 children from group homes with prospects for a prolonged, stable and socially acceptable adjustment.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	14.2
Corrections	7.1, 8.2, 7.2

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

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 490,000	—0—	$ 54,445
1977	500,000	—0—	55,556
1978	400,000	—0—	44,445
TOTAL	$1,390,000	—0—	$154,446

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Continue up to seven successful projects to increase police patrol effectiveness. It is anticipated that three new computer projects and four dispatcher projects will be funded this year in addition to the continuation projects.

1977 Continue up to eight successful projects and implement eight new projects designed to increase police patrol effectiveness thus increasing the clearance rate of index offenses.

1978 Provide final funding at a reduced level.

Cumulative—Implement up to 23 new projects and continue approximately 25 previously funded successful projects designed to increase police patrol effectiveness with the ultimate goal of reducing street crime through increasing the certainty of arrest and conviction.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	8.3, 23.1, 10.1
Criminal Justice System	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 4.8

Program B-2: APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION THROUGH THE USE OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$185,000	—0—	$20,556
1977	150,000	—0—	16,667
1978	150,000	—0—	16,667
TOTAL	$485,000	—0—	$53,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Implement four programs to increase the scientific analysis of physical evidence through the use of mobile crime scene search resources, trained evidence technicians, in-service training, and other such devices.

1977 Continue the program at a reduced level.

1978 Provide final continuation at the 1977 level.

Cumulative — 1. Establish up to ten programs to increase the analysis of physical evidence.
2. To increase the number of convictions in cases where proof is contingent upon physical evidence.
3. To increase the use of physical evidence in criminal court proceedings as an investigative tool.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police 12.1, 12.2, 9.4, 16.5, 16.3

Program B-3: ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC HOUSING SECURITY UNITS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 630,000	—0—	$ 70,000
1977	570,000	—0—	63,334
1978	200,000	—0—	22,223
TOTAL	$1,400,000	—0—	$155,557

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. Continue four previously funded units.
2. Implement up to four new projects.

1977 1. Continue four previously funded units.
2. Implement up to two new projects.

1978 Provide final funding for successful projects initially funded with 1977 monies.

Cumulative — Implement up to ten Public Housing Security projects.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police 3.2

Program B-4: PREVENTION OF CRIME THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF COMBINED POLICE-COMMUNITY EFFORTS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$400,000	—0—	$44,445
1977	400,000	—0—	44,445
1978	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTAL	$800,000	—0—	$88,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Provide one-year funding support to up to 20 municipalities to initiate crime prevention projects which may include the following components: public education on hardening crime targets; block associations; property identification; analysis of property crime scenes to advise victims on future protective methods; enactment of security measures in local building ordinances.

1977 Implement up to 15 new crime prevention projects.

1978 N/A

Cumulative — Implementation of up to 35 police-community crime prevention projects. Approximately 24,000 citizens will be enlisted in crime prevention efforts in cooperation with police departments. Up to 55,000 citizens will be reached through general crime prevention demonstrations, and up to 4,500 crime scenes will be assessed for victim crime prevention counseling.
Ten to 15 new or renewed security ordinances will be enacted in subgrantee municipalities.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	3.2, 1.4, 8.3
Criminal Justice System	4.2, 4.3
Community Crime Prevention	9.1, 9.2, 9.6

Program B-5: TEAM POLICING

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 550,000	—0—	$ 61,112
1977	366,666	—0—	40,741
1978	250,000	—0—	27,778
TOTAL	$1,166,666	—0—	$129,631

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Provide funding to Newark for the continuation of the team policing project implemented with Impact funds. Implement up to three new projects in municipalities with high density and high crime rates.

1977 Continue previously funded successful projects at reduced funding levels and implement three to five new projects.

1978 Continue previously funded successful projects and fund two new projects.

Cumulative — Provide funding for a total of eight to ten new team policing projects.
Provide continuation funding for up to ten municipalities for team policing efforts. The teams will be responsible for routine police work as well as crime prevention programs, community relations, crime investigations, and other problems occuring in the specified areas of crime team operation.
It is anticipated that team policing efforts will reduce index crimes in the target areas.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	6.1, 6.2, 8.1, 8.3, 1.4, 3.1

Program B-6: CRIME SPECIFIC—RAPE

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$310,000	—0—	$34,445
1977	100,000	—0—	11,112
1978	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTAL	$410,000	—0—	$45,557

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. Continue previously funded sex crime analysis units for a second year at a reduced level.
2. Establish five new county sex crime analysis units.

1977 Continue previously funded sex crime analysis units for a second year at a reduced level.

1978 N/A

Cumulative—Establish eight county sex crime analysis units, the cost of which will be assumed by local units of government after two years of funding.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	5.1, 5.2, 4.2, 9.7
Courts	12.8, 12.9

Program B-7: INCREASE POLICE EFFICIENCY BY IMPROVED COMMUNICATION METHODS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$1,265,000	—0—	$140,556
1977	1,000,000	—0—	111,112
1978	1,000,000	—0—	111,112
TOTAL	$3,265,000	—0—	$362,780

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. To improve the use of existing frequencies by providing professional technical assistance in the development of improved communications systems in at least 25 jurisdictions.
2. Implement three projects to municipalities to consolidate police communications functions in jurisdictions in excess of 50,000 population.
3. Fund three regional communications projects involving three or more municipalities whose combined permanent population exceeds 20,000.
4. Continue the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers Frequency Coordinator to train local police agencies for one more year.
5. Fund the Division of Systems & Communications to develop a frequency allocation management plan for the State of New Jersey.

1977 Continue at same level as 1976 for local communications projects.

1978 Continue at approximately the 1977 level. The program will reflect the findings of the frequency allocation management plan.

Cumulative—1. Provide professional technical assistance in the development of improved communications systems to approximately 75 jurisdictions.
2. Implement up to ten projects in municipalities to consolidate police communications functions in jurisdictions in excess of 50,000 population.
3. Fund up to ten regional communications projects.

4. Fund the Division of Systems and Communications in conjunction with APCO to implement a frequency allocation/management plan for the State of New Jersey.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	3.2, 23.1, 23.2, 23.3
Criminal Justice System	4.4

Program B-8: COORDINATED STATE AND COUNTYWIDE POLICE LEGAL ADVISORY UNIT

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 90,000	—0—	$10,000
1977	75,000	—0—	8,334
1978	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTAL	$165,000	—0—	$18,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Establish two new county police legal advisory units.
2. Expand the capability of the State Police Legal Advisory Unit.
3. Reduce the number of cases that are dismissed for legal insufficiency or procedural error in jurisdictions served.

1977 Establish up to three new county police legal advisory units.

1978 N/A

Cumulative—
1. Establish up to five county police legal advisory units.
2. Expand the capability of the State Police Legal Advisory Unit.
3. Reduce the number of cases that are dismissed for legal insufficiency or procedural error in jurisdictions served.
4. Provide training in legal aspects of police work for police officers.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	11.2, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 16.5

Program B-9: SPECIALIZED PATROL AND CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 350,000	—0—	$ 38,889
1977	350,000	—0—	38,889
1978	350,000	—0—	38,889
TOTAL	$1,050,000	—0—	$116,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. To assist in disseminating factors relating to the method of operation of suspected criminals.
2. To reduce pre-determined types of street crime such as robbery and assault.
3. To provide crime analysis units that will assist in disseminating factors relating to methods of operation of suspected criminals.
4. To assist in solving crimes by utilizing factors of suspects in custody with the assistance of proper assignment and development of patrol units and special tactical units.

1977 To continue previously funded successful projects at a reduced level and implement three new projects.

1978 To continue successful projects funded with 1977 monies at a reduced level and implement two new projects.

Cumulative—To reduce assaultive crime in the target jurisdiction over a three year period by increasing the certainty of arrest and convictions.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	8.3, 9.11, 10.1
Criminal Justice System	4.2, 4.3, 4.8

Program B-10: ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONALIZED NARCOTIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION/PROSECUTION UNITS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$300,000	—0—	$33,334
1977	180,000	—0—	20,000
1978	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTAL	$480,000	—0—	$53,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Continue three existing units started in 1975 in Middlesex, Morris and Somerset counties.
2. Initiate narcotic and organized crime units in two counties.
3. Continue investigations into the diversion of drugs from professional sources.

1977
1. Continue Narcotic and Organized Crime units in two counties.
2. Continue investigation into the diversion of drugs from professional sources.

1978 N/A

Cumulative—To establish units to increase the number of indictments secured for the sale of hard narcotics and/or crimes associated with organized crime.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	5.2, 4.2, 9.10, 9.11
Courts	12.8, 12.9

Program B-11: STATEWIDE EXPANDED SPECIALIZED INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$360,000	—0—	$40,000
1977	270,000	—0—	30,000
1978	180,000	—0—	20,000
TOTAL	$810,000	—0—	$90,000

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Continue and expand the State Police Arson Unit and the State Police Labor Racketeering Unit in order to increase and expand the capabilities of State level law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate and apprehend individuals involved in the specific organized crime related areas of arson and labor racketeering.

1977 Continue support at a reduced level.

1978 Continue support at a reduced level.

Cumulative — Develop improved capabilities in combatting organized crime in the specific areas of arson and labor racketeering.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	4.2, 5.2, 9.11
Community Crime Prevention	14.2

Program B-12: INCREASED CRIME LABORATORY SERVICES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$411,700	—0—	$301,300
1977	200,000	—0—	22,223
1978	200,000	—0—	22,223
TOTAL	$811,700	—0—	$345,746

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Partial construction of Regional East Laboratory at Sea Girt.
2. Support of 15 professionals, three administrators and six support personnel.
3. Equipment for Regional East Laboratory.

1977 To support personnel and provide additional equipment needed.

1978 Continue at the 1977 level.

Cumulative — Increase crime laboratory services so that forensic services will be available within a 30 mile radius of any of the approximately 600 law enforcement agencies in the State.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	11.1, 12.1, 12.2, 9.4

Program B-13: MAJOR CRIME FUGITIVE SQUAD

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$250,000	—0—	$ 27,778
1977	360,000	—0—	40,000
1978	360,000	—0—	40,000
TOTAL	$970,000	—0—	$107,778

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Establish within the Division of State Police a Major Crime Fugitive Squad, which will gather, record and maintain all available intelligence information concerning fugitives. This information would be disseminated to county, local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies. The unit will also aid in investigations concerning escapees and other fugitives from justice.

1977 Continue at an increased level.

1978 Continue at the same level as 1977.

Cumulative — Establish a Major Crime Fugitive Squad to aid law enforcement agencies in obtaining intelligence information on fugitives and aid in investigations concerning fugitives.
To increase significantly the proportion of fugitives arrested and returned to appropriate jurisdictional control.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	9.4, 9.11, 24.3, 24.4
Community Crime Prevention	4.1

Program C-1: IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICES TO JUVENILES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 650,000	—0—	$ 72,223
1977	650,000	—0—	72,223
1978	650,000	—0—	72,223
TOTAL	$1,950,000	—0—	$216,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Continue up to 13 successful projects to: establish or expand juvenile aid units in police departments; offer the juvenile officer an option for juveniles who are in need of special services and counseling; and to provide training for police personnel, particularly juvenile officers, in the most appropriate methods of dealing with juveniles. Fund up to seven new projects for improving police services to juveniles.

1977 Continue previously funded successful projects at a reduced level and initiate up to six new projects.

1978 Continue at 1977 funding level.

Cumulative—Implement approximately 19 new projects and continue up to 25 previously funded successful projects, serving a minimum of 7,500 juveniles per year.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Police	4.3, 9.5

Program C-2: COMMUNITY RESOURCE SYSTEMS FOR TREATMENT OF ADULT DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENDERS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 720,000	—0—	$ 80,000
1977	645,000	—0—	71,667
1978	600,000	—0—	66,667
TOTAL	$1,965,000	—0—	$218,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. To provide systematic processing of at least 400 substance abusers referred from the criminal justice system through intake, evaluation, detoxification, referral/placement and follow-up through two Central Intake Units.
2. To provide support for four Vocational Adjustment Units to serve 265 substance abusers through evaluation of academic and vocational skills potential, development of acceptable work habits and attitudes and effecting academic, vocational or employment placement for clients.
3. To fund two out-patient components attached to Community Health Centers, providing readjustment services for a minimum of 200 parolees with emotional and psychological problems.
4. To provide short-term, residential non-medical detoxification services for 1,000 court referred male and female alcoholic offenders by continued support for five detoxification units.

1977 Continue support at reduced funding level.

1978 Continue support at reduced funding level.

Cumulative — 1. To provide Central Intake Units to furnish courts and criminal justice agencies with evaluation mechanism to identify and divert drug offenders from the criminal justice system.
2. To provide Vocational Adjustment Units to complement and reinforce therapeutic techniques utilized in residential and out patient treatment programs.
3. To provide a community readjustment program to coordinate and deliver mental health services for emotionally or psychologically disturbed parolees or inmates on work release.
4. To provide an alcohol program for the purpose of providing services to court referred male/female alcoholic offenders in need of treatment.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	2.1
Corrections	2.9, 3.1, 7.1, 7.2, 4.4, 12.6
Community Crime Prevention Recommendations	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.10, 5.3

Program C-3: IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT INTAKE SCREENING

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 600,000	—0—	$ 66,667
1977	600,000	—0—	66,667
1978	600,000	—0—	66,667
TOTAL	$1,800,000	—0—	$200,001

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. Continue up to ten successful court intake projects.
2. Implement one new intake unit.

1977 1. Continue up to eleven successful projects.
2. Implement one new intake unit.

1978 1. Continue up to two successful projects.
2. Implement up to nine new intake units.

Cumulative — Implement up to twenty-one intake units.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	1.1, 2.1, 14.2
Corrections	3.1, 7.1, 7.2, 8.2
Community Crime Prevention	5.3

Program C-4: MUNICIPAL COURT MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 625,000	—0—	$ 69,445
1977	625,000	—0—	69,445
1978	625,000	—0—	69,445
TOTAL	$1,875,000	—0—	$208,335

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Continue the implementation of Camden City's court improvement program.
2. Provide one regionalized municipal court sharing project.
3. Implement up to ten projects for court administrators, records systems, dispute centers, defense and prosecution services.

1977
1. Complete the implementation of Camden City's court improvement program.
2. Continue support for a regionalized municipal court sharing project.
3. Implement up to ten new projects for court administration, records systems, dispute centers, defense and prosecution services.

1978
1. Complete support of first regionalized municipal court sharing project and provide up to two additional regionalized projects.
2. Implement up to ten new projects for court administration records systems, dispute centers, defense and prosecution services.

Cumulative—
1. Complete the implementation of a court improvement program for the City of Camden.
2. Initiate up to three regionalized municipal court sharing projects.
3. Initiate up to thirty projects for court administration, records systems, dispute centers, defense and prosecution services.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	1.1, 2.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.3, 9.4, 12.2, 13.1, 13.5, 13.12
Corrections	3.1, 4.3, 4.4

Program C-5: JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS, WITNESSES, JURORS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$105,000	—0—	$11,667
1977	200,000	—0—	22,223
1978	200,000	—0—	22,223
TOTAL	$505,000	—0—	$56,113

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 Provide funds to implement up to three new projects dealing with improving services for victims, witnesses and jurors and public information.

1977 Continue previously successful projects and implement up to three new projects.

1978 Continue up to three previously successful projects and implement up to three new projects.

Cumulative— Initiate nine projects in order to fill the needs and protect the rights of victims, jurors and witnesses in jurisdictions with high crime rates.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	10.2, 10.3, 10.6

Program C-6: PRE-TRIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 600,000	—0—	$ 66,667
1977	450,000	—0—	50,000
1978	400,000	—0—	44,445
TOTAL	$1,450,000	—0—	$161,112

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 The program expands the capacity for Pre-Trial Intervention on at least a core level to each of the 12 New Jersey court vicinages by continuing existing PTI projects in Mercer and Bergen counties, supporting three projects with combined bail, pre-trial service and pre-trial intervention capability and implementing four additional PTI projects on a core level. The program also supports the expansion and reform of non-monetary pre-trial release.

1977 Pending assumption of costs for a statewide PTI program, continued support will be provided to core level projects and projects initiated with 1976 funds. Assuming alternate funding for a statewide PTI program, emphasis will shift to non-monetary pre-trial release programs.

1978 Non-monetary release programs (i.e. bail reform) and other pre-trial services will receive primary emphasis.

Cumulative—Provide a statewide capacity for pre-trial diversion, increasing the annual Rule 3:28 enrollment capacity to approximately 3,500 defendants. Make pre-trial services available to approximately 15,000 defendants.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 4.6, 12.3, 12.9
Corrections	4.4, 4.5
Community Crime Prevention	5.3

Program C-7: IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICES TO THE JUVENILE COURT

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 500,000	—0—	$ 55,556
1977	600,000	—0—	66,667
1978	600,000	—0—	66,667
TOTAL	$1,700,000	—0—	$188,890

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Continue the implementation of up to two probation projects.
2. Implement up to five new probation projects.

1977
1. Continue the implementation of up to five probation projects.
2. Implement up to five new probation projects.

1978
1. Continue the implementation of up to three probation projects.
2. Implement up to five new probation projects.

Cumulative—Implement up to twenty probation projects to improve services to juveniles.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections	2.9, 5.4, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 14.5

Program C-8: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$375,000	—0—	$ 41,667
1977	375,000	—0—	41,667
1978	225,000	—0—	25,000
TOTAL	$975,000	—0—	$108,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Continue office manager programs in Union, Camden and Passaic Counties and implement one new program for an office manager.
2. Continue case screening and evaluation projects in Hudson, Passaic and Camden Counties and implement the project in one additional county.
3. Implement PROMIS in one jurisdiction.

1977
1. Continue the office manager programs in one county and implement up to three new programs for office manager.
2. Continue case screening and evaluation projects in one county and implement up to three new projects.
3. Continue PROMIS in one jurisdiction.

1978
1. Continue office manager programs in three counties and implement the program in one additional county.
2. Continue case screening and evaluation projects in three counties and implement one additional project.

Cumulative—
1. Implement the office manager program in up to eight counties.
2. Implement case screening and evaluation projects in up to eight counties.
3. Implement PROMIS in one jurisdiction.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 12.3, 12.7
Criminal Justice System	5.4

Program C-9: IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE COURTS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 850,000	—0—	$ 94,445
1977	500,000	—0—	55,556
1978	500,000	—0—	55,556
TOTAL	$1,850,000	—0—	$205,557

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. The provision of programming and testing of the State Judicial Information System modules and the Correctional Information System.
2. The vertical integration of the State Judicial Information System module with trial court level systems.
3. The development of a Probation Administrative Management Information System.
4. Implementation of a project in one county to develop the computer aided transcription of stenographic notes.
5. Implementation of innovative local projects such as microfilming, record retrieval, work processing and legal research.

1977 Continue at a reduced funding level.

1978 Continue at the 1977 level.

Cumulative — Improvements to the management of court information and administrative practices will result in a more efficient court system and provide for the reduction of heavy backlogs of cases. The areas of improvements are listed above.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	9.4, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 11.1, 11.2, Recommendation 6.1
Criminal Justice System	3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 6.1, 7.7, 7.1, 7.2

Program C-10: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADVOCATE ACTIVITIES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$300,000	—0—	$ 33,334
1977	300,000	—0—	33,334
1978	300,000	—0—	33,334
Total	$900,000	—0—	$100,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Provide two pilot projects assuring representation of 1,000 individuals accused of disorderly persons offenses in the municipal court.
2. Provide for a comprehensive child advocacy project within the Office of the Public Advocate to promote new court rules, legislative enactments, executive directives and procedural changes.

1977 Continue at the 1976 level.

1978 Continue at the 1976 level.

Cumulative — Development of regionalized defense services at the municipal court level and creation of an office of child advocacy to improve the equality of justice at these two levels of the system.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	13.1, 13.6, 13.12, 14.2

Program C-11: SUPPORT OF STATEWIDE COURT ACTIVITIES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 425,000	—0—	$ 47,223
1977	425,000	—0—	47,223
1978	425,000	—0—	47,223
TOTAL	$1,275,000	—0—	$141,669

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Continue the Sentencing Disparity project.
2. Provide final funding for the Volunteer Coordinator Project, and the Diversion Coordinator Project.
3. Provide for the office of the Intake Administrator.
4. Provide for the Court Information and Service Center.
5. Implement up to four local innovative projects.

1977 Implement at least four new projects to reduce court delay and improve court efficiency.

1978 Implement at least four new projects to reduce court delay and improve court efficiency.

Cumulative — On the State level, provide for a Sentence Disparity Project, Volunteer Coordinator Project, Diversion Coordinator Project, Office of the Intake Administrator and Court Information and Service Center.
On a local level, provide at least 12 projects to reduce court delay and improve court efficiency.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Courts	2.1, 4.1, 4.11, 6.2, 6.3, 10.2, 10.3, 10.6, 11.2, 14.2
Corrections	5.2, 5.3, 5.11, 8.2, 14.5
Community Crime Prevention Recommendation	5.3
Criminal Justice System	5.5

Program D-1: LOCAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION REHABILITATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 575,000	—0—	$ 63,889
1977	540,000	—0—	60,000
1978	500,000	—0—	55,556
TOTAL	$1,615,000	—0—	$179,445

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. To provide ten projects containing jail population management program components designed to identify correctional service area needs by implementation of improved assessment and decision making techniques.
2. To continue funding service delivery components of five projects and thereby provide counseling and educational services for 12,000 inmates.
3. To provide family counseling services as a component of five jail programs and to provide assistance to a minimum of 600 families.
4. To increase the number of pre and post release referrals to community service agencies from 2,000 to 6,000 and to conduct a follow-up survey on the progress of these referrals at three and six months following referral.
5. To provide an increase in the number of initial intake orientations and interviews conducted within 48 hours of detention from 10,000 to 18,000.

1977 To continue existing efforts at a decreased funding level.

1978 To continue efforts at a decreased funding level.

Cumulative —
1. Expansion of a classification system to provide a realistic decision making resource for effective jail management.
2. Development of an adequately staffed rehabilitation system with provisions for training.
3. A bank of service delivery programs consisting of both in-house services and referrals to outside community service delivery agencies.
4. To provide supportive counseling at the inmate's request to alleviate disruptive effects on the family.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections	6.1, 6.2, 2.9, 9.8, 3.1, 9.4, 9.6, 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 9.9, 9.10

Program D-2: IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE PRACTICES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$300,000	—0—	$ 33,334
1977	300,000	—0—	33,334
1978	300,000	—0—	33,334
TOTAL	$900,000	—0—	$100,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 1. Continue up to ten previously successful county detention and shelter care programs.
2. Implement up to four new county detention and shelter care programs.

1977 1. Continue up to 12 previously successful county detention and shelter care programs.
2. Implement up to two new programs.

1978 1. Continue up to six previously successful programs.
2. Implement up to five new programs.

Cumulative—Implement up to 19 county detention and 14 shelter care programs serving up to 20,000 juveniles.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 8.3, 14.5

Program D-3: STATE CORRECTIONS SUPPORT PROGRAM

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	—0—	$320,000	$ 35,556
1977	—0—	320,000	35,556
1978	—0—	320,000	35,556
TOTAL	—0—	$960,000	$106,668

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 The Correctional Services Project Coordinator will continue to provide technical assistance and coordination in managing grants awarded to the Department of Institutions & Agencies. The Legal Information Station will be continued to assist 800 inmates of the State Prison, Rahway in civil law matters. An estimated 10,000 institutional disciplinary cases will be handled in a manner consistent with recent court decisions concerning the due process rights of inmates. An estimated 2,500 non-disciplinary inmate grievances will be processed through improved procedures. Assistance will also be provided to improve institutional management within one adult and one youth correctional institution.

1977 Maintain 1976 funding level.

1978 Maintain 1976 funding level.

Cumulative—The program will continue to provide for needs and problems created by the rapidly changing nature of modern corrections, including testing new procedures, providing for compliance with emerging court mandates and establishing planning and evaluation capabilities.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 2.2, 2.12, 2.14, 2.4, 13.2

Program D-4: STATE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	—0—	$ 688,000	$ 76,444
1977	—0—	600,000	66,667
1978	—0—	600,000	66,667
TOTAL	—0—	$1,888,000	$209,778

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 To provide the Garden State School District with a program planning and evaluation capability. To provide each inmate entering a State correctional institution with educational testing as an individualized instructional plan. To expand learning centers and provide individualized instruction to 550 inmates. To provide vocational training to 400 inmates. To conduct follow-up on 2,000 clients having completed programs. To develop and implement in-service training programs for teachers.

1977 To continue the effort at a slightly reduced level.

1978 To continue the effort at the 1977 funding level.

Cumulative—To document a model correctional institutional education program by providing the Garden State School District with the capability to analyze, evaluate and adjust each education program component and to develop new programs. Training programs will be designed to meet population profile needs and program assignments will be made based on individualized instruction plans evaluated through client follow-up.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 11.4, 15.2, 6.1, 2.9, 11.3, 14.11

Program D-5: STATE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT OF SPECIAL OFFENDER TYPES

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	—0—	$206,000	$22,889
1977	—0—	206,000	22,889
1978	—0—	206,000	22,889
TOTAL	—0—	$618,000	$68,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976 An institutional model treatment program will have been developed and adjusted for statewide implementation. This will be the conclusion of this program.

1977 Focus on special treatment projects to support needs that were identified in the management model.

1978 Continue the 1977 effort.

Cumulative—The program will develop a comprehensive treatment team approach. Additional staff skill development and training in the areas of interviewing, diagnosis, counseling and report writing will be conducted.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 2.9, 11.5, 6.2, 11.9, 2.5, 2.6, 11.3

Program D-6: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE SYSTEMS TO AID THE ADULT OFFENDER

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 795,000	—0—	$ 88,334
1977	795,000	—0—	88,334
1978	795,000	—0—	88,334
TOTAL	$2,385,000	—0—	$265,002

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Provide access to vocational/education programs for the offender, ex-offender and the ex-drug addict.
2. Identify those factors which have an impact on the special needs of this client group.
3. Provide the machinery for a comprehensive and coordinated manpower program.
4. Increase the level of community involvement in assisting the ex-offender.
5. Provide information to target and public client groups concerning the services available and/or needed for offender assistance.
6. Fund two combined VSC/VAU projects.
7. Improve purchase of service capabilities and emergency mini-grant projects within projects.

1977 Continue efforts at 1976 funding level.

1978 Continue efforts at 1976 funding level.

Cumulative—To assist rehabilitative efforts of the ex-offender through improving the adequacy and functioning of manpower service delivery programs.
Participation of various governmental and private agencies providing offender assistance within a county or local jurisdiction in the development of a comprehensive service delivery program.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 2.9, 3.1, 7.2, 6.1, 7.1, 7.4, 14.8

Program D-7: COMMUNITY BASED ADULT RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS AS ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	$ 465,000	$ 434,000	$ 99,890
1977	465,000	434,000	99,890
1978	465,000	434,000	99,890
TOTAL	$1,395,000	$1,302,000	$299,670

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. To develop and make operational two pre-release centers modeled after the Essex Service Center.
2. To maintain a population of at least 45 residents in each service center and provide continued support services and employment for each resident.
3. Provide short term reintegration support for 25 male and female inmates of State Correctional Institutions.
4. Provide the courts with alternatives to incarceration by establishing three adult community based residential centers serving at least 300 offenders.

1977 Maintain efforts at 1976 funding level.

1978 Maintain efforts at 1976 funding level.

Cumulative — Part E funds will support the purchase of residential pre-release client slots for inmates of State correctional institutions. Part C funds will add support to the establishment and operation of three adult residential centers providing the court with a treatment alternative to incarceration for offenders potentially benefitting from a semi-custodial, treatment oriented setting based on the premise that such a setting would prove to be more rehabilitative and less disruptive.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 2.9, 3.1, 7.4, 12.5, 12.6, 7.2, 7.1, 14.8

Program D-8: IMPROVEMENT OF PAROLE CASE MANAGEMENT

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Part C	Part E	Match
1976	—0—	$320,000	$35,556
1977	—0—	275,000	30,556
1978	—0—	200,000	22,223
TOTAL	—0—	$795,000	$88,335

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1976
1. Provide an organized bank of community resource agencies for client referral by parole officers and to administer the emergency mini-grant and purchase of services program for parolees.
2. Contact clients during incarceration within the Training School Complex.
3. Develop and implement individual parole plans and provide supportive counseling to families of parolees.

1977 Funding level will reduce slightly but continued efforts to achieve stated objectives will be maintained.

1978 Funding level will reduce slightly but continued efforts to achieve stated objectives will be maintained.

Cumulative — The need and definition of the parole function will be refined yearly and will be reviewed to provide extensive improvements. Demonstration projects will be created to test new concepts and/or redirect existing projects.

RELATED NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION STANDARDS AND GOALS

Corrections 3.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8

SUMMARY OF MULTI-YEAR BUDGET PROJECTIONS
PART C FUNDS

Program Groups		1976	1977	1978
A. Legislation, Support Services and Prevention	Present Programs	$4,318,300	$4,072,750	$4,072,750
	New Programs		890,000	1,700,000
B. Detection, Deterrence and Apprehension	Present Programs	5,591,700	4,521,666	3,090,000
	New Programs		1,910,000	4,000,000
C. Diversion and Adjudication	Present Programs	5,750,000	5,370,000	5,125,000
	New Programs		1,240,000	2,500,000
D. Institutional and Non-Institutional Rehabilitation	Present Programs	2,135,000	2,100,000	2,060,000
	New Programs		360,000	990,000
TOTALS		**$17,795,000**	**$20,464,416**	**$23,537,750**

CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
PART E FUNDS

	Present Programs	$2,098,000	$1,965,000	$1,890,000
	New Programs		448,000	885,000
TOTALS		**$2,098,000**	**$2,413,000**	**$2,775,000**

C THE ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

The annual action programs have changed significantly from those in last year's Plan. Several new programs have been initiated, others combined and several discontinued. In order to clarify the relationship between the 1976 programs and the 1975 Plan, appearing below is a cross reference. A list of programs handled by each of the desks is included in the Applicants Guide.

The nine LEAA functional categories were used to group the action programs in the New Jersey Plans from 1973 through 1975. Beginning with this Plan, the programs will be grouped into four sections modifying the systems approach used in recent years. Group A programs "Legislation, Support Services and Prevention" incorporate the first four functional categories (Legislation; Planning and Evaluation; Research and Information Systems; Prevention) and additionally include all manpower development, recruitment and training programs which were previously listed in the separate criminal justice activity areas. Group B programs will be the same as category 5 from the 1975 Plan, "Detection, Deterrence and Apprehension". Group C programs combine categories 6 and 7 into "Diversion and Adjudication". Group D programs consolidate categories 8 and 9 into "Institutional and Non-Institutional Rehabilitation".

CROSS REFERENCE OF 1976 PROGRAMS WITH 1975 PLAN

1976 Program Number	1976 Program Title	1975 Program Number(s)
A-1	Improvement of State Level Program Monitoring and Evaluation Resources	New
A-2	Crime Analysis — Mass Transportation	New
A-3	In-Service Training — Patrol Officers	Part of 5-7
A-4	Educational and Professional Development For Criminal Justice Personnel	5-7
A-5	Recruitment, Selection and Upgrading of Criminal Justice Personnel	New
A-6	Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judicial Personnel	7-8
A-7	State Advisory and Training Services For Local Corrections	8-3
A-8	Community Youth Services Programs	4-2, 6-2
A-9	Residential Facilities For Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities For Juvenile Delinquents	4-1
B-1	Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources	5-1
B-2	Apprehension and Conviction Through the Use of Physical Evidence	New
B-3	Establishment of Public Housing Units	5-3
B-4	Prevention of Crime Through Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts	5-4
B-5	Team Policing	New
B-6	Crime Specific — Rape	5-5
B-7	Increase Police Efficiency by Improved Communication Methods	5-2
B-8	Coordinated State and County-wide Police Legal Advisory Units	5-8
B-9	Specialized Patrol and Crime Analysis Units	New
B-10	Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Units	5-6

1976 Program Number	1976 Program Title	1975 Program Number(s)
B-11	Statewide Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime	5-10
B-12	Increased Crime Laboratory Services	5-9
B-13	Major Crime Fugitive Squad	New
C-1	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	6-1
C-2	Community Resource Systems For Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders	6-3
C-3	Improvement and Expansion of Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening	7-2
C-4	Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program	7-1
C-5	Justice for Victims, Witnesses, Jurors	7-6
C-6	Pre-Trial Service Programs	7-3
C-7	Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court	7-4
C-8	Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement	7-5
C-9	Improvement of Technological Resources Available to the Courts	7-7
C-10	Office of the Public Advocate Activities	7-10
C-11	Support of Statewide Court Activities	7-9
D-1	Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitation System Management and Service Delivery	8-1
D-2	Improvement of Juvenile Detention and Shelter Care Practices	8-2
D-3	State Corrections Support Program	8-4
D-4	State Correctional Education Programs	8-5
D-5	State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types	8-6
D-6	Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender	9-1
D-7	Community Based Adult Residential Facilities and Programs as Alternatives to Incarceration	9-2
D-8	Improvement of Parole Case Management	9-3

A. LEGISLATION, SUPPORT SERVICES AND PREVENTION

Program A-1: Improvement of State Level Program Monitoring and Evaluation Resources

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The problem analysis section of this document cites the continuing need for expanded planning and evaluation capabilities within the functional components of the criminal justice system. New Jersey's local planning program began, in 1971, to address this need at the municipal and county level but assistance to State criminal justice agencies has been limited. Examples of these efforts include: the establishment of the State Administrative Office of the Courts' Planning Section; the Department of Institutions and Agencies' Correctional Master Plan Project; the Division of Systems and Communications' Data Analysis Center; the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's establishment of an Evaluation Team and funding for the Statewide Comprehensive Systems Master Plan.

The above activities have been undertaken in response to LEAA programs or to specific problems on a limited basis. A need continues for extending planning principles to general management and program monitoring activities beyond the scope of administration of federal grant programs.

Objectives:

To establish up to three comprehensive management and planning units within State level components of the criminal justice system to improve management capability, program effectiveness and operational evaluation services.

To develop evaluation procedures for all programs administered by the grantee department.

To develop and utilize evaluation feedback from program efforts as a management tool in decision making for program direction and continuation.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Criminal justice agencies have long had a need to build their capacity to evaluate and monitor their operations and programs. Criminal justice management has often lacked the resources to collect data, engage in systematic analysis, improve program development and measure program effectiveness.

Funds will be made available to create units within the criminal justice sub-systems, to formulate long-term objectives and to design management systems to achieve these objectives. These units will engage in coordinated planning. Their functions will include gathering and analyzing data, setting priorities, and analyzing needs and problems for the purpose of developing a comprehensive plan of action for the participating agencies within the department; evaluating alternative programs, making staffing recommendations and conducting monitoring activities.

An advantage of this type of capacity building is the decreasing dependence on outside expertise. Management objectives should be reached more effectively if the planning is done by individuals directly responsible to managment and who are intimately acquainted with the specific problems within a given sub-system.

Applicants will document their needs in terms of size of their activity, general resources available, number and types of projects currently administered, research contemplated and planning, monitoring and evaluation objectives to be attained.

Subgrant Data:

State agencies will be the only eligible applicants with priority given to department-wide activities. Applications should be submitted prior to March 31, 1976, so that proposals may be considered on the basis of demonstrated need. Subgrants will range between $50,000 and $75,000 with smaller grants possible to supplement present efforts.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$245,550	$27,283	10%

Evaluation Information:

The evaluation of these units will consist of an examination of the planning accomplishments in terms of the quality of data gathering methods, guidelines established for monitoring and evaluation programs and the impact on the agency's decision-making processes.

Program A-2: Crime Analysis — Mass Transportation

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Throughout the nation, anxiety over crime on mass transit has long been recognized as potentially harmful to consumers. Whether the patron's threat of danger is real or imagined, the result is a loss of public confidence in the Transit system.

New Jersey is no exception to low patronage levels caused by fear. Like many highly-urbanized areas, New Jersey is also experiencing the combined detrimental effects of crime in suffering from both physical damage to facilities and psychological deterrents to passengers. Vandalism is real enough to cost the railroad companies and the State millions of dollars in annual repairs and additional dollar losses in passenger revenue. The security problem, then, is two-fold—the perceived insecurity of the passenger and the real occurrence of crime.

The New Jersey Department of Transportation has been working closely with Agency staff and representatives from cities throughout the state in an effort to identify the specific needs and problems confronting mass transportation in this state.

Objectives:

To identify the specific needs and problems affecting crime and vandalism at mass transit facilities throughout the State, and to recommend appropriate measures to reduce and eliminate these problems.

General Strategy for Implementation:

A management study will be conducted by the Department of Transportation. The study will involve the general security needs at each mass transit facility. It will include but not be limited to the following specific areas: Locked fare boxes, radio communications, station improvements with concentration on improved lighting, personnel-increased patrol coverage at mass transit facilities and the possible utilization of closed-circuit television at the facilities.

Concentration on the recommended five areas of study will be made in the urbanized areas where it is felt that such targeting could greatly improve public confidence in mass transportation. Once the study is completed it will be reviewed to determine what recommendations, if any could be included in the Agency's 1977 Plan.

Subgrant Data:

The New Jersey Department of Transportation will be eligible for a $50,000 grant to conduct this study.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$50,000	$5,556	10%

Evaluation Information:

The program's worth will be measured by the recommendations that are accepted for implementation. The findings of the report will address specific implementation strategy.

Program A-3: In-Service Training — Patrol Officers

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals state in their volume, Report on Police, that: "Keeping the good police officer up to date requires continual instruction. Most of it can be accomplished by in-service training given during the normal routine of service." This report recommends that each police officer receive at least 40 hours of in-service training a year. This training should be more than a mere formality. It should be recorded in the police officer's personnel record and taken into consideration for promotion and specialized assignment.

While most states do not require mandatory minimum basic training for police, New Jersey has been one of the leading states to mandate basic training for police recruits. Through the New Jersey Police Training Commission, 15 police training academies have been established and certified by the state. These academies provide up to 16 weeks of comprehensive basic police training.

In the area of in-service training however, the State has not enacted legislation for adequate in-service training for the veteran police officer and in many cases it is lacking or non-existent.

Objectives:

To improve the performance of 1,000 patrol officers by providing 40 hours of annual in-service training within four selected police departments.

To test the relevance and effectiveness of various in-service curricula.

To determine improved performance through training by analyzing performance ratings.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Most police departments throughout the state have been unable to provide their line officers with minimum in-service training. It is virtually impossible for a police chief to train his patrol force without first providing replacements. Replacements could generally be secured only through an overtime program, which is very costly. Therefore, because of the lack of training funds in police budgets, the patrol officer's retraining has, for the most part, been neglected.

For several years, a number of police departments have given in-service training a high priority in their problems and needs statements. This year, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will attempt to address the problem on a pilot basis.

The training will consist of one week (40 hours) of full-time training for as many patrol officers, including superior officers, as possible. Hopefully, the project will be able to provide training to all patrol officers in the selected communities. The training should be designed to meet the current needs arising from changes in policy, the introduction of new techniques and the noticeable weaknesses of the particular class of students.

Some subjects to be considered in the in-service training course are: Criminal Law; Ethics; Field Reporting; Community Relations; Crime Prevention; Arrest, Search and Seizure; Investigative Procedures; Patrol Procedures; Proper Use of Force; Safety in Pursuit Driving; Court Presentations; Juvenile Offenders; Crisis Intervention; and Unusual Events Training (riots, snipers, floods, etc.).

The training curriculum development and presentation will be coordinated with the New Jersey Police Training Commission.

This program will be offered on a pilot basis in 1976 and will provide the participating agencies, the New Jersey Police Training Commission and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with the opportunity to provide the needed training on a one year basis.

Subgrant Data:

There will be four projects implemented. The maximum for each subgrant will be $50,000. Priority considerations will be given to the Cities of Trenton, Camden and Jersey City which have recognized this area as a high priority, and who have police academies approved by the New Jersey Police Training Commission. Applications will be reviewed from other police agencies that demonstrate the ability to provide the type of training required. Smaller agencies which offer the training on a regional basis will also be given consideration.

Grant funds may be used for the following purposes:

A. Direct training costs — This includes the cost of books, supplies, films, or other items justified as needed for training. Funds may also be used for instruction where it does not supplant existing staff assigned for this purpose.

B. Indirect training costs — Grant funds may be used to help defray the per diem cost of replacing a duty officer on training. The use of funds for this purpose will be on a straight salary basis (no overtime rate) and will be completely documented with time and attendance records evidencing the trainee's attendance in training and the substitute covering the trainee's post.

It is anticipated that training grants will be for one year only.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$200,000	$22,223	10%

Evaluation Information:

Participating agencies will be required to maintain a record of all police officers participating in the training program.

The participating officer's performance ratings for 1976 will be compared with their 1975 records to determine what effect the training has on their performance.

Grant effectiveness will also be assessed by the number of agencies that institutionalize continuing in-service training following the grant period; and by the formulation of training curricula that will have long term value with periodic minor updating.

Program A-4: Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The multi-year budget forecast indicated a funding level similar to that of the *1975 Plan* to continue appropriate training activities.

The problem analysis section of this document contains a citation that there is a need to consider the expansion and improvement of training and educational opportunities for criminal justice personnel.

The program first appeared in the *1971 Plan* and was instrumental in the establishment of degree pro-

grams at Paterson State, Trenton State, Glassboro State and Stockton State Colleges. During the initial funding period, numerous awards were made so that criminal justice personnel might attend individual seminars. This approach was abandoned in 1972 when it was found that a major cost was attributable to travel and subsistence as opposed to training. In 1973, 1974 and 1975, funding was provided for training courses held in the State, attended by personnel from criminal justice agencies and utilizing in-State expertise which resulted in increased training.

In 1975, five approaches were used. The first approach provided funds for criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education to develop and implement in-service professional development programs, seminars, workshops or courses for criminal justice personnel.

A second approach provided grants to agencies to permit attendance at special LEAA operated seminars, institutes or workshops, or projects where LEAA specifically requests state planning agencies make funds available for interest groups to attend an activity.

The third approach supported the four State colleges which presently have criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs. This five year program ended with the *1975 Plan.*

Funds were provided under a fourth approach to the New Jersey Police Training Commission to improve the quality of basic training for law enforcement personnel in the State.

Under the fifth approach, the Division of State Police was provided with funds to continue narcotics enforcement training and organized crime investigation training.

Objectives:

To continue upgrading the performance of criminal justice personnel by providing a specialized training experience for 7,000 members of the criminal justice system.

To provide training in criminal justice titles where previous training efforts have been minimal or non-existent.

To develop at least fifteen programs focusing on areas of operation requiring current knowledge and highly developed skills.

General Strategy for Implementation:

No longer can criminal justice agencies rely almost exclusively on "on-the-job" training. As part of the application, agencies seeking training and professional development funds will be required to detail their plans for long-range, comprehensive training programs. They must demonstrate that the proposed training function is part of a coordinated, planned effort. They will be required to outline how the proposed training interfaces with other training projects which may be available. SLEPA will encourage the development of inter-disciplinary training councils, to establish priorities to begin structuring comprehensive criminal justice training.

Emphasis will be given to the development of executive and organizational skills at the management and supervisory level.

A system of training "trainers" to provide in-service training to other members of their departments will be encouraged.

There will be four basic areas of funding.

First, as in 1975, funds will be available to criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education in cooperation with appropriate units of government to develop and implement in-service professional development projects, seminars and workshops. These training projects may include, but are not restricted to: organized crime, criminal investigation, major crime investigation, sex crimes investigation, supervision and management, case anaylsis, correctional counseling and crime prevention. Preference will be given to applications where the funding requested is primarily for direct training costs; travel and subsistence costs should be no more than a small fraction of any application.

A second approach will provide grants to agencies to permit attendance at special LEAA-sponsored seminars, institutes or workshops, or projects where LEAA specifically requests state planning agencies to make funds available for interest groups to attend an activity.

Funds will be provided under the third approach to the New Jersey Police Training Commission to continue improving the quality of basic training for law enforcement personnel in the State.

Under the fourth approach the Division of State Police will be provided funds for organized crime investigation training and narcotics enforcement training. The State Police effort will concentrate on skills and methods training.

The following projects or activities are excluded from funding:

1. Self-instructional type courses, correspondence courses and general self-improvement courses not directly related to a specific aspect of criminal justice activity.
2. Collegiate "courses", credit or non-credit.

Subgrant Data:

Under approach one, $265,000 will be made available to criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education in cooperation with appropriate units of government to develop training projects. It is anticipated that up to 20 grants will be awarded.

Under approach two, $25,000 will be made available to criminal justice agencies to supplement their training efforts through participation in special LEAA-sponsored projects.

Under approach three, $75,000 will be made available for the New Jersey Police Training Commission.

Under approach four, $115,000 will be made available to the Division of State Police.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$480,000	$53,334	10%

Evaluation Information:

The design of this program area results from input from major training entities and monitoring experience with existing projects.

All projects will be required to submit evaluation data including reactions from those being trained. Evaluation should show how responsive the training program is to the perceived needs of those being trained, how job-related the training is and what impact the training activity has on those being trained and the impact on the criminal justice subsystem being served. Projects will be required to keep data on the number of individuals trained, the length of training, the content of the training, the types of training materials used and the method of training utilized. Projects will undertake to supply this data in reference to previous training programs. For those groups who have previously received minimal or no training, an indication should be given of how training needs were analyzed and how the training program was developed in response to those needs. Evaluation data should indicate in what way training courses are kept current and related to present job requirements. Evaluation data should also include what changes in training content are indicated.

Program A-5: Recruitment, Selection and Upgrading of Criminal Justice Personnel

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The problem analysis section of the Plan, indicates five areas of concern in this program area:

1) Recruitment, selection and training of minority group criminal justice personnel.

2) Continued improvement, expansion and coordination of recruitment efforts in order to attract more and better qualified personnel into the criminal justice field.

3) Elimination of duplication of effort on the part of Civil Service municipalities in conducting background investigations and psychological examinations of eligible candidates for police positions.

4) Establishment of educational, mental, moral and physical fitness standards for all criminal justice personnel.

5) Development of career ladders for correctional custodial personnel participating in rehabilitation functions.

This program area first appeared in the 1970 Plan. The initial effort was to improve the quality of applicants and to assist Civil Service in providing eligibles in sufficient numbers to fill critical shortages. One of the original projects was the on-site testing of military personnel for police vacancies. Three municipalities, (Trenton, Plainfield and New Brunswick) were brought up to strength and 129 individuals were hired for 60 departments through this activity. Also, walk-in examination centers were established in Newark and Atlantic City. This program resulted in Newark appointing 139 police officers and Atlantic City appointing 65 police officers.

In 1971, the emphasis was on developing a validation instrument for police selection in New Jersey. An examination of the police physical performance test was begun.

In 1972, the Department sought to recruit minority members to develop a vigorous recruitment program for correctional personnel, and to recruit within the colleges in the State. A correctional walk-in testing program, similar to the police walk-in center was developed.

In 1973, the program continued to generate manpower for the municipal departments, to increase minority representation and to decrease the time between application and preparation of eligible rosters.

In 1974, the Department continued to generate manpower for police and correctional departments and prepared a new physical performance test and examinations which are more job-related.

The Department of Civil Service was the sole subgrantee in all of the above activities. This program area was not included in the 1975 Plan.

Objectives:

To recruit minorities and females into criminal justice titles, increasing the number of such candidates from 18% of the total applicants to 25%.

To upgrade and conduct job analysis in at least five related criminal justice titles to be selected by Civil Service and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

To prepare two police promotional tests which are more relevant to job-related performance standards.

General Strategy for Implementation:

It is recognized that the improvement of the recruitment and selection is a basic, on-going function of the New Jersey Department of Civil Service; however, some of these activities are so critical to a fair and efficient criminal justice process that a special effort must be made to broaden and accelerate certain priority activities.

The New Jersey Department of Civil Service will undertake a vigorous recruitment program and will endeavor to increase the number of minorities being tested and ultimately appointed to criminal justice titles.

A full-time personnel technician will attend career days at high schools, placement bureaus at colleges and junior colleges, make speaking engagements to minority groups and prepare newspaper advertisements and brochures. Improvements in the police promotional examination process will be undertaken.

With funding assistance from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, much has been done to improve the calibre of police officers entering the field. Now, the concern should be with improving the upgrading and promotion process. Civil Service staff members will conduct a job analysis, collect data, improve measurement criteria, and prepare a more job-related promotion procedure. The New Jersey Department of Civil Service has identified the police promotional examination as one of its most sensitive areas of testing.

Major emphasis in prior plans has been on the Municipal Police Officer and State Correction Officer titles. Now, attention must be given to analyzing the entire area of testing for other positions, such as County Correction Officer, Sheriff's Officer, Court Attendant, Juvenile Shelter Worker and titles within probation.

The Department of Civil Service, itself, has staff capable of rendering technical assistance to those individuals hired to perform these additional duties.

Subgrant Data:

The New Jersey Department of Civil Service will be the sole applicant for this grant.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, or Local Match	Percentage of State or Local Match
Toal Part C Block Support	$110,000	$12,223	10%

Evaluation Information:

The Department of Civil Service will utilize previously developed data as a basis for evaluation.

A final evaluation of these programs will be furnished by the Department of Civil Service as a condition of the grant. This evaluation will contain information about the numbers of minorities and females recruited and selected, specific recruitment efforts, actual actions initiated to upgrade fitness standards, steps taken to improve the testing mechanisms, measurement devices used to improve the testing procedures and the specific activities undertaken in the analysis of criminal justice titles. An increase of 25% in the number of blacks, women and Spanish Americans tested for Civil Service titles is anticipated. Promotional examinations for police sergeants and lieutenants will be developed and implemented during this period, and efforts to analyze and improve the testing and selection process will focus on five criminal justice related titles.

Program A-6: Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judicial Personnel

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Last year's multi-year budget forecast projected continued funding of this program area at the same level for the 1976 funding year.

Adjudication needs described in the problem analysis section of this document include the following:

a) Expansion and improvement of training and educational opportunities for criminal justice personnel.

b) Provision for additional training of judges in the conduct of trials.

Prior to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding, resources in this area were lacking. As a result, the judicial education program in New Jersey was operating on a piecemeal basis with a minimum of planning and coordination.

In 1973 the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency awarded two grants to the Administrative Office of the Courts to help pay the expenses of the Office of Chief of Judicial Education and to conduct a series of educational seminars for court professionals and support personnel.

Funding in 1974 and 1975 continued and expanded a program of in-state and out-of-state seminars for judges and administrators. The use of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds has produced a consolidated and comprehensive judicial education program.

In addition to the judiciary, courses have been made available to probation officers, court administrators, court reporters, interpreters and court clerks. Courses for the judiciary included, but have

not been limited to the following: New Judges Orientation, Institute for Court Management and an Assignment Judge/Court Administrator Seminar.

In conjunction with the Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Seminars, a long range training plan has been developed emphasizing effective administrative techniques, reviewing current procedural and substantive law and specialized areas such as juveniles, pre and post trial dispositional alternatives and constitutional limitations.

Objectives:

To continue the Office of Judicial Education within the Administrative Office of the Courts to maintain and expand the comprehensive training program for court personnel.

To provide for at least seventeen specialized training activities, conferences, seminars and courses for the judiciary and supporting personnel.

To establish, with the cooperation of New Jersey's three schools of law, a New Jersey College for Continuing Judicial Education.

To continue to provide for training within the Office of Probation Training; this training will provide for 600 training experiences for probation personnel.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The in-state training program conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts will include orientation programs for Superior Court, County Court and Municipal Court judges and Supreme Court and Appellate Division law clerks. Seminars will be held for upper court judges, trial court law clerks, assignment judges, trial court judges, court reporters and interpreters. Other types of activities to be presented may include a State institution visitation program, regional mini-seminars and a judicial conference.

Out-of-State programs will include, but will not be limited to, attendance at the National College of the State Judiciary, National College of Juvenile Justice, National Conference of State Trial Judges and the American Academy of Judicial Education.

Additionally, the Judiciary Training Coordinator, will be responsible for publication of the *Court Interpreters Manual* and for the development of a comparison between New Jersey cases, statutory law and court rules with the American Bar Association and the National Advisory Commission on Standards and Goals reports. He will distribute periodic supplements of the Criminal Law Digest. The Training Coordinator will also develop a central index for all Appellate Division unpublished opinions, briefs and memoranda into a central information bank.

The Office of Judicial Education will coordinate the training of personnel in several court related activities including juvenile intake officers. He will also assist in the regionalized training of volunteers and members of juvenile conference committees.

The Office of Judicial Education will oversee all aspects of the court training program and provide the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with a comprehensive plan for further development. Although the Office of Judicial Education itself will not require further State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding, support for training programs will probably continue at approximately the same level of funding through the present multi-year forecast.

The Office of Judicial Education will plan to establish a college for continuing judicial education in the State. The college will provide the judiciary with a unique resource, directly responsive to the needs perceived by the New Jersey judiciary; it will probably require three years of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding.

This program area also supports the Office of Probation Training (OPT). This office will coordinate the efforts of the county probation training officers through the scheduling of meetings on a monthly basis to discuss local training problems and to provide Administrative Office of the Courts assistance in the development and implementation of training programs which may be peculiar to a specific county probation department. The OPT staff will expand current training activities to include in-service training for clerical and para-professional probation personnel. The previously established courses in skills and methods, orientation and guided group interaction will be augmented with management training directly related to probation administration and the special needs of youthful probationers. Federal funds of $50,000, including carry-over funds of $25,000, will continue this probation project until the end of fiscal year 1976 at which time it will be assumed by the State.

Technical Assistance will be provided by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in the form of application assistance and monitoring.

Subgrant Data:

The Administrative Office of the Courts will be the sole applicant.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$285,000	$31,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

Evaluation is based on the planning document submitted to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency by the Office of Judicial Information prepared in conjunction with the Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Seminars.

The Office of Probation Training will be required to file a comprehensive plan prior to award. The Office of Probation Training will indicate to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency how it intends to coordinate the county level training programs. An evaluation instrument will be submitted with the application.

At the conclusion of all training sessions, questionnaires are to be distributed which will give ratings of reactions to information presented, relevancy of material presented and manner of presentation. Statistics on numbers of attendees, hours of training and level of training will be maintained. In each instance, justification for how the need for specific training was ascertained will be included.

Project management will canvass the judiciary and probation personnel to identify training needs. The training coordinator will be responsible for submitting an update to the long range training plan.

Program A-7: State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The goal of this program area will remain largely unchanged from that addressed in the 1975 Plan as there is a continuing need to assist local corrections through facilities inspection, evaluation of programs and provision of technical assistance. Ongoing assessment of inspection reports will continue to identify specific problem areas and encourage the development of short-term attainable goals to improve correctional operations and practices.

The Department of Institutions and Agencies has been assisted in meeting its statutory responsibility for inspecting local correctional facilities for compliance with standards of health, safety, custody and facility construction since the 1971 Plan. The Expansion of Services to Counties project, which is comprised of the jail inspection team, was funded in 1971 in the amount of $29,765 (Part C), $30,195 (Part C) under the 1973 Plan and $26,008 (Part E) under the 1974 Plan. Each of the 27 county jails and workhouses, 17 juvenile detention facilities and 289 municipal lockups received at least one inspection visit annually.

The 1974 Plan stipulated that the inspection team project expand its functions to include assessment of jail rehabilitation programs and custodial staff training needs. This information was made available to the jail administrators, local correctional planners, the Division of Correction and Parole and this Agency.

The jail inspection team received $27,420 in Part E funds under the 1975 Plan to continue the services as described in the 1974 Plan with a focus on the refinement of its inspection and assessment services to maximize project impact on local corrections. To accomplish this goal, the following objectives were included in the 1975 project application:

1. To assist in establishing guidelines that permit such constitutional rights as the practice of free speech and access to the news media.

2. To lend technical assistance in developing and renovating physical plants to permit secure and orderly movement of inmates between housing units and program service areas and to arrange for specialized consultative services.

3. To expand the inspection function to assess staff training in the areas of inmate rights, officer rights, report writing, transportation of inmates and inmate/staff relationships.

4. To provide reports of inspections of county and municipal facilities including records of violations, recommendations and follow-up inspections made.

These activities as described and developed under the 1975 program will be continued in the 1976 Plan. Since the improvement of local correctional facility design, programs and custodial practices is a relatively slow process, it is anticipated that this project will be continued at least until the 1978 Plan.

In 1971, training for custodial personnel was minimal or nonexistent in both State and local corrections. A project to establish a Correctional Training Center under the aegis of the State Division of Correction and Parole was supported by $320,000 of 1971 Part E funds and continued with $350,000 of 1973 Part E monies. On July 1, 1974, the State assumed the cost of training State correctional personnel and the unexpended 1973 grant funds were utilized to extend the county training portion of the grant. A subsequent grant award in the amount of $63,000 (1974 Part E funds) continues grant activities and provision is made under the 1975 program for continuation funding up to $90,000 Part E funds.

Since the inception of the program to June 30, 1975, a total of 218 State and 354 county correction officers participated in 45 basic training cycles. In addition, 400 State and 87 county officers received one week of advanced training and 156 State and 29 county administrative personnel participated in 64 specialized training courses.

To facilitate training for local staff, the Training School program was decentralized in 1975 to provide classes at two regional training sites as well as the central academy located at the Training School for Girls in Trenton. Emphasis was also placed on developing the local institutions capability to provide

improved in-house staff training. To accomplish this goal, the School will train local institutional training officers and provide them with instructional outlines, necessary audio-visual equipment and software, and specialized lecturers for specific courses.

The 1976 program will continue the central academy, regional and local institutional training effort as initiated during 1975. It is anticipated that Agency funding to facilitate State training of local correctional staff will continue at the 1976 funding level up to and including the 1978 Plan.

Objectives:

To continue to provide State inspection and technical assistance services for local correctional facilities, programs and operations by conducting at least an annual inspection of every local jail, penitentiary, workhouse, municipal lockup and juvenile detention facility and by responding to each request for additional technical assistance.

To continue both regionalized and centralized training for a minimum of 400 line and supervisory county correctional staff including a minimum of 80 hours basic training for all new staff and a minimum of 40 hours advanced training for experienced and first line supervisory staff.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The Correction Officer Training School will continue the regionalized and on-site training program. Application for funding consideration must include a schedule for implementation of the following specific program functions:

1. A training needs assessment phase including the methodology used for assessment and the sources for input data.
2. Implementation of training cycles including the location and dates for these activities.
3. Evaluation of the impact of training through pre and post testing and follow-up institutional surveys.
4. Curriculum adjustment and update phase to be scheduled a minimum of two times during the grant period. Minor adjustments are expected to be made on an ongoing basis.

The Expansion of Services project application will continue to expand its scope of inspection and the comprehensiveness of its inspection reports. Emphasis will be placed on improving follow-up activities to ensure compliance with recommendations.

Subgrant Data:

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the sole eligible applicant. Up to $40,000 is provided to continue the Expansion of Services to Counties project and up to $90,000 is provided for continuing the Division of Correction and Parole's County Correction Officer Training Program.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part E Block Support	$130,000	$14,445	10%

Evaluation Information:

In addition to the normal reporting required of projects, the following reports will be submitted quarterly:

1. The Correction Officer Training School (COTS) will report on the extent of local correctional staff training per institution. The COTS report will provide quarterly and cumulative information using the following format:
   a. County
   b. Agency/institution
   c. Name of trainee and rank
   d. Classes attended and dates of attendance.
   e. Course completion status
2. The jail inspection team will include a Report of Inspection on each facility inspected during the previous quarter as a component of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency quarterly narrative. An addendum to the report, as required by the Department of Institutions and Agencies, will include the following survey and assessment materials:
   a. Staff training
   b. Operation of inmate assistance programs.
   c. Technical assistance visits. Indicate the source and type of request and summarize action taken.
   d. Practices and procedures in violation of the constitutional rights of inmates.

Additional reports may be required by State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff to assist in the application review process for grants to local correctional facilities.

Program A-8: Community Youth Services Programs

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The development of this program area is the result of the combining of two program areas established in prior years: Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Youth Service Bureaus. These two program areas were originally

established in the 1969 Criminal Justice Plan but because of the initial lack of interest on the part of communities in establishing youth service bureaus which was then a new concept, they were included under the area of Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention in subsequent Plans.

In 1970, ten municipalities implemented a variety of programs to reduce delinquency. Basic, non-residential service programs were established in Long Branch, Middletown, Plainfield, Princeton, Camden, Orange and Mercer County. Alternative schools were established in East Orange and Woodbridge, with "The Way" project in Woodbridge oriented toward drug-experimenting youth. Newarkfields, a novel concept of community-based, non-residential treatment for post-adjudicated youth, was initiated in Newark and provided counseling and a full school program. Although the above projects experienced growing pains, approximately 800 youths received direct services and numerous other youths were involved in various project activities.

In addition to continuing projects, ten new projects were funded in 1971 and 1972. West Orange, Newark, Irvington, Asbury Park, and Maplewood/South Orange established youth service bureau type projects. A third alternative school was established in Willingboro and Plainfield was funded to institute a hot line service. The Newark Mayor's Education Task Force was funded to respond to disruptions in the Newark public school system. Rutgers University Graduate School of Social Work received a grant to encourage students to prepare for professional careers in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention. Through a grant to the Essex County YM/WCA, 58 boys were involved in a residential treatment program.

As a result of increased interest and the successful implementation of several youth service bureaus in the state, the 1973, 1974, and 1975 Criminal Justice Plans included a separate program area for youth service bureaus. A total of 15 youth service bureaus have been funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. This includes two countywide bureaus, Union County and Atlantic County,and two regional bureaus. One regional bureau serves Livingston, Glen Ridge, Montclair, and Verona; and a second serves Union City, West New York, Weehawken, Hoboken, North Bergen, Kearny and Secaucus.

After three years of funding, alternate schools were deleted from the Criminal Justice Plan in 1974. Ten youth service bureau type projects are currently being funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, with a total of 19 funded since the inception of the program. "The Bridge" provides therapeutic, educational, and social services to youth in Caldwell, West Caldwell, Fairfield, North Caldwell, and Essex Falls. "Resolve" provides similar services to Scotch Plains and Fanwood. Jackson Township provides services to its youth through the Counteract Youth Counseling Project — Service Clearinghouse.

Community leaders in numerous municipalities in New Jersey have become aware of serious problems among their youth which are manifested in such behavior as the abuse of alcohol or drugs, truancy, police contacts and running away. The 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended the establishment of community youth serving agencies — Youth Service Bureaus. Standard 3.1 of the report of the 1971 National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals states that "youth service bureaus should be established to focus on the special problems of youth in the community."

Objectives:

To provide agencies in the community that serve to divert youth from the criminal justice system by providing advocacy, crisis intervention and other needed services.

To develop an intervention plan with the youth for each individual referred.

To develop an information (tracking) system which enables Agency personnel to follow the treatment progress of each client, whether being serviced in-house or by an outside agency.

To coordinate and utilize existing social, medical and rehabilitative services and encourage system change/modification for improving services to youth.

It is projected that 15 youth service bureaus and up to 15 youth service bureau type programs will be operational in the 1976 Plan. They will provide services to at least 20,000 youth, including concentrated services to more than 5,000.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The need for community-based non-residential treatment programs for trouble-prone youth has been underscored by various groups and studies. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency hopes to meet this need by increasing the availability of such programs across the state.

Subgrantees will be expected to provide direct and indirect services through the establishment of programs oriented toward the youth service bureau concept. The project must be tailored to meet the needs of the community in the development of youth services. Projects will not duplicate existing services.

The services for youth which will be provided by projects either directly and/or by purchase of services are extremely varied. The number and nature of services will differ from community to community, depending upon the extent of existing community resources. A specific treatment modality which meets stated goals and objectives and allows for tracking and follow-up of each juvenile referred must be described. Basic service capabilities should include, but not be limited to, counseling (personal, parent/family, educational, vocational), remedial education,

social and recreational activities and information and referral. Information and referral services are basic to the project regardless of its nature and extent. The development of a resource directory is a prerequisite to the coordination and integration of services.

The number and types of services which can be provided by the bureau are limited only by the imagination of the local officials and personnel implementing the project and by the willingness of public and private agencies and organizations to commit themselves to a coordinated, cooperative effort. Specialized services/activities should be provided to meet the unique needs of the clients.

If the bureau is to be effective, it is essential that it be responsive to and a part of the community it serves. The process of ascertaining the needs of youth and the community must include input from local agencies and organizations but also from youth and the community/citizens it will serve. Therefore, it is expected that an advisory board will be established prior to the development of the application to allow for their input. The advisory board should be a part of the organizational flow chart of the project to allow for continued community involvement during the operation of the program.

In order to be compatible with the overall goals and objectives of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, a bureau must receive referrals from all branches of the juvenile justice system. In addition, it is expected that projects will serve referrals from appropriate non-criminal justice agencies (schools, Division of Youth and Family Services, local welfare agencies, etc.), parents, concerned citizens, and self referrals. Referral policies and procedures must be evidenced prior to the funding of a project.

The staffing pattern of a project will depend upon the nature and extent of its services. Sufficient full-time professional experienced staff should be employed to insure the capacity to respond to complex personal crises of youth, to interact with agencies and organizations of the community, and to provide leadership to assure the smooth operation of the project. As mentioned previously, the use of community people as staff and volunteers is highly desirable. In-service training, special institutes and opportunities for formal education should be available to the bureau staff and volunteers to increase their skills.

Although the establishment of youth service bureau is emphasized in this program area, funds are available for innovative projects which will provide help, guidance and counseling to youth in a community setting. Demonstration-type projects that will provide a springboard for the development of new concepts-methods of reducing juvenile delinquency will be considered for funding. However, all projects funded must demonstrate that they will become an integrated part of the community's system of providing services to youth and not an isolated agency program which would be discontinued when federal funding is no longer available.

Staff is available to assist applicants in the development of their applications. They will also continue to maintain contact with subgrantees during the operation of the project via regular visits to provide technical assistance, information and recommendations for the smooth operation of an effective program. The staff of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will also initiate various seminars and training sessions to allow project staff members to increase their skills and knowledge.

Subgrant Data:

Up to 21 grants will be available for continuation of previously funded projects which have demonstrated success by meeting stated goals. This will, include up to $70,000 to the Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Youth and Family Services for the Youth Service Bureau in Camden. Up to three new programs will be funded, two in single municipalities and one in a combination of municipalities to form a regional program.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$1,784,750	$198,306	10%

Evaluation Information:

An intensive evaluation design has been developed for all projects funded under this program area and will be followed. (See Provision for Evaluation section.)

Program A-9 Residential Facilities for Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

This program area was developed in 1972 to meet the need in New Jersey for community-based residential alternatives for juveniles who should remain in the community rather than being sent to public or private residential treatment programs. In 1972, the

Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) was awarded grants totaling $35,106 to develop the administrative mechanisms for establishing and operating a network of group care homes. The group homes were designed to serve 10-12 youths in small-scale homelike residence.

During 1973, SLEPA, in cooperation with DYFS, provided start up funds for 11 group homes: Jersey City, Teaneck, Bergen, Gloucester, Middlesex, Passaic (2), Atlantic, Camden, Mercer and Union Counties. The Somerset emergency shelter was also awarded start up funds for the operation of a short-term, shelter care facility. The group homes are designed to provide a homelike setting which has both short and long-term placements for juveniles who cannot remain in their natural homes. Supervision is provided by house parents or professional counselors. Social work services are also provided. The residents attend the local schools and the homes use community service resources as much as possible.

In 1972, the community-based residential treatment centers were funded from several program areas. A total of six centers were provided funds: Essex County Girls Center, Integrity, Harold House, Archway School, Mercer Street Friends and Trenton Residential Youth Center. Integrity and Harold House were funded as drug treatment centers and the remaining four programs were funded as residential treatment centers. The community-based residential centers house up to 25 youths each. They provide more extensive social and educational services with staff on duty 24 hours a day. Several programs have ongrounds schools. These facilities accommodate juveniles who may not have the self-control to function in a less structured setting. The residential center gives substantially more support to the client than the group homes.

In 1973, the Plan provided for two separate program areas for group homes (4-1) and residential centers (9-1).

Only one new program was funded from the 4-1 program area from 1973 funds because all of the group home projects funded under the 1972 Plan were continued. An award was given to DYFS for a residential treatment planning project. The project conducted a study of the State's juvenile residential facilities; the findings, which were published in June of 1974, have been used extensively.

In 1973, seven larger residential facilities were given grant awards. Five programs were awarded continuations: Essex County Girls Center, Peace Have, Trenton Residential Youth Center, Harold and Integrity. Harold House and Integrity were continued as drug treatment facilities. Two new programs, Victory House and Camden County Alpha House, were awarded 1973 funds.

During 1974, continuation grants were given to 11 group homes and three new group homes were provided start up awards (Union County YWCA, Essex County Eastlea and Morris County Plaid House). Continuation funds were given to four residential treatment programs. Three programs funded in 1974 did not continue to operate. Two group homes closed for programmatic and fiscal reasons and one residential facility closed at the direction of the project's Board of Directors.

In 1975, $75,000 was awarded to DYFS for the Residential Treatment Program Development Project for the development of a comprehensive spectrum of residential and day programs for the treatment of delinquent and disturbed children. It is projected that in 1975 three new group homes will be funded and four existing homes will be refunded. Continuation funds will be available for up to three residential treatment programs. Two grants will be made available to improve and upgrade the services provided by JINS facilities. In addition, funds will be available to improve existing residential programs.

Objectives:

To provide homelike placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in traditional foster home settings and who should not be placed in institutional facilities.

To expand the total number of community group care homes initiated with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds to 16 serving 160 to 175 juveniles. Program funds for this year will support up to four group homes serving at least 40 juveniles.

To establish treatment facilities within communities to serve as alternatives to institutional placements.

To bring the total number of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency initiated community residential treatment facilities to 12 serving from 345 to 475 juveniles. Program funds for this year will support up to three residential centers serving 120-175 clients.

To upgrade the programs and services within private institutions and residential facilities for juveniles.

To expand State Law Enforcement Planning Agency support of JINS programs to two serving up to 475 juveniles.

To maintain an eight month delinquency free experience in community residential centers for up to 175 juveniles with a history of chronic delinquency as defined by formal arrest and charge.

To return to family and school of origin up to 125 children from group homes with prospects for a prolonged, stable and socially acceptable adjustment.

To reduce commitments to State training schools in proportion to cases adjudicated in the jurisdictions served.

General Strategy for Implementation:

In 1976, this program will continue and expand the Agency's effort to provide community-based alternative residential programs for juveniles who should re-

main in the community rather than being sent to institutional facilities. The planning and implementation for this program is carried out in close cooperation with the Division of Youth and Family Services as well as the county juvenile and domestic relations courts. This program area will be closely coordinated with the Task Force on the Implementation of the Juvenile Code which was established with an LEAA discretionary grant. Applications for funds to improve or upgrade JINS facilities will be coordinated with the Task Force's effort in improving county JINS shelters.

Residential facilities making application for funds must be recommended by the Division of Youth and Family Services and shall meet the guidelines established by the Bureau of Residential Services of that Division. Agency funds will be used for operating costs, but the facility will be provided by the applicant with financial assistance in some cases from the Division of Youth and Family Services. Community-based residential treatment centers for either JINS or delinquents will be funded under this program.

Grant awards to group homes will be limited to one year. Only under unusual and extreme circumstance will second year continuation grants be awarded. No third year grants will be awarded to group homes. No application will be funded without Bureau of Residential Services endorsement.

Subgrant Data:

A one year grant of $75,000 will be made available to DYFS for staff development and system improvement.

The county JINS program funded in 1975 will receive continuation funding up to $100,000.

Up to three previously funded group homes will receive continuation awards up to $15,000 each, while one new group home, serving a total of 8-12 youths, will receive an initial maximum award of up to $30,000. Group homes will be funded to jurisdictions in accord with the need for services as justified by DYFS.

Two previously funded residential centers, serving a total of 50-75 youths, will be awarded continuation grants up to $75,000 each, while up to two new residential centers will receive a maximum of $150,000 each to serve a total of 50-75 youths. New residential treatment centers will be funded in jurisdictions that evidence the greatest need for service, documented substantial community and public agency support and a potential for assumption of costs.

The balance of funds will be available to improve and upgrade the capacity of residential facilities in the State to accept the hard to place juvenile.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$903,000	$100,334	10%

Evaluation Information:

Subgrantees will be required to provide data reporting on the numbers of children served, the nature of new project directions instituted, the instances of intervention by the criminal justice system for delinquent behavior while in the project and the circumstances of severance from the project. The relative impact on court dispositions will be mentioned through the relevant court administrator. The items included will be an integral part of the quarterly narrative reporting procedures.

B. DETECTION, DETERRANCE AND APPREHENSION

Program B-1: Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

This program is continued in the 1976 Plan because it is essential to the performance of a sound, efficient police operation. With more efficient allocation of officers, such results ensure an increased deterrent effect, a quicker response and more certain apprehension. A feeling of security on the part of the citizen can be achieved by having police manpower available when and where it is likely to be needed.

This program area was introduced in the 1970 Plan and since its initiation, 53 projects have been undertaken by local police departments. Twelve projects were funded in 1973. Three were in major cities of over 100,000 population; seven were in cities of populations less than 100,000 and two were in counties. In 1974, 16 projects were funded, three in major cities of over 100,000; five in cities of between 40,000 and 50,000, and two grants were awarded to counties. Eight of the data processing projects received continuation funds in 1975 to complete the total systems.

Projects funded under this program area have fallen into four general categories: data processing systems, field dictating systems, prisoner transport projects and civilian dispatcher projects. The field dictating approach has been demonstrated successful in those jurisdictions that achieved full implementation. Because of the simplicity of the concept and wide coverage given in previous funding years, it is not proposed as a focus for continued funding attention. Likewise, the regional or countywide transportation of prisoners is obviously an economically effective activity that requires no further demonstration with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds.

Data processing and civilian dispatcher projects are being evaluated to ascertain their effectiveness. Data processing programs have taken different approaches. Some projects nearing the final state are those utilizing 1) dedicated mini computer, 2) dedicated large computer, 3) vendor computer on a time share basis and 4) city computer on a time share basis.

There is a need to continue working with data processing to develop its full potential for analysis and implementation of enforcement activities. Civilian dispatcher projects are important to continue, particularly in larger jurisdictions where they permit the introduction of Spanish speaking contact points and offer an entry point for individuals who might not otherwise initially qualify for police service.

It is anticipated that up to seven continuation grants will be awarded in 1976. Three new computer projects will be started and four dispatcher projects will be eligible for funding in 1976.

Objectives:

To achieve an increase in the number of on-scene arrests through the more effective deployment of existing police manpower.

To conclude more arrests with process to grand jury. (Percentage of total arrests).

To introduce Spanish-speaking dispatchers in municipalities with significant Spanish-speaking populations.

To increase the number of police patrol man hours through the introduction of civilian personnel to perform administrative tasks.

To reduce street crime by increasing the certainty of arrest and conviction.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The allocation of police officers based on a continuing analysis of crime occurrence results in the efficient use of resources, which provide police presence when and where needed; rapid response to calls for assistance; increased opportunity for apprehension and conviction; and public confidence in police services.

The tasks involved in improving the efficiency of police patrol allocation include, but are not limited to, examination of the present level of demand for services, prediction of future demand for services' establishment of an allocation criterion, prepositioning and re-positioning of forces in response to real time need and tactical emergencies.

By carefully analyzing the time and place of expected demands and by re-allocating police patrol resources to meet these demands, a measurable reduction of street crime should be realized.

New computer projects in this program area will be operated in two phases. The first phase will include collection of data (where appropriate this will necessitate consideration of geocoding-location,

time and frequency of crime occurrence and inspectional services demand), study of existing patrol patterns and development of resource allocation models for maximizing coverage in areas of need. The second phase will include the necessary rescheduling and reassignments of both manpower and equipment in accordance with the Plan developed under phase one.

The use of electronic data processing systems will be given priority in any application seeking to develop a resource allocation model for a local police department. IN ALL CASES WHERE UTILIZATION OF COMPUTER BASE SYSTEMS IS ANTICIPATED, IT IS REQUIRED THAT CONTACT BE ESTABLISHED WITH THE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION. IN ALL CASES WHERE EDP PROJECTS ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION, A FEASIBILITY STUDY MUST BE CONDUCTED PRIOR TO SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION TO THE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY. The contents of this study must conform to the format described in an addendum of the applicants guide. A number of significant projects initiated by grant funds are available which may provide suitable software programs and/or total system approaches at a considerably reduced cost. These programs and technical assistance are available through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

APPLICATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES MUST CONTAIN A PROJECTION OF MAN-HOURS TO BE REALLOCATED TO FIELD RELATED ACTIVITIES AND ANTICIPATED CLEARANCE RATES STATED BOTH IN RAW NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES.

As proposed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, civilian police personnel should be assigned to various departmental functions. Then too, police chief executives should establish the role of the patrol officer and concentrate police efforts on fundamental police duties. THEREFORE, PROJECTS EMPLOYING CIVILIANS TO REPLACE POLICE OFFICERS AS DISPATCHERS MUST DEPLOY SUCH OFFICERS TO STREET DUTY. DISPATCHER PROJECTS ARE PROJECTED FOR ONE YEAR OF FUNDING EXCEPT IN LARGE MUNICIPALITIES DEMONSTRATING A REQUIREMENT FOR FULL IMPLEMENTATION NEEDING MORE THAN ONE GRANT.

In 1976, it is anticipated that cities which institute projects under this program will significantly increase the resources assigned to the patrol function resulting in increased clearance rates of index offenses.

Subgrant Data:

A total sum of $140,000 will be available for the continuation of computer projects which have received less than three years of funding. Each continued project will receive up to $20,000. Continuation of any project will be contingent upon achieving the stated objectives. Three new EDP projects will be eligible for funding in 1976. Maximum funding for these new projects will not exceed $50,000 each.

Three cities will be eligible for dispatcher projects. Special consideration will be given the cities of Newark and Jersey City where this program was stated as high priority. Applicants will receive funding ranging from $35,000 to $50,000 for dispatcher conversion.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$440,000	$48,889	10%

Evaluation Information:

Evaluation of the on-going projects will continue. Both the program analysts and systems analyst from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will monitor the EDP projects on a predetermined schedule.

Each project will be required to furnish evidence on meeting program objectives. The quarterly and final reports will include number of arrests for index crimes compared to previous year's period; number of cases convicted in municipal court or bound over to grand jury for indictment compared to previous year's period; number of Spanish speaking dispatchers added where such service is indicated; numerical increase in police patrol manpower as result of redeployment of sworn officers to patrol; percentage of change in incidence of street crime.

Program B-2: Apprehension and Conviction Through the Use of Physical Evidence

Relationship to Program Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The National Advisory Commission on Standards and Goals encourages the use of evidence technicians under Standard 12.1. Crime scene evidence-gathering programs have received limited support beginning with the 1970 Plan. Since 1970, 11 jurisdictions have received related grants funded under the "Specialized Equipment for Local Police and County Law Enforcement Agencies to Improve the Detection, Apprehension and Conviction of Crimi-

nals". The general objectives of these previously funded projects have been to provide equipment and trained evidence technicians to assist law enforcement agencies in securing, collecting and preparing evidence found at the scene of a criminal act. Seven of the past grants were awarded to major cities and four were awarded to county prosecutors' offices. The County projects provided all the municipalities within the county with technicians and equipment on an as needed basis. The evidence gathered by the efforts of the past projects was then submitted to crime laboratories for scientific analysis.

In response to the increasing demand for forensic analysis the State has expanded its efforts at the main forensic laboratory, two satellite laboratories have been opened, and a third satellite laboratory will be constructed in 1976. It is anticipated that projects funded under this program will complement this expansion program on the State level.

Objectives:

To increase significantly the number of convictions in cases where proof is contingent upon the integrity of physical evidence.

To train police personnel to exercise proper care to preserve crime scene evidence.

To increase the use of physical evidence in criminal court proceedings and as an investigative tool.

To investigate criminal acts requiring ascertaining facts by observing the scene of the crime and examining physical evidence in addition to questioning individuals.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The utilization of physical evidence that can be found at the scene of a crime is often a major factor leading to the apprehension and conviction of experienced criminals. In addition, recent court cases have demonstrated the usefulness and effectiveness of physical evidence gathered by skilled investigators over the reliance upon confessions and witness testimonies.

This new program area has been included in the 1976 Plan in response to needs and priorities projected by local and county law enforcement agencies and to increase the utilization of the State Police forensic laboratory system.

Projects to be considered in 1976 will include, but not be limited to the provision of mobile crime scene research resources, trained evidence technicians, in-service training and 24-hour a day availability. Participants will be required to receive training from a qualified source and provide an orientation to all personnel actively involved in the crime investigation function.

Any equipment or activities that duplicate the existing scientific evidence analysis services available from the State forensic laboratories will not be funded. Priority will be given to applicants proposing to use skilled civilian technicians.

Subgrant Data:

One grant not to exceed $35,000 will be available to Jersey City. Up to two grants as a high priority ranging to $50,000 will be available with priority to county prosecutor offices with county populations in excess of 200,000 to implement regional programs available to all law enforcement agencies in the county, on a 24-hour a day basis. Crime rates will also be used to determine eligibility. Priority consideration will be given to jurisdictions that have not received funds under the "Specialized Equipment" category for crime scene purposes.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$135,000	$15,000	10%

Evaluation:

The subgrantees will be expected to provide the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with an evaluation that will include, but not be limited to the following: number of scenes searched; number of times evidence was found, collected, sent for analysis and used in court proceeding and conviction; and number of individuals trained. Applications must detail present capabilities and anticipated increases.

Projects implemented during 1976 will be of a pilot nature. It is anticipated that there will be local assumption of cost after the grant period. No project will be continued with Federal funds under this program area.

Program B-3: Establishment of Public Housing Security Units

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The task of patrolling highly populated public housing projects has presented local police departments who employ conventional methods of mobilized patrol with several of the following problems:

1. The physical nature of most housing projects is not conducive to regular patrol car coverage since high rise complexes and multi-family

housing units prohibit the access of automobiles. The innate structure of housing projects with hard-to-patrol areas such as hallways, elevators and basements, prevent observation by passing patrol vehicles.

2. The general public demand for police service affects the amount of patrol time available to public housing residents.
3. Due to manpower shortages, police departments are unable to assign additional foot patrol officers to public housing areas, although a number of police departments have been able to increase foot patrols in some areas with the implementation of the State's Safe and Clean Streets Program.
4. The peak hours of activity when police service is requested in the public housing projects coincide with the peak hours of the regular police patrol units, further compounding the problem.
5. Public housing projects contain a proportionately higher percentage of senior citizens in residence who require increased security efforts.

In response to these problems, a number of alternative methods of patrol have been tried and one that has proven to be successful is the implementation of public housing security units. These units provide public housing residents with their own security force and are responsible for patrolling public housing projects in cooperation with and under the supervision of the local police departments.

The initial approach under this program area has remained the same with various unit expansions and modification of established functions. For example: 1) The Trenton Unit originally patrolled the public housing projects during the hours of 5 p.m. and 1 a.m., which were the peak hours of required service as indicated by reports. The unit is now operating 16 hours a day and their hours are flexible based on an analysis of each particular project's needs. 2) The Orange Unit has placed emphasis on the senior citizen public housing residences that were experiencing some difficulties prior to the unit's presence. 3) The Elizabeth Unit conducted a victimization study in its six public housing projects, and results indicate that the residents are satisfied with the service they are receiving and request the continuation of the unit. 4) A Bureau of Housing Security was formally established within the Jersey City Police Department to administer the housing security combined force of patrol officers and housing guards.

Each of the public housing security units, although operating with variations in patrol size, shift hours and patrol methods, has been able to create an improved feeling of security among public housing residents as evidenced by opinions expressed in recent surveys taken at the particular housing projects.

This program originated in the 1970 Plan under a program area which emphasized crime prevention units, street lighting projects and public housing security units, and remained the same through 1974. In 1971 and 1972, the housing units in Elizabeth, Trenton, Jersey and Orange were established. In the 1975 Plan, a specific program area was established for public housing security units, and will be continued this year.

In 1975, a total of $670,000 was appropriated for the continuation of four public housing security units, and the establishment of four new units. The four existing units in Elizabeth, Jersey City, Orange and Trenton received final funding in 1975. Over 50,000 public housing residents have benefited directly by funded projects.

During the 1976 Funding Year, the four new units implemented in 1975 will be continued at approximately 25 percent less than their 1975 grants. Four new units will be implemented in 1976. Therefore, by 1977, SLEPA funds will have assisted in the implementation of 12 public housing security grants in municipalities where the need and justification existed.

In the 1977 Plan, an assessment of the need for additional units will be made as well as the expansion requirements of those that have been assumed by other funding sources.

Objectives:

To reduce the occurrence of crime and vandalism within affected public housing areas by 10% as compared with the previous year.

To increase the opportunity for residents of public housing to live in safe and secure conditions as measured through victimization studies.

To institutionalize enforcement services in public housing areas as an integral component of local police service.

Implementation:

Projects to be funded or continued in this program area will be for support of housing security units which will be responsible for the policing of public housing projects. Types of patrol, patrol force strength and other pertinent data will be based on the respective unit's specific problems and their eligibility for funds will be based on subgrant data.

Each unit will be required to coordinate the unit's activities with the police department having jurisdiction in the housing projects. It is strongly recommended that the housing officers be supervised by a superior officer from the municipal police department. This will help to insure the close contact with the local police department that is needed for the successful operation of this type project. Additionally, the municipal police officer can serve as both supervisor and training officer. This concept has

proven quite successful in the Trenton, Jersey City, Orange and Elizabeth projects.

Initial evaluations of the existing units indicate that the units where the housing guards have full police powers, including the power to arrest, have had the most impact. It is suggested that this alternative be considered a desirable project component. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's Police Desk staff, along with personnel from the four original housing units, will be available for technical assistance in developing and implementing new units.

Subgrant Data:

There will be up to four new projects implemented. The range for each subgrant will be $75,000 to $90,000. Priority will be given to high density, high crime rate housing projects with crime rates that exceed the norm for the respective municipalities. No funds will be provided for regular police salaries. (However, regular police participation in this project is essential).

Priority consideration will be accorded to the municipalities of Atlantic City, Paterson, Vineland, Asbury Park and Union City. These jurisdictions have demonstrated a need for this program and have included it as a priority for 1976.

It is expected that the previously funded units in Elizabeth, Jersey City, Orange and Trenton will be continued with local funds. Those units initiated in 1975 will be eligible for second year support at a reduced level. Eligibility for grants requires a firm statement of assumption of cost intention.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$600,000	$66,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

The Evaluation Team of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has developed an instrument to conduct an intensive evaluation of all projects funded under this program area. All grantees must agree to collect the required data. (See Provision for Evaluation)

Program B-4: Prevention of Crime Through Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The task of reducing crime is not the responsibility of law enforcement personnel alone. Crime is the problem of every citizen, and it is incumbent upon all persons to have some knowledge of how to avoid becoming victims of crime.

The activities of two police crime prevention programs established in 1973 demonstrated that a good police crime prevention program is also an effective police-community relations approach. As a result of this finding, the 1974 Plan program areas involving crime prevention efforts and community relations units were combined into one comprehensive effort in the 1975 Plan.

The key to success in this program area is a coordinated, comprehensive effort involving the total police department and the citizen consumer of services. Project components may include public education on hardening crime targets; block associations organized to assist in specific neighborhood crime reduction in cooperation with police; property identification; analysis of property crime scenes to advise victims on future protective methods; enactment of security measures in local building ordinances.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals stated in the Community Crime Prevention Volume that: "Citizens involvement in crime prevention efforts is not merely desirable but necessary." The reports of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice emphasize the need for direct citizen action to improve law enforcement and for crime prevention to become the business of every American institution and of every American. Police and other specialists alone cannot control crime, they need all the help the community can give them."

The National Advisory Commission goes on to recommend in Standard 3.2; that every police agency should immediately establish programs that encourage members of the public to take an active role in preventing crime, that provide information leading to the arrest and conviction of criminal offenders, that facilitate the identification and recovery of stolen property, and that increase liaison with private industry in security efforts.

The 1975 Plan provided $175,000 for the implementation of crime prevention units in ten municipalities, in addition to the three already operational. These were projected to be one year grants with local assumption of costs thereafter. In this plan year it is anticipated that an additional twenty, one year grants will be awarded.

Objectives:

To reduce residential and commercial breaking, entering and larceny in each participating jurisdiction by five percent as compared with the previous year.

To enlist up to 15,000 citizens in crime prevention programs in cooperation with police departments.

To return a demonstrated, significant quantity of stolen property that would ordinarily be returned to victims.

To assess up to 2,000 crime scenes for victim crime prevention counselling.

To reach up to 30,000 citizens in general crime prevention demonstrations.

To enact new or renewed security ordinances in five grantee municipalities.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Every unit will consist of at least one full-time police officer (salary to be provided with local funds), and one full-time civilian employee who will serve as a security specialist advising citizens on how best to secure their property and will work with various civic groups to "harden" both residential and business potential crime targets. As part of this program, emphasis will be placed on crime prevention projects in the senior citizen communities.

As stated in the "Task Force Report Policy of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice", the only alternative to persuasion and public education in the crime prevention field is legislation that compels manufacturers and owners of personal property and real estate to maintain certain basic security standards. It is suggested that each subgrantee review their own municipal security codes and propose the enactment of new security codes. The security ordinances enacted in Oakland, California; Seattle, Washington; Trenton, and Plainfield are cited as example ordinances. An important aspect of a security ordinance is its voluntary acceptance by the community. As to its overall effectiveness in "hardening" crime targets, the security ordinance in Plainfield has obtained favorable results from the business community.

An additional activity of projects funded under this program will be the analysis of specific crime data and *modus operandi*. In reviewing specific reports for crimes such as breaking and entering, larceny, robbery and car theft, crime prevention personnel should be able to analyze crime patterns to be utilized in manpower deployment.

Unit personnel, civilian and police will be required to attend the National Crime Prevention Institute's Crime Prevention Theory-Practice Course, held throughout the year at the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky.

State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff and crime prevention personnel from Plainfield, Elizabeth, South Plainfield and Trenton met in early 1974 and formed the New Jersey Crime Prevention Association. The Association's main purpose is to share ideas, expertise, problems and resources in an effort to maximize the crime prevention efforts being implemented throughout the State. New grantees should participate in this activity.

Subgrant Data:

Up to 20 municipalities will be eligible for projects. Consideration will be given to combinations of units of government with consolidated units. No police salaries will be provided with grant funds. The range for each subgrant will be $15,000 to $20,000. Priority consideration will be given to the following municipalities who have demonstrated a need for this project and have included it as a priority for 1976: Parsippany-Troy Hills, Edison, Bridgeton, Passaic City, Rahway, North Plainfield, Newark, Rutherford, Montclair, Gloucester Township, New Brunswick, Union City, Orange, Vineland, Pennsauken.

Grantees are expected to assume project costs after one year of grant support.

Budget:

	LEAA	State Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$400,000	$44,445	10%

Evaluation Information:

Each grantee must agree to maintain the data required to complete this program's monthly evaluation form provided by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The evaluation instrument will quantify the spectrum of service as well as the results as outlined in the objectives.

Program B-5: Team Policing

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in their volume on police state that: "In recent years, due in part to changes in the social climate and in part to changes in police patrol techniques (more patrol cars, less

foot patrol), many police agencies have become increasingly isolated from the community. This isolation makes crime control more difficult. The need to increase police-citizen cooperation is self evident."

Team policing has been developed and implemented throughout the country in an attempt to reduce this isolation and involve community support of police, particularly patrol activities.

Initial evaluations of team policing has demonstrated its effectiveness in Syracuse, New York, Los Angeles, California and Dayton, Ohio which have been pilot sites for this new concept.

In New Jersey, a team policing project has been in operation in Newark since 1973. This project was implemented with IMPACT Funds which will terminate in September, 1975. The City of Elizabeth has recently been selected as one of the six cities in the country to receive discretionary funding for the implementation of a team police unit.

Team policing is assigning police responsibility for a certain area to a team of police officers. The team is then responsible for not only the routine police task of preventive patrol and responding to calls for service, but all aspects of police work, including, but not limited to: crime prevention programs, community relations, investigations of crime in team area, (follow-up investigations that in most police departments are assigned to detective bureaus) and other respective area problems.

The basic idea is that the team learns its neighborhood, its people, and its problems. It is extension of the "cop on the beat" concept, brought up to date with more officers and modern police services.

The program area, if continued in the 1977 Plan, would offer continuation funding at about one third less than 1976 award, and would provide for the implementation of three fo five new projects.

In 1977, the program will be evaluated to determine its effect and any future funding considerations.

Objectives:

To reduce index crimes in the team policing target neighborhood.

To institute organizational change in police admininstration on a pilot basis that may serve as a model for future expansion.

To generate a climate of safety within a target neighborhood through police-citizen cooperation. (May be measured by improved business in shopping district, citizen attitude survey.)

To conclude more arrests with convictions at the municipal court level or referrals to grand jury on indictables in comparison to total arrests for the previous year.

General Strategy for Implementation:

There are several team policing concepts that have been tried in various cities throughout the country. The concept implemented in Newark and to be implemented in Elizabeth will be the pilot one for implementation in 1976 neighborhood police team.

However, consideration will be given to applications that contain a combination of the five concepts implemented to date. Applicants are advised to refer to the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals—Police Volume, Chapter 6, Team Policing Seven Case Studies—Police Foundation Report, and other related available literature.

Applications must include detailed training outlines of specific objectives, referrals and other community services to be utilized and use of computer when available.

A brief description of the five concepts as contained in the police volume are listed below for review.

Syracuse Crime Control Team

Syracuse, N.Y., was the first police agency to combine the patrol and investigative function into one unit with a geographic responsibility for crime control. The crime control team was implemented in July 1968, and consisted of a team leader, deputy leader and eight policemen. The team was relieved of many routine, noncriminal duties and given responsibility for controlling serious crime, apprehending offenders and conducting investigations in a small area of the city.

The team leader, a lieutenant, was given considerable discretion in directing the activities and operations of the team. The program was decentralized and operated independently of the rest of the agency. The crime control team concept was later extended to other agency operations after the project report on the experiment indicated considerable success in reducing crime and increasing crime clearance rates.

Los Angeles, Calif., Basic Car Plan

The stated objectives of the basic car plan were to help prevent crime by improving community attitudes toward the police; to provide stability of assignment for the street policeman; and to instill in each team of officers a proprietary interest in its assigned area and a better knowledge of the police role in the community. Beginning in November, 1969, the plan was tested in two divisions; it was expanded citywide in April, 1970.

Each police division has geographic areas of varying size based on workload and crime occurrence data. A team of nine officers is assigned to each basic car plan area and given responsibility for providing police service on a 24-hour basis. Each team is headed by a senior lead officer. Supervisory responsibilities of the patrol watch commanders and field sergeants remained unchanged.

Formal meetings between the team and citizens in each area are held monthly; informal meetings

occur frequently throughout the month. Investigative, traffic and other specialized personnel in each division are not assigned directly as members of the basic car teams at this time. A comprehensive experiment in total team policing began in the agency's Venice Division in June, 1972.

Detroit, Mich., Beat Commander System

The beat commander pilot program began in April, 1970, in two scout car areas in Detroit's 10th precinct. The beat commander, a sergeant, was given command of approximately 20 men, including three detectives who investigated only those cases originating in the beat command area. Two additional sergeants were later assigned to provide around-the-clock supervision.

The principal element of the system was stability of assignment of the beat commander and the team to a specified neighborhood. The goals were to improve police-community understanding, cooperation in crime control and police efficiency and job satisfaction.

New York, N.Y., Neighborhood Police Team

In January, 1971, a neighborhood police team consisting of sergeant and 18 policemen began operations in one radio motor patrol sector. As a result of this experiment, the system was later expanded throughout the agency. The structure of the N.P.T. is similar to the Detroit system, N.P.T. patrolmen, however, take greater investigative initiative; detectives are not directly involved in the program.

Crime control and community relations are two principal goals of the project. Additionally, improved supervision and motivation have resulted in increased productivity and efficiency. Substantial reductions in response time to calls is also attributed to the team program.

Dayton, Ohio, Team Policing

Dayton designed its team policing project to test the generalist approach to police work, to produce a community-based police structure, and to change the police organization from its traditional military structure to a neighborhood-oriented professional model. All specialized assignments in the test area were eliminated. Discretion was allowed in the wearing of uniforms, modes of operations and program development.

The experiment began in October, 1970, in a district covering about one-sixth of the city area. The personnel consisted of 35 to 40 officers, 12 community service officers, a lieutenant in charge and four sergeants who acted as leaders for teams of 10 to 12 men. The lieutenant was selected by the chief and approved by neighborhood groups. The officers selected by vote their team leaders from a slate of sergeants.

The Dayton team project is probably the most fundamental attempt to change police field operations. Most internal matters are settled democratically among team members. The project decentralized authority and function and concentrated upon community participation in achieving its goals.

Numerous other police agencies have tested and implemented various forms of team policing. Among them are Newark, N.J.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Holyoke, Mass.; Charlotte, N.C.; Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla.; Albany, N.Y.; Tucson, Ariz.; and Culver City, Sacramento, Richmond, San Bruno, Palo Alto and Simi Valley, Calif. The experience and knowledge gained by these cities make them a rich source of information for agencies contemplating a team policing system.

Subgrant Data:

$250,000 will be provided to Newark for the continuation of the team policing project implemented with IMPACT Funds. Funds provided can be used for operating costs, non-police staff, salaries, training, facilities and equipment.

There will be up to three new projects implemented. The range for each subgrant will be $60,000 to $75,000. Consideration will be given to municipalities with high density and high crime rates. Funds provided will be used for non-police staff salaries, operating expenses, training, facilities and equipment necessary to implement the project. All police salaries must be provided with local funds.

Priority consideration will be given to the state's six largest cities: Camden, Trenton, Paterson and Jersey City (Newark and Elizabeth already receiving assistance in this area).

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Share
Total Part C Block Support	$475,000	$52,778	10%

Evaluation Information:

U.C.R. data will be collected and maintained for the team policing area. This data along with other pertinent information: number of calls for service, on-the-scene apprehensions, response time and other similar data will be compared with similar areas in the municipality not covered by teams to determine the impact of the units.

The data will also be compared with previous years' statistics from the selected areas.

Attitude surveys of area residents will be conducted and the level of commercial activity in target neighborhood shipping areas monitored.

Program B-6: Crime Specific — Rape

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

In 1975, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency reviewed crime trends and local priorities to ascertain the specific crime of greatest concern. It was anticipated that through this approach, the targeted crime would be reduced and model projects capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions would be developed. The crime selected for 1975 was the crime of rape. To obtain the desired impact upon the crime of rape and other sex crimes, the three initial recipients will be eligible for limited funding during 1976. This program will be expanded during 1976 to provide five more counties the financial aid to begin sex crime analysis units.

The philosophy behind the establishment of a county-wide sex crime analysis unit is one of offering a highly specialized service to municipalities that would be impractical to implement at the local level. Local police departments neither have the time nor the resources to conduct investigations at the sophisticated level demanded by the occurrence of such a crime as rape. A county sex crime unit could serve every municipality in the county through the establishment of a centralized rape intelligence service. It is also anticipated that victims would be encouraged to report assaults by receiving immediate and complete rape victim services. This concept is consistent with past and present subgrants awarded to county-level agencies to provide a centralized service for all municipalities in a county. To have the chief county law enforcement officer, the prosecutor, provide specialized investigators to assist local police, is in keeping with Standard 5.1, "Responsibility for Police Service", as fostered by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Objectives:

To increase the proportion of reported rapes as compared to the previous year.

To increase the number of rape charges pressed to prosecutions in the jurisdictions served as compared with the previous year.

To increase the rate of convictions for rape as compared with the previous year.

To maintain the dignity of the victim through humane treatment.

To reduce the evidence of rape in the long term (3 years) by increasing the certainty of arrest and convictions.

Implementation:

This new program area is designed to concentrate law enforcement and prosecution efforts on crime areas of eminent need. Violent crimes such as rape are increasing substantially in New Jersey, and this situation is a national trend with no abatement in sight. In the State of New Jersey, the risk of becoming a rape victim has increased 52% since 1968. Since 1972 alone, reports of forcible rape in New Jersey have increased by 18%. (Forcible rape as indexed by the New Jersey Uniform Crime Reporting System includes rape by force and attempt to rape, but does not include carnal abuse, statutory rape and other sex offenses.)

In 1972, New Jersey police agencies reported 1,245 forcible rapes (912 rapes by force and 333 attempts), indicating that 28 out of every 100,000 females in New Jersey were victims of this violent crime. However, the reported crimes understate the actual occurrence as recognized by the Uniform Crime Reporting System of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) and the New Jersey State Police. Both reports state that because of the extremely sensitive nature of rape, it is probably the most under-reported crime in the crime index system.

A conservative estimate on the number of actual cases of forcible rape is five actual for every one reported but, depending on the area of the country, the estimate is as high as 20 actual for every one reported. Thus, it must be emphasized that the FBI and New Jersey statistics are extremely conservative in that they index only those forcible rape cases which were reported to a police agency and established by police investigation. The actual rape victimization rate in New Jersey during the year 1972 was anywhere from 140 to 560 per 100,000 females.

Sensitive treatment of rape victims must begin with the recognition that rape is a crime of violence. Thus, the proper focus of this crime is the force with which it is perpetrated, and not merely the act. More sensitive treatment of rape victims will encourage victim cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of forcible rape.

In New Jersey, forcible rape during 1972 recorded the highest rate (60%) of acquittals or dismissals of any index crime. Of the 398 rape cases which went to trial, only 117 defendants were found guilty of the offense charged, 42 were found guilty of lesser offenses and 289 defendants were acquitted or their cases were dismissed. The failure to prosecute rape cases effectively is attributed in part to the failure of the victim to cooperate or appear at the time of trial and to the lack of sufficient evidence to support the charge.

Both of these factors are to a certain extent within the control of the police investigators. By establishing a relationship of trust and confidence with the victim of rape, the investigating officer encourages the victim's full cooperation. With consideration toward

the victim's trauma, the investigator can gain more detailed information about the perpetrator and circumstances of the rape.

The police of New Jersey received reports of 1,384 rapes during 1973, numerically the volume increased by 139 over 1972. This volume increase reflects an 11% increase, 1972 to 1973. In the past five years rape has increased by 52%. Rape accounted for almost one percent of the total Crime Index and five percent of all violent crimes in 1973.

A crime rate equates the number of crimes per unit of population, and in its proper perspective, is a victim risk rate. In 1973, nineteen out of every 100,000 persons in this state were reported forcible rape victims. The availability of the 1970 census population data allows for the calculation of a forcible rape rate based on the female population alone. For every 100,000 females in New Jersey, 37 were reported victims of this violent crime. The risk of becoming a victim of this crime has increased 50% since 1969.

This program area is intended to encourage the reporting of sex crimes by establishing a specialized crime specific unit, well trained and staffed to meet the medical and psychological needs of the victim and to increase the number of arrests and convictions of rape assailants.

Counties selected to receive funds under the program area will dedicate a minimum of two full time female personnel who must be available to interview victims on a 24-hour basis. Volunteer services should be utilized. Local medical facilities should be coordinated with the prosecutor's office so that emergency treatment and evidence collection will be facilitated.

Efforts of the sex crime analysis unit will be concentrated on but not limited to these functions:

1. Provide specialists to municipal police agencies to assist in the investigation of rape and other sex crimes;
2. Provide immediate and continuous medical and psychological services for the victim;
3. Provide legal counseling to the victim in preparation for court appearance so as to increase conviction rates;
4. Collect and maintain accurate records on known and reported sex crimes to include assailants' methods of operation;
5. Establish an emergency telephone number to be staffed 24 hours a day to enable and encourage rapid reporting of sex offenses;
6. Publicize the existence of the sex crime unit and the services it offers;
7. Educate the public in ways of reducing vulnerability to sexual assaults;
8. Provide training to all local police in the handling of the initial investigation.

Subgrant Data:

Five counties will be selected for projects in 1976. Priority consideration will be given to Passaic, Hudson, Camden and Union counties. Grants will not exceed the sum of $50,000 each. The three projects established with 1975 funds will be eligible for final continuations of up to $20,000 each. Applications should include provisions for specialized training for investigative personnel and volunteers. Subgrantees will be advised of training sources.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$310,000	$34,445	10%

Evaluation Information:

Evaluation of this program will consist of two studies occurring before and after implementation. The pre-implementation study will attempt to eliminate any bias which may develop during the units' operation. A victimization study, plus a review of existing records, will be conducted and compared to the same data gathered during and after the grant period. Monthly reports will include number of complaints received, type of treatment victims receive, number of arrests and indictments, number of convictions or dismissals and number of suspects under investigation. (See Provision for Evaluation Section).

Program B-7: Increase Police Efficiency By Improved Communication Methods

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

This program introduced in 1970, provides financial support to municipal units of government or combinations of such units for projects designed to improve police radio communications.

Several communication projects in the northeast urban area of the State were funded under the 1970 Plan. In 1971 and 1972, a total of 43 projects received funding under this program area. Four cities with populations in excess of 100,000 instituted projects for the purpose of reducing response time, including a "911" system in Jersey City. Five

projects were funded in cities of between 50,000 and 100,000 populations and 34 in municipalities with populations below 50,000. The majority of efforts dealt with the problem of response time through improvement of communication systems.

In 1973, a total of 17 projects were initiated under this program utilizing $825,808. One such project utilizing the in-out radio concept was funded in the City of Camden. This was compatible with a general communications program undertaken by the City and augmented the experimental digital communications system funded in 1972.

In 1974, nine projects were funded under this program utilizing $432,268. The major thrust of the projects included the in-car/out-of-car police radio concept which insured a constant communications mode. Two projects were multi-jurisdictional in nature.

In 1975, ten projects will have been funded, five multi-jurisdictional in nature. The major thrust of these projects is to provide a constant mode of communications for officers on patrol.

Objectives:

To reduce the time it takes for response to calls for service in those jurisdictions improving communications capability.

To increase the number of on-scene arrests as compared to the year previous to the installation of the Communication system.

To improve the use of existing frequencies by providing professional technical assistance in the development of improved communications systems in at least 25 jurisdictions.

General Strategy for Implementation:

During 1976, it is anticipated that this program will assist police departments to increase efficiency by insuring that officers on patrol are able to maintain communications at all times utilizing radios which can be removed from patrol cars.

This program provides financial support to municipal units of government or combinations of such units for projects designed to improve police radio communications, improve citizen access into the police, and reduce police response time. Projects include, but are not limited to: constant police communications via portable "take along" radios in place of mobile units and development of interjurisdictional communications systems including the establishment and expansion of central dispatch networks.

In 1974, specific minimum requirements based upon extensive research and experience were formulated for radio communications proposals submitted under this program area. In 1976, the minimum requirements have been expanded further to insure each system's requirements contains consideration of the following seven modules:

1. Citizen access
2. Data capture
3. Hardware systems requirements
4. Recording capability
5. Dispatcher training
6. Frequency coordination
7. Equipment limitations

In 1976, it is envisioned that priority consideration will be given to projects which are multijurisdictional in nature. Second priority will be given to large municipalities which cannot consolidate the dispatching function due to the large amount of radio congestion involved.

In 1976, it is anticipated that the office of the APCO Radio Frequency Coordinator will receive a limited amount of funds to continue the full-time coordination services and local dispatcher training.

With the assistance of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Discretionary Grant, technical assistance in system planning and design will be available from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. During 1976, it is anticipated that 25 jurisdictions will receive in-depth technical assistance from an Agency communications engineer.

Implementation of a project to study statewide tactical frequencies is projected to be initiated in 1976. Funds will be allocated to the task force to continue researching existing systems, clerical support and the development of priorities and to provide a master plan for implementation.

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT IN 1977, FUNDS FROM THIS PROGRAM AREA WILL BE SOLELY ALLOCATED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATEWIDE TACTICAL FREQUENCIES AS RECOMMENDED BY THE TASK FORCE. Any project which proposes a change in operating radio equipment will be special conditioned to insure the municipality retains the older radios. This will permit future flexibility in the event that a Statewide tactical frequency is developed.

Any equipment normally considered standard police equipment or any other equipment, the primary purpose of which is not the reduction of police response time to crime scenes, will not be funded. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency reserves the right to make individual determinations on requirements and exclusions on a case-by-case basis.

Grants will be for a duration of one year with no continuation funding anticipated.

NO APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED UNLESS A COPY OF THE FCC LICENSE AND A FREQUENCY COORDINATION STUDY PERFORMED BY THE APCO FREQUENCY COORDINATOR IS INCLUDED WITH THE SUBMITTAL.

Only Agencies who respond to initial calls for service are eligible under this program area. A copy of the application must be submitted to the APCO

radio frequency coordinator prior to submission to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Any municipality or combination of municipalities planning a communications project should contact the Agency Police Desk. A waiting list has been established of possible future applicants.

All applications must include a constant mode of communications, e.g., in-car/out-of-car radios, personal portable radios.

Subgrant Data:

During 1976, priority consideration will be given to municipalities attempting consolidation of the police communications function. Combined efforts including three or more municipalities serving a population of in excess of 50,000 will receive top priority. Three grants ranging to a maximum of $100,000 will be available for areas meeting this population requirement and demonstrating a remedy to an existing communications problem.

Second priority will be given to regional efforts involving three or more municipalities that experience a periodic population influx on a seasonal basis that combine the dispatching function. Three grants will be available to such areas provided that a remedy to an existing communications problem is demonstrated. The maximum award will be $50,000.

The third priority will be given to regional communication projects involving three or more municipalities whose combined permanent population exceeds 20,000. Three grants will be available to such units that can demonstrate a remedy to a communications problem. The maximum amount of funds available will be $40,000.

The fourth priority will be the major cities with populations exceeding 50,000 that can demonstrate a need for communications improvement to solve a problem where it is not practical to consolidate.

One grant of $40,000 will be available to the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers (APCO) Frequency Coordinator to continue the service initiated under a 1975 grant. Funds will be utilized for engineers, clerical support, transportation and dispatcher training for local police agencies.

One grant up to $270,000 will be made available to the Division of Systems and Communications in conjunction with the APCO Frequency Coordinator's Office for a frequency allocation/management plan for the State of New Jersey. This plan will assist in the allocation of frequencies upon local request and possibly the reallocation of existing frequencies to assist in correcting communications problems. The plan will include but not be limited to: A description of the existing network, a tactical frequency plan, a system design, radio access to SCIS and an implementation plan including standardization of equipment specifications, a legislative study and proposal and implementation cost estimates.

All prospective subgrantees must provide information containing a plan for the jurisdiction to augment the grant with local funds to insure an improved communication system if the amount deemed necessary exceeds the grant award.

All prospective subgrantees must utilize the technical resources of the APCO radio frequency coordinator and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff in the assessment of the existing radio system.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$1,205,000	$133,889	10%

Evaluation Information:

The evaluation component of applications submitted under this program area are to include information concerning pre-grant response time for all calls for service. An evaluation form is available from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency which must be completed monthly during the grant award period.

In order to obtain the information necessary for evaluation, a computer dispatch analysis system must be initiated to capture the following data:

1. Response time must be measured by use of a stamped key tab card. The times required to be kept are as follows:
   a. Time telephone or desk complaint was taken.
   b. Time patrol was dispatched.
   c. Time patrol arrived at scene.
   d. Time patrol completed/back in service.
2. Information recorded on the card relevant to the incident must be data captured. This will allow for a dispatch analysis system in the following method:
   A software program is developed to allow different configurations of print-outs from the material contained on the key-tab cards. Some of the reports available are as follows:
   1. UCR
   2. Officer Profile
   3. Daily Log
   4. Response Times

Statistics concerning on-scene apprehensions are also to be maintained. Comparison of pre-grant on-scene apprehension and post grant on-scene apprehensions should help indicate if communications systems improve patrol efficiency. Refer to Provision for Evaluation for additional requirements.

Program B-8: Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Police officers are confronted daily with legal decisions. The wrong choice of an alternative by a police officer could result in the failure to gain an indictment of a person who is known to be guilty of a crime. Police officers need to be aware of the latest changes in Federal and State laws. Police are subject to laws as are all citizens and if an officer violates a persons rights he too is subject to prosecution. Therefore, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has followed the recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and is offering this program.

The 1973 Plan provided funds totaling $100,000 to implement police legal advisory units in Atlantic, Essex and Sussex Counties, and the Division of State Police. In the 1974 Plan, only $25,000 was allocated under this program area to fund the unit for the State Police. Camden and Passaic Counties each received $25,000 under the 1975 Plan. The initial three projects have proven successful and are now being continued by local funds. Those units funded with 1975 funds are presently in operation and are expected to be continued with local revenue.

Objectives:

To provide technical assistance on legal matters to the State Police and up to fifty municipalities.

To reduce the number of cases that are dismissed for legal insufficiency or procedural error in jurisdictions served.

To provide training in legal aspects of police work for up to five hundred police officers.

Implementation:

As in the past, each legal unit will perform the following services on a countywide or statewide basis: 1) the screening of search warrants for legal sufficiency and the standardization of procedures for obtaining them; 2) the review for legal sufficiency and the standardization of arrest procedures; 3) the provision of appropriate on-the-scene legal advice and development of legally sufficient procedures with regard to riot or crowd control emergencies; 4) the dissemination of legal interpretations and practical implications of statutory and case law changes; 5) the provision of around-the-clock availability of legal personnel for the purpose of giving informal and immediate legal guidance when required; and 6) the provision of criminal law instructional services for the various local in-service training programs and Police Training Commission-approved schools.

All subgrantees have viewed the introduction of a legal advisor as a most valuable asset. In addition to the special training provided by the legal advisor, he answers daily inquiries concerning points of law. Both staff and line police personnel contact the advisor to obtain information on advice on legal matters. All five county advisors disseminate pertinent information on legal decisions affecting law enforcement and prosecution in this State.

In 1976, a total of $90,000 in Federal money will be allocated for two new county projects under this program area and one additional State Police legal advisor. Records of these activities will be retained and made a part of the required reports. Technical assistance will be available from the existing Legal Advisor's offices to those new units formed.

Subgrant Data:

Two grants will be made available to counties at a cost of approximately $25,000 per county. The position of police legal advisor will be filled by an assistant prosecutor who will devote full time to the duties stated above. This legal advisor must be available on a 24-hour basis.

One additional grant will be awarded to the Division of Criminal Justice, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, to increase the State Police Legal Advisory Unit to a total of three attorneys at a cost of approximately $40,000.

It is anticipated that the three counties receiving 1973 Plan funds for Legal Advisor projects will assume project costs in 1975. There will be no continuation of these projects.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$90,000	$10,000	10%

Evaluation Information:

The performance of the first three county legal advisor units were evaluated by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with questionnaires sent to each police department in the three counties. In addition, interviews were held with each county legal advisor to ascertain whether or not any modification to the existing program should be made. It was generally agreed that the program activities were practical and any changes would be in addition

to the required activities and dictated by local conditions.

The 1976 projects will be required to furnish monthly activity reports in addition to the Quarterly Narrative Reports. The projects will be monitored by both the police staff and the Evaluation team of SLEPA. Police chiefs will also be interviewed to ascertain their impression of the service provided to the local police. (See Provision for Evaluation Section).

Program B-9: Specialized Patrol and Crime Analysis Units

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

This program area is being introduced for the first time in the 1976 Plan. Previously, the Agency has funded demonstration projects in both New Brunswick and Irvington for Special Crime Alleviation Teams (SCAT) which were aimed at the reduction of street crimes.

Irvington has reported that the SCAT has been responsible for 19.6% of street crime arrests within the department and 11.5% of all category crime arrests. Police personnel assigned to the Unit represents only 4.2% of the entire police department. The team has also been responsible for 42.1% of the arrests for robbery occurring in Irvington.

New Brunswick has also received funds to create a special tactical unit. The results of this Unit are similar to those listed above. The Unit is continuing with local funds.

Objectives:

To provide special units within police agencies to proactively respond to computerized projections of crime occurrence, supplemental to the redeployment of existing resources described in Program B-1.

To increase the proportion of arrests for assaultive street crimes (robbery, armed robbery), convictions in municipal court and referrals of indictables to grand jury.

To reduce assaultive crime in the target jurisdictions over a three year period by increasing the certainty of arrest and convictions.

To increase the proportion of arrests and convictions for crimes associated with mobility, e.g., transportation of contraband, possession of stolen cars and apprehension of fugitives.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Through funding assistance from the Office of Highway Safety, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Division of State Police has created six tactical patrol platoons comprised of 19 men each. Their patrol activities reflect a great impact on crime through on-view type arrests for transportation of contraband and stolen property, possession of stolen cars, fugitive apprehensions and other crimes.

There is a need to supplement this program with detectives and clerical personnel to follow up on the criminal intelligence provided through patrol contacts. In addition, crime analysts are needed to project high crime patrol areas for a more effective allocation system and a greater effort toward crime control in areas of State Police responsibility.

In many urban areas in New Jersey, a need exists for a specialized unit to analyze crime trends, methods of operation, formation of crime patterns and to aid in the coordination of special crime suppression tactical units. Information including but not limited to the following should be collected and analyzed for dissemination:

- Crime by type.
- Victim target descriptors.
- Specific Method of operation factors.
- Geographic factors.
- Time factors.
- Suspect factors (including vehicles, etc.).
- Physical evidence factors.
- Property loss factors.

The goals of crime analysis units should include the assistance in disseminating factors relating to the method of operation of suspected criminals, the assistance in solving crimes by utilization of factors of suspects in custody and the assistance in proper assignment and deployment of patrol units, and, if applicable, specialized tactical units.

One demonstration project involving an enforcement unit, allocated by a crime analysis unit within the police department, will be available. The success of this type of unit has been demonstrated in some of the major cities. One such unit recorded 3,351 arrests with a conviction rate of 76% for robberies and 95% for grand larceny, an average man-days per arrest factor of 8.2, while the departmental average for all uniformed officers was 167. An evaluation indicates that virtually no increased danger to police or citizens resulted from the project.

This project should be aimed at the reduction of predetermined types of street crimes, such as robbery and assault. Methods such as utilizing officers disguised as potential crime victims in predetermined high incidence areas as determined by crime trends with a back-up team of officers available or other specialized patrol units utilizing crime trend information will be evaluated.

Projects funded will be pilot demonstration grants for a one year duration only.

Municipalities must utilize existing computers if applicable.

Subgrant Data:

One grant will be available to the Division of State Police to initiate a tactical force combining detectives, crime analyst and clerical support with the existing tactical patrol. The maximum amount of funds available is $200,000.

One grant will be available for municipalities demonstrating the need of a crime analysis unit to restructure patrols. The maximum amount of funds available will be $25,000 per municipality.

One grant will be available for a municipality demonstrating the need of a specialized street crime tactical unit. The maximum amount of funds available will be $100,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$325,000	$36,112	10%

Evaluation Information:

The evaluation component of the State Police Tactical Patrol Unit will be designed to include the comparison of on-view arrests from year prior to the initiation of the unit to one year after its inception. Evaluation data must also address operations, establishment of standards for allocation, pre-positioning of forces and repositioning of forces when necessary.

The Crime Analysis Unit must include measurements addressing but not limited to the following data:

1. The number of crime patterns identified including the number of apprehensions made and number of cases closed by arrests utilizing M.O. file.
2. The number of apprehensions accomplished that directly relate to the Crime Analysis Unit disseminated information.
3. The number and type of changes in patrol deployment patterns compared to changes before the existence of the Unit.
4. The number of stake-outs which resulted from information generated by the Crime Analysis Unit.

The Street Crime Tactical Unit will be evaluated by utilizing the data listed above for the Crime Analysis Unit in addition to the following:

1. Number of arrests by type accomplished by the Unit.
2. Conviction rate of the Unit.
3. Average man-days per arrest for Unit as compared with average man-days per arrest for entire patrol division.
4. Number of cases filed and acceptable by the prosecutor for grant period as compared with statistics available for prior period. This information must indicate any improvement in the presentation of testimony and evidence.

Program B-10: Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Units

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast

The most densely populated State in the country, New Jersey provides a "corridor" between New York City and Philadelphia, sites of acute drug problems and sources of large quantities of illicit drugs. Arrests of high echelon drug traffickers in New York City and New Jersey and the intelligence data gathered confirm suspicions that some of these traffickers are living in and using the metropolitan area of New Jersey as a warehouse and depository for large quantities of illicit drugs and for the transacting of drug sales.

This program is a combination of two earlier programs which were combined in the 1975 Plan. The original program areas were separate categories: one for funding initiatives targeted toward narcotics investigations; the other for initiatives targeted toward organized crime investigations and prosecutions. Due to similarity of investigatory techniques required for a cohesive enforcement attack on both major suppliers of narcotics and the organized crime element, there is a necessity for a jurisdictional overlapping which should be addressed by one specialized unit.

In 1973, seven projects were initiated or continued with $480,000 in the narcotic enforcement program and four projects were initiated or continued with $485,341 for combatting organized crime. During 1974, twelve projects were continued utilizing $450,000 in the narcotic enforcement program. Four continuation projects and a new project were funded utilizing $237,021 of funds allocated to organized crime investigation.

Agency funded organized crime investigation activities have included the development of the strike force concept which has proven to be successful in combatting the organized crime element.

Twelve countywide narcotic units were initiated under the 1972 and 1973 Plans and continued in

1974. The majority of units utilized both investigators from the county prosecutor's staff and officers allocated to the unit by municipal police departments.

In 1975, a final continuation grant will have been awarded to those counties that have received funds for both narcotic and organized crime efforts. Camden County and Union County have both utilized the funds to form one unit to provide investigations into both categories. Essex County and Hudson County have both assumed the cost of the Narcotics Unit and funds were utilized to continue the organized crime efforts. Mercer County utilized the funds to continue the Organized Crime Unit.

Seven additional jurisdictions that previously received grants for narcotics task forces received a final continuation grant which ended Federal monetary support.

It is anticipated that three new counties will receive funds for Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Units in 1975.

Objectives:

To increase the number of indictments secured for the sale of hard core narcotics and/or crimes associated with organized crime as compared with the previous year.

To increase the volume of hard narcotics confiscated as compared to the previous year.

General Strategy for Implementation:

During the previous years, emphasis was placed on a statewide operation maintained by the Division of State Police and units functioning in various large municipal police departments. Experience indicated the value of advancing the major thrust at the State level. However, while efforts in the large municipalities were quite effective, there was a gap in meeting the problems which spread into contiguous communities. Several weaknesses in strictly local enforcement became apparent:

- —The failure to retain anonymity of unit members for required undercover operations.
- —The loss of cost benefit accruable to maximize utilization of needed sophisticated equipment.
- —The inability to have legal assistance when needed.

As a result of these findings, the emphasis of funding was shifted to the regional concept of enforcement.

In 1976, only projects which are countywide in scope are eligible for funding. The coordinated effort embodied in this program must utilize the prosecutor's legal and investigative staff and the investigative staff of municipal police departments. Projects should be directed by the county prosecutor in conjunction with local police officials and should be compatible with operations of the Division of Criminal Justice and the State Police. It is anticipated that emphasis of the investigation will center upon cases involving distribution of controlled dangerous substances.

All subgrantees will be required to maintain quantifiable data including but not limited to total number of investigations, total number of arrests, conviction rate and seizures by amount and type. This data will be included in all reports and the evaluation component.

Subgrant Data:

The three units started in 1975 will be eligible for continuation grants not to exceed $40,000. These counties are Middlesex, Morris and Somerset. These continuation grants will terminate Federal monetary support for the projects.

Two counties will be eligible for grants to initiate Organized Crime and Narcotic Investigation Units. The maximum amount of funds available for the new units will be $60,000. Counties with populations exceeding 400,000 which have not received funds in the narcotics or organized crime categories will be the eligible applicants.

The Division of Criminal Justice, Diversion Investigation Unit will be eligible for a grant to continue investigations into the diversion of drugs from professional sources. This unit was originally funded by the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The maximum amount of this grant is $60,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$300,000	$33,334	10%

Evaluation Information:

The evaluation component of applications submitted under this program area should reflect the estimated number of investigations to be initiated and what level offenders will be the target.

An evaluation form is available from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency which must be completed monthly and filed along with the narrative report each quarter.

Information to be collected includes but is not limited to:

1. Management information concerning referrals, man-hour deployment, number of intelligence entries, equipment utilization, volume of seizures and number of search warrants obtained.

2. Offense Analysis detailing the number of investigations initiated, on-going and closed during each period.
3. Arrest Analysis containing a listing of arrests by category.
4. Disposition Analysis which help track the offender through the legal process.

Program B-11: Statewide Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The nature and magnitude of organized crime activities requires the development and implementation of a Statewide concentrated effort, utilizing local, county and State resources in order to abate organized crimes inroads into society and commercial interests. Previous State Law Enforcement Planning Agency plans have provided this effort with general intelligence, investigative and prosecution capabilities. It is now becoming increasingly apparent that specialized resources must be utilized in order to impact on several of the more sophisticated areas of organized crime involvement.

It has become apparent with its initiation and continuation that the Statewide Arson Network is a definite asset in the investigation of arsons. The system continues to be called upon by an increasing number of agencies.

It has been proven that members of organized crime are often involved in acts of arson either for direct monetary gain, as the beneficiary of insurance, or for hire or to put competition out of business.

Investigations of arson when organized crime is involved are complex and time consuming.

In order to develop a coordinated investigative program into a series of restaurant and tavern fires tied to members or associates of an organized crime loansharking operation, an Atlantic County Arson Strike Force was formed through the cooperation of the Atlantic County Prosecutor's Office, Atlantic City Police and Fire Departments. The Atlantic County Arson Strike Force was formed with local funds and in cooperation with New Jersey State Police Arson Unit. The success of this approach has encouraged its possible expansion to other areas of the State should the need arise.

The Criminal Investigation Section of the New Jersey State Police has received from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds for expanding investigation of organized crime to support the Arson Unit within the Section.

The continuance of the Organized Crime Section is to be continued in its broad sense by funds from the Department of Law and Public Safety.

It is hoped with this funding to support anticipated growth and increased workload demands, in the fields of arson and labor racketeering.

The 1974 Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Continuation Project, initiated in the 1970 Plan and continued in 1971, 1972 and 1973 placed major emphasis on increasing the analytical capabilities of the Intelligence Bureau and the establishment of a centralized information collection system. Since its establishment, 375 county and State agencies have joined the system. In Fiscal 1974, the unit processed approximately 2,910 requests for intelligence information and over 30,000 types of records in addition to the gathering and analysis function.

The 1974 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Plan implemented a program for expanded investigation of the organized crime related acts of arson. The arson squad was established and the Statewide Arson Network System was implemented. These initiatives were made in a response to the growing involvement of organized crime elements in arson offenses for the purpose of coercion or fraud.

The investigators assigned to this unit have initiated investigations, gathered evidence and arrested members of organized crime arson rings. In addition, members of the Arson Unit are collecting information and intelligence, analyzing and disseminating arson related information to other law enforcement agencies.

The Statewide Arson Network System and the Labor Racketeering Unit will provide a central intelligence bank and will facilitate the development of manpower and resources. The information contained in the system and the unit itself is available to assist local units when requested.

Because of the extensive unionization of business and industry within the State of New Jersey, non-unionized labor is in demand by unscrupulous businessmen. It is apparent that criminal figures have infiltrated to the disadvantage of employer and employee alike. According to State Police, it is becoming more and more apparent that criminal figures head the union hierarchy and their welfare and pension funds, sometimes hire themselves as labor consultants to insure labor peace and completion of tight schedule contracts free of labor trouble interruption.

The United States Department of Labor reports that about 2,500 local unions operate within New Jersey. Approximately 40 of them have been identified as organized crime influenced or controlled. The legitimate unionization of some businesses is prevented by "paper locals" which give the impres-

sion that the particular shop is already organized.

It is often said that the racketeers have gone into legitimate businesses. When these people go legitimate, they bring their usual practices with them. They divide up areas, fix prices and monopolize through intimidating other bidders and threats of reprisal to would-be competitors through pressure of action by other unions, for example, teamsters stopping delivery. It is also reported that racketeers are receiving payoffs from truckers for preferential entry on to busy piers.

In summary, the most pressing problem areas appear to be in the transportation, trucking, garbage, construction and water borne freight industries. Additional problems are expected to result from the expansion of Newark Airport air cargo facilities.

Objectives:

To increase and expand the capabilities of State level law enforcement agencies within the State of New Jersey to detect, investigate and apprehend individuals involved in the specific organized crime related areas of arson and labor racketeering.

General Strategy for Implementation:

For the Labor Racketeering Unit, funds will be made available to maintain the present structure of four Division Detectives and one Civilian intelligence Abstract Clerk, to be augmented by five additional investigative personnel and civilian assistance. Increased workload and responsibilities mandate this increase in personnel.

In the Arson Unit, funds will support three additional State Police Detectives.

Additional personnel, both investigative and clerical, will be assigned to the Arson and Labor Racketeering Units of the New Jersey State Police to operate statewide and to concentrate in the areas of high employment, i.e., waterfronts, Newark International Airport, etc., to gather intelligence information, maintain centralized files, to disseminate such information to other State and local law enforcement agencies and to conduct field investigations where needed.

As both units progress, requests for assistance and information from local departments will continue.

Subgrant Data:

$160,000 will be made available to the Department of Law and Public Safety Division of State Police to continue the activities of the Labor Racketeering Unit and $200,000 to continue and expand the Arson Unit.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$360,000	$40,000	10%

Evaluation Information:

An evaluation of the program's usefulness and needs will be ascertained by the number of investigations made, arrests effected and requests made for intelligence and assistance. Comparison will then be made with data for the time period prior to project expansion.

Program B-12: Increased Crime Laboratory Services

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Forecast:

At the present time, the State Police maintains and operates Forensic Laboratory Services at three geographic locations; North Jersey at Little Falls (Passaic County); the original laboratory at State Police Division Headquarters at West Trenton (Mercer County), and a third laboratory at Hammonton (Atlantic City).

Experience has shown that still another laboratory is needed in the central, eastern section of the State, at Sea Girt in Monmouth County.

The 1974 Plan originally was scheduled to include funds to address construction of a proposed third regional facility to be located at Sea Girt. However, financial constraints necessitated the postponement of construction plans and as a result, 1974 funds were utilized to hire additional scientific and clerical support personnel at Little Falls and Hammonton, as well as purchase additional equipment designed to bring instrumental analysis capabilities at the regional labs up to a level equal to the central laboratory at West Trenton. In 1976, it is anticipated that State funds will be provided to expand the crime laboratory facilities.

The Sea Girt facility would service Monmouth, Ocean and Middlesex Counties, with an estimated 180 law enforcement agencies contributing to the laboratory. The crime index for this area exceeds the State average with crime increases of 24.3% in 1974 for Monmouth; 34% increase in 1974 for Ocean, and an increase of 20.3% for Middlesex.

With a laboratory located at Sea Girt, it will greatly reduce turnaround time of examinations, it will also relieve the overloads at the other laboratories and reduce travel time for contributing police agencies and reduce costly overtime.

It is estimated that this area—Monmouth, Ocean and Middlesex—will increase dramatically in both

population and crime statistics; it is estimated the workload will double at this facility within the next five years.

Since 1970, the Division of State Police, in response to increasing demand, has developed and partially implemented an expansion and regionalization plan for forensic laboratory services for all law enforcement agencies.

This progress began with the maintenance and expansion of the original laboratory at West Trenton. A second laboratory was opened at Little Falls in August, 1972; a laboratory to serve the needs of law enforcement agencies in South Jersey was opened at Hammonton in June of 1973.

The need for this program is demonstrated by the fact that over the last seven years New Jersey has experienced a nine per cent increase in population, accompanied by a 136% crime index increase, which has generated over a 300% increase in cases investigated utilizing forensic techniques.

Projections based on the above information and other criteria demonstrate the need for continuation and possible further expansion of the forensic science capabilities and availability in New Jersey in order to satisfy the needs of the criminal justice system.

LABORATORY CASELOAD VOLUMES

Fiscal Year	Cases	State Police	Other Agencies
1968	4,742	1,181	3,651
1969	5,930	1,713	4,217
1970	9,652	2,764	6,888
1971	13,394	4,035	9,359
1972	15,364	4,970	10,394
1973	19,580	4,758	14,822

PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION

Fiscal Year	State Police	Other Agencies
1968	24.9	75.1
1969	28.9	71.1
1970	28.6	71.4
1971	30.1	69.9
1972	32.3	67.7
1973	24.3	75.7

The above statistics show the marked increase in the laboratory caseload which may be partially attributed to the increase in the State's population. The three counties to be serviced have experienced a population explosion due to rapid growth and expansion.

This program is consistent with the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals: Chapter 11—Professional Assistance; Chapter 12—Support Services; Standard 12.2 "The Crime Laboratory".

Objectives:

To increase the number of forensic laboratory examinations completed through the expanded laboratory capability.

To decrease the time between a request for laboratory examinations and the issuance of a report.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The overall forensic laboratory plan was programed as a three phase undertaking:

Phase I—Construction of Regional North Laboratory at Little Falls and expansion of the central facility at West Trenton. Both accomplished.

Phase II—Construction of Regional South Laboratory at Hammonton and commencement of operation, accomplished.

Phase III—Construction of Regional East Laboratory at Sea Girt.

A new laboratory will be constructed and operated at Sea Girt to increase State Police forensic laboratory services to the 180 potential contributors in Ocean, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties. The funds will provide for salaries of 15 professionals, three administrators and six support personnel, partial construction of a 600 square foot laboratory and purchase of new equipment. By location of the laboratory at Sea Girt, considerable travel time will be eliminated, and the very important turnaround time will be greatly reduced, with the result that court cases can be expedited considerably. Response time is monitored and all efforts are expended to reduce this to a minimum.

The important result will be to make the laboratory services more accessible to contributing agencies. With the Sea Girt location, no law enforcement agency will be over 30 miles from a laboratory.

Subgrant Data:

The Division of State Police will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Part C Funds:			
Construction	$287,500	$287,500	50%
Block Grant	$124,200	$ 13,800	10%
TOTAL	$411,700	$301,300	

Evaluation Information:

The number of tests will be maintained and the response time will be noted as compared to the previous year.

Program B-13: Major Crime Fugitive Squad

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The index crime figures in the State of New Jersey and throughout the nation increase substantially each year, and the burdens of State law enforcement agencies increase accordingly. As a result of the ever growing demand for increased and diversified police services, very little success in the detection and apprehension of fugitives from justice is accomplished. Apprehensions which occur are usually a result of police-fugitive contacts that are unrelated to fugitive investigation.

The few operational facilities designed to detect and apprehend fugitives in the State are limited in scope and operate on a part-time basis. These organizations are usually multi-functional, and their primary functions are unrelated to fugitive investigations. When fugitive search investigations are pursued by these organizations, progress is often retarded by problems created by jurisdictional boundaries.

The present active list of wanted fugitives in this State exceeds 17,000, 146 of whom are escapees from State Penal Institutions. Due to the geographic location of New Jersey, the State has the uniqueness of being the crossroads between the major metropolitan centers of the east coast. Fugitives are among those transients who utilize the State's highways.

It is a fact that fugitives from all over the country are apprehended each year on the New Jersey Turnpike as a result of fugitive-trooper contact. The number of fugitives who are not detected during these types of contacts is unknown.

In this State there is no established procedure for the collection and dissemination of intelligence information concerning fugitives. In many instances police-fugitive contacts go undetected. In extreme cases fugitives are arrested for crimes and released on bail or personal recognizance while in fugitive status. In all cases, contact between an unsuspecting police officer and a fugitive constitutes a danger to the life and safety of the officer. The danger to citizens is ever present when fugitives remain at large.

This would be an initial funding for this program, and it is conceivable that decreased amounts of funding would be provided in subsequent years.

This program fits into the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Chapter 12, "Support Services" and Standard 9.4, "State Specialists."

Objectives:

To increase significantly the proportion of fugitives arrested and returned to appropriate jurisdictional control as compared with the previous year.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Project implementation will include the establishment of a statewide centralized data center within the Division of State Police. The unit would create and maintain a state-wide manual central file and would gather and record all available intelligence information concerning fugitives. The information contained within this file would be disseminated to county and local law enforcement agencies within the State and to Federal and State agencies throughout the nation and the world. The unit would maintain constant channels of communication with law enforcement agencies throughout the nation and would function as liaison among agencies with a common purpose regarding fugitives.

The unit will also provide investigative personnel to coordinate and assist intrastate and interstate investigations concerning escapees and other fugitives from justice. The investigations will be available to initiate, assist and supplement all investigations into the whereabouts of fugitives.

This program is expected to be expanded in future years, with the goal of establishing satellite collection and dissemination centers with investigative teams in strategic locations throughout the State.

Fifteen State Police personnel, one clerk-transcriber and one abstract clerk will be assigned exclusively to correlate fugitive information and intelligence, disseminate the intelligence and actively assist in the tracking down and apprehension of fugitives.

Subgrant Data:

Because of the nature of the program, there will be only one eligible subgrantee, the Division of State Police within the Department of Law and Public Safety.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$250,000	$27,778	10%

Evaluation Information:

The subgrantee will maintain data on fugitive apprehensions and dispositions and will relate its activity to the year previous to project implementation.

C. DIVERSION AND ADJUDICATION

Program C-1: Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

This program area was originally designed in 1969 to improve the overall relations between the police and juveniles in a community by police supervised recreation projects and projects in the schools. As these projects developed it was apparent that those juveniles who were coming into contact with the formal juvenile justice system were not being given the attention and services needed to prevent them from recidivating. This program area is presently designed to offer the juvenile officer an option for those juveniles who have had contact with the juvenile justice system and are in need of special juvenile services and counseling, including referral services provided by professionally trained social workers. It is also designed to establish juvenile aid bureaus or expand juvenile services in police departments in order to improve police response to juvenile problems.

Projects have been implemented through this program area in 35 communities since the program was initiated in 1969. Eight of these juvenile bureaus that were implemented are still operating, but are no longer funded with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. The remaining 27 projects are functioning with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds and service more than 4,000 juveniles per year with counseling, referrals and other social services.

Objectives:

To develop and implement programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach to the handling of juveniles.

To establish juvenile aid bureaus within local police departments.

To establish limited voluntary direct services within police department juvenile aid bureaus staffed by professionals, responsible for the identification of specific juvenile problems and the provision of direct treatment and referral services.

To remove from further juvenile justice contact those youths whose problems could more appropriately be handled by direct service staff or other community resources.

To develop fair, uniform policies and procedures within police departments regarding the handling of juvenile offenders.

To provide training for police personnel, especially juvenile officers, in the most appropriate methods and manner of dealing with juveniles.

To establish a total of 42 projects within police departments to serve a minimum of 6,000 juveniles per year.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The initial contact by a juvenile with the criminal justice system usually involves the police. The way in which this contact is handled is of critical importance in the development of the juvenile's attitude toward the police. It is, therefore, necessary for police departments to handle juveniles in a manner that addresses underlying problems which caused contact with the police.

The objective of this program area is to enable police departments to serve juveniles who have had direct police contact. These services are provided by either short-term counseling services or referrals to agencies within the community which provide a complete range of services. These services must be voluntarily requested by the juvenile and parent or guardian.

Applications are encouraged from local units of government and combinations of such units to implement improved juvenile aid bureaus and/or to implement projects that will service those juveniles not referred to court. This program area does not include funds for police salaries, police equipment and police-juvenile relations programs in the schools.

Funding consideration will be given to the following:

1. The establishment of juvenile aid units in municipalities where a substantial number of juveniles are being handled by members of the police department whose other normal duties may not assure the proper handling of juvenile offenders. This unit must include a social service component to provide crisis intervention and counseling and make referrals for those juveniles in need of services where such services are requested.
2. The expansion of present juvenile aid units to incorporate a wider variety of services for juvenile offenders, such as a referral source to other agencies that serve youth and the hiring of social caseworkers or other professional staff to help and advise in the handling and disposition of cases.
3. All police departments are encouraged to formulate police guidelines and training programs on juvenile matters for department personnel including community referral, detention and court referral policies. It is anticipated that these guidelines will cover the wide range of police dispositions and criteria for selection

of appropriate dispositions. All guidelines must be approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

4. As a general policy, projects in this area will not be funded for more than three years.

Subgrant Data:

Up to 13 projects will be awarded second or third year continuation funding.

Up to seven new projects will be funded at up to either $25,000 or $50,000 for each program depending upon the need, population and existing services.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$650,000	$72,223	10%

Evaluation Information:

An intensive evaluation design has been developed for all projects funded under this program area and will be followed. (See Provision for Evaluation section in Section C—The Annual Action Program).

Program C-2: Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast

DRUG COMPONENT:

Program years 1970 through 1974 addressed the problems created by a dramatic increase in the use of narcotics and dangerous substances by adolescents and the need to develop an alternative to heroin use for severely addicted adults that would provide an acceptable synthetic drug such as methadone and yet include a program for treatment and detoxification. The program areas were designed to meet substance abuse from four basic approaches:

1. Provide a general program to inform the public of the dangers inherent in drug abuse and to advise educators and parents as to the appropriate steps to be undertaken when drug abuse is suspected. Potential and experimental users were to be informed of the physiological and psychological hazards associated with the abuse of drugs and were to be encouraged to enter supportive programs designed to resolve individual problems leading to drug dependency.
2. Establishment of small group drug rehabilitation centers in the community for youngsters 14 through 18 years of age. These centers were to be managed by professional staffs capable of providing diagnostic, treatment and educational services to clients both in residential and out-patient settings.
3. Encouragement of projects offering innovative treatment methods such as a combining of therapeutic techniques and treatment modalities in an attempt to shorten and/or modify the traditional long-term residential model and increased use of economic and social adjustment concepts in the program model.
4. Implementation of a statewide demonstration program for methadone detoxification and maintenance for heroin addicted or heavily drug dependent clients. Methadone provided a legal drug substitute that could afford the hard core addict an opportunity to lead a more positive life style.

Inclusive of the 1974 Plan, SLEPA funding allocations for drug treatment projects totaled $10,031,958 (including $80,000 in Part E funds) as follows: 1970—$1,000,000; 1971—$1,500,000; 1972 Part C—$2,450,000; Part E—$80,000; 1973—$2,500,958 and 1974—$2,501,000. The largest portion ($5,205,253) of these funds were granted to methadone maintenance projects. These included the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control's network of methadone maintenance clinics located throughout the State and two additional projects located in Bergen and Hudson Counties. Other project categories funded include: two multi-modality drug treatment projects, Escape Center in Perth Amboy and Paterson United Against Drug Abuse (PUADA), were provided funds in the amount of $1,199,807; five drug free residential communities received a total of $1,379,736 including DARE in Orange, Daytop Village in Trenton, Concept House in Camden, NARCO in Atlantic City and Salem House in Salem; 10 daycare and outreach projects were funded at a level of $1,568,390 including Daytop in Mercer County, Junction in Cape May County, Woodbridge Action for Youth in Middlesex County, Labyrinth in Sussex County, Kearny Information Center and Bayonne Outreach Center in Hudson County, East Orange Physical Examination Detoxification Unit in Essex County, Salyaide in Salem County, Turning Point and Operation Concern in Camden County.

The 1970 Plan provided $29,725 to PUADA in Paterson to study social and psychological aspects of

narcotic addiction and program evaluation. In the spring of 1972, a Drug Abuse Treatment Information Project (DATIP) was funded for implementation through the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control. The project produced an extensive description and evaluation of all Agency funded drug treatment projects. Funding for DATIP totaled $199,965 (Part C Funds) under the 1972 and 1974 Plans.

Jersey City and Paterson received funds totaling $305,375 to establish vocational adjustment centers during plan years 1972 through 1974.

The total number of clients receiving treatment during the 1970-1974 period by program categories are as follows: methadone maintenance 2,076, residential drug free 797, day care/outreach 5,204 and vocational adjustment 300.

The drug treatment program area was allocated $1,265,000 Part C funds under the 1975 Plan to accomplish the following:

1. Completion of the phase out of the Agency's methadone maintenance program. Methadone as a mode of treatment moved from the demonstration stage to a modality of proven effectiveness and was assigned as a responsibility of other agencies which have the prime responsibility for support of drug treatment and rehabilitation. The New Jersey Methadone Maintenance Program, which provides services for 17 municipalities and counties did not require 1975 funding but the Department of Health's Jersey City Community-Based Methadone Maintenance Center (Patrick House) and the Bergen County Ambulatory Methadone Maintenance Project received interim grants in the amounts of $279,000 and $37,130, respectively. Assumption of costs was provided by the State of New Jersey, the National Institute of Drug Abuse and by Bergen County for its project. As of June 30, 1975, SLEPA funded programs had a static load in excess of 1,800 clients who were receiving methadone treatment.
2. The majority of the drug free residential and out-patient projects have received four grants each from this Agency and were scheduled for final phase-out funding totaling $514,047. The programs are as follows: Cape May Drug Abuse Council, an ambulatory outreach program; Woodbridge Action for Youth, a day care/ambulatory counseling project: Kearny Drug Abuse Treatment project, a drug abuse information program with an outreach component; Salem County Drug Abuse Council, a residential therapeutic community; a Department of Health grant for the Bayonne Outreach Center; Sussex County Labyrinth, a day care and out-patient counseling center; and the Perth Amboy Escape Center, a multimodality treatment and prevention project.
3. The need for improved management and development of the community treatment resource systems became evident as increased numbers of offenders were released from criminal justice agencies to the community for treatment services, especially by the courts through pre-trial release mechanisms. (Note: see program area "Pre-Trial Service Programs.") Necessary to the success of these release programs is a system that includes client medical/diagnostic evaluation, referral to a treatment program and post program follow-up.

   Monitoring and evaluation to improve accuracy in the referral decision making process and to maintain a level of treatment quality in the resource programs must be centralized for measurement purposes. The possibility of utilizing selected existing drug central intake units as a base for developing the expanded evaluation program was cited as an objective of the 1975 program goal and project designs are being developed for Camden and an additional county by the State Department of Health and Agency staff. It is anticipated that the Camden Central Intake Unit will receive initial funding utilizing 1974 Part C funds and final funding from the 1975 Plan. The additional Central Intake Unit will be considered for initial funding under the 1975 Plan and will receive no more than one continuation funding. The 1975 Plan provided a maximum of $125,000 for these projects. The Central Intake Unit program will be concluded under the 1976 program area.
4. The development of a model program for those clients who need work habit skills development of a remedial nature prior to vocational training or job placement was cited as a goal of the 1975 Plan. The Department of Health, in cooperation with Agency staff, is in the process of designing two vocational adjustment projects patterned generally on the sheltered workshop projects previously funded by this Agency to Jersey City and P.U.A.D.A. The new project designs will be completed during September 1975 and will be structured to combine the day care concept consisting of education and therapeutic techniques with workshop experience to promote a more concrete personality adjustment. A total of $250,000 was provided in the 1975 Plan for the continuation of the P.U.A.D.A. program and the implementation of the two new projects previously discussed. Funding for the vocational adjustment unit program should be continued inclusive of the 1978 Plan.

MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT:

Offenders released from State and county correc-

tional institutions were found to be in need of improved mental health treatment services. Of 500 Mercer County parolees, approximately 100 were identified by the district parole staff as "Mentally or emotionally unstable or in need of guidance and counseling beyond capabilities of a parole officer" and these parolees were not receiving adequate attention. The identification of this target population was based on the following factors:

1. A stipulation by the State Parole Board or the Institutional Board of Trustees that the parolee receive regular medication, guidance or counseling or other type of mental health care, as a condition of parole;
2. A recommendation by the above boards that the parolee seek mental health care; and
3. An institutional diagnosis which states or suggests that the parolee is mentally or emotionally unstable, markedly anti-social, dependent, frustrated or uncooperative.

Mercer County was recently awarded a grant in the amount of $41,361, Part C funds, for a pilot project to provide comprehensive mental health care services on an out-patient basis and to coordinate the delivery of in-patient treatment for a projected 100 clients. Case consultation services are also to be provided as a significant feature of the program and the program specialists work closely with the parole officers and with the Mercer County Director of Rehabilitation. Three location sites of the Community Guidance Center were made available to the program to provide geographical convenience for the clients.

The mental health program will include one additional project under the 1976 Plan and the program will be continued up to and including the 1978 Plan. As these projects involve essentially the hiring of staff and establishment of procedures for more effective treatment of clients utilizing existing agencies, a maximum of two years' funding will be provided for each project.

ALCOHOL COMPONENT:

Projects funded to provide detoxification and treatment for alcoholics prior to the 1975 Plan included such operational costs as staff, facility rentals and upkeep and medical services. Referrals were received from social as well as criminal justice agencies and included self-referrals. A programmatic exception was a project implemented by the Hackensack Municipal Court which allowed alcoholic defendants the choice of a jail term or accepting a specific probationary period of participation in a supervised program of counseling and referral to detoxification and treatment agencies.

The 1970 Plan did not include a provision for treatment of alcoholism. Program areas from 1971 through 1974 provided an allocation for rehabilitation of alcohol offenders totaling $1,229,749: 1971—$300,000, 1972 utilized a carry over in the amount of $247,231 of the 1971 allocation, 1973—$429,749 and 1974—$500,000 all Part C funds. As of June 30, 1975, six projects were funded and treatment services were provided for approximately 4,147 patients.

A major redirection was made in the 1975 Plan that limited the client group served to include only those offenders referred by the courts under New Jersey Rule 3:26-1, which allows the release of the alcoholic defendant on bail or Release on Recognizance (ROR) pending admission to a detoxification program; Rule 3:28, which provides for a postponement of court proceedings and possible dismissal of charges; and from probation. Funds were provided for purchase of services to maintain a maximum level of treatment slots for these specified clients and the duration of stay was limited to 10 days.

The initial grant under the purchase of services approach was awarded to Turning Point in Essex County to service 360 court referred alcohol offenders. Unexpended 1974 Part C funds in the amount of $65,700, were supplemented by funds from the State Department of Health to initiate the hiring of staff while Essex County provided a facility at the Essex County Hospital Center complex in Verona.

A second purchase of services grant was awarded to East Orange in the amount of $42,000, 1974 Part C carry over funds. This project was unable to become operational due to problems in establishing a location for a detoxification facility and the grant was withdrawn.

It is anticipated Camden County will receive a grant in September 1975, also utilizing 1974 Part C carry over funds, in the amount of $29,000. This grant will provide purchase of services for six static slots anticipating detoxification of 400 alcohol abusers referred from the courts under the criteria previously described. This social setting detoxification unit, will represent the single resource in Camden and surrounding counties to detoxify alcohol abusers on a residential basis. The State Department of Health and Camden County provided the major funding to establish the project which will additionally provide detoxification as well as intermediate residential care and out-patient services for alcoholics received from the entire range of referral agencies. The SLEPA grant, although directed toward detoxification and short term treatment, has as its main objective the examination and assessment of alcohol treatment models that may effectively provide resources for court diversion.

The 1975 Plan allocated $500,000, Part C funds for alcohol treatment projects. Of this amount approximately $200,000 will be utilized for continuation grants and the remaining $300,000 is earmarked for new projects.

Funding for the alcohol programs will be continued, at decreasing levels, up to and including the 1977 Plan. By that time, it is anticipated that a treat-

ment model suitable to the purposes of both the courts and the State Department of Health will have been developed and evaluated. The costs for this program will then be assumed by those agencies whose major responsibility is health care and by those governmental agencies utilizing these services.

Objectives:

To provide for the systematic processing of at least 200 substance abusers referred from the criminal justice system through intake, evaluation, detoxification, referral/placement and follow-up by providing funding assistance for one Central Intake Unit.

To support four Vocational Adjustment Units to serve 265 substance abusers through evaluation of academic and vocational skill potential, development of acceptable work habits and attitudes and effecting academic, vocational or employment placement for each client.

To fund two out-patient components attached to Community Health Centers, providing readjustment services for a minimum of 200 parolees with emotional and psychological problems.

To purchase short-term, residential non-medical detoxification services for 1,800 court referred male and female alcoholic offenders by continued support for five detoxification units.

General Strategy for Implementation:

DRUG COMPONENT:

The 1976 drug program consists of two project categories: the management oriented central intake unit and the client centered vocational adjustment unit.

The primary purpose for Agency funding of Central Intake Units is to provide the courts and criminal justice agencies with an evaluation mechanism to identify and divert the drug offender from the criminal justice system. This function may best be accomplished by providing intake screening, medical diagnosis and social history during a diagnostic workup. The evaluation will also affect referrals to appropriate treatment modalities and continue with a follow-up process to assess the impact of treatment on the client. This effort is an expansion of functions and responsibilities of existing central intake units and is directed toward the development of referral, treatment and follow-up standards for evaluation of this client group. A secondary purpose of follow-up is to provide on-going client monitoring to determine the accuracy of the referral decision by the CIU and also to maintain a check on the content and quality of treatment services.

Involved in the intake function are several processes that must be considered by the applicant in the development of a project design:

1. Standardization in the processing of client referrals will be achieved through the use of centralized screening, diagnosis and referral. As the CIU will be the initial contact agency for receipt of clients referred for treatment from the criminal justice agencies and will be responsible to these agencies for providing client status reports, a clear definition of roles must be made for both the CIU and the treatment facilities. For example, the CIU will require justification from treatment facilities should referrals be rejected from their programs and notice of client absence or failure to participate in treatment. The CIU should orient the client to available treatment modalities, and program requirements and negotiate treatment selection. Clients failing in one modality will require re-assessment at the CIU. A level of interaction with the service agencies should be maintained so that problem oriented treatment plans can be developed and feedback reporting provided on client progress so that the efficiency of the intake unit can be increased and updated.
2. In order to systematize recordkeeping, all intake information collected and referred to the treatment program will meet Federal, State and SLEPA requirements consistent with laws governing release of information covered by Federal Statute in section 408 of Public Law 92-255. The treatment record from any one program will be returned to the CIU if the client is terminated or drops out from treatment. This procedure will expedite re-admission and provide a description of the client's progress and needs prior to withdrawal from treatment.

   Specific external reporting may be required by the referral agencies and procedures for providing such data should be considered in the SLEPA application.
3. Staffing for the SLEPA portion of the CIU project should consist of two intake counselors, one field representative and partial administrative and clerical costs. Other costs such as medical, facility and rental are not provided.

The vocational adjustment unit (VAU) program should be designed to complement and re-enforce therapeutic techniques utilized in residential and out-patient treatment programs. Treatment referrals to the VAU may be separated into three general groups for programmatic purposes within the unit: youthful drug/alcohol offenders with behavioral problems requiring a structured daycare program, clients demonstrating stabilized behavior that require work habit and skills development and clients undergoing the specific diagnostic evaluation to determine suitability for vocational adjustment and development of individualized treatment plans. The modified daycare program would combine the thera-

peutic treatment process with vocational adjustment to develop those qualities which can generate a positive attitude toward self, i.e., achievement through improved work habits, understanding and recognition of authority levels and acceptance of positive values.

The functional components of a vocational adjustment unit are as follows:

1. Diagnostic evaluation. Referral agencies should provide the VAU with client profiles describing social and family history, educational level, work experience and an indepth treatment progress report. The VAU will measure academic and vocational skills in addition to attitudinal and preference ratings. The diagnostic evaluation should be completed within five working days after the client is received by the unit.
2. Work adjustment should emphasize personal development of work habits and skills rather than vocational training. A vertically structured shop environment will be provided in which clients may progress through succeeding levels of work complexity and responsibility. A basic shop can provide work experience at the following levels: laborer, technician, line supervisor, recordkeeper, sales person and property controller. As the client experiences each level, supportive counseling should be provided both by regular group sessions and individual contacts with staff. The normal time duration for this phase of the program will average 16 weeks.
3. Each client accepted into the program will be provided an individual treatment plan subject to formal staff review and, if necessary, adjustment at least bi-weekly. Reports of significant client contacts by professional staff are to be entered into client folders promptly. A post assessment of client progress and needs should be evaluated and compared to the initial assessment. Federal guidelines and Chapter 334, Laws of New Jersey, 1970 Narcotic and Drug Abuse Treatment Center Certification Statute (N.J.S.A. 26:2G-21 thru 30) govern the required content of folders and assistance in development of a format for such folders is available from State Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control staff.
4. The basic staff of a VAU project may consists of a coordinator, psychologist, workshop supervisor/counselor, treatment counselor and secretary/bookkeeper. It is important that the project coordinator have experience in both administrative and vocational counseling skills.

MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT:

The community readjustment program will coordinate and deliver mental health services for emotionally or psychologically disturbed parolees or inmates on work release through the Community Guidance Center or equivalent agency. Program design should be flexible and suitable for model development. The following purposes should be satisfied:

1. Provide the parole officer with a referral source for unstable parolees who require professional treatment services.
2. Assess the problems and needs of parolees and effective methods of handling these problems through an evaluation of services provided by a professional staff consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker.
3. Assist parolees toward utilizing community resources such as vocational training, manpower development and employment programs, welfare, drug and alcohol abuse programs.

The pilot project in Mercer County will provide policy and procedures for crisis intervention counseling as well as treatment at a normal support level. The project will be required to assess types and extent of services required to more effectively manage the client group, while a follow-up component should provide quantifiable data.

The 1976 Plan will provide a final grant to Mercer County, while one additional project will be considered for funding not to exceed two years.

ALCOHOL COMPONENT:

Applications for alcohol programs will be limited to twenty-four hour, operational non-medical detoxification units for the purpose of providing services to court referred male/female alcoholic offenders in need of treatment. Alcohol projects will be funded through a purchase of services agreement based on a pre-determined number of client slots for a maximum residency period of ten days. Short term care is intended to stabilize the alcoholic offender's condition to a point where the client can be motivated to begin an initial phase of rehabilitation. Applicants must document a local capacity for a comprehensive treatment delivery system that will include the following components: residential intermediate care, outpatient clinics designed for aftercare and a follow-up capability for evaluating treatment impact.

Agency funds will supplement State Department of Health grant awards since the Division of Alcoholism Control is a primary funding source for staffing alcohol projects. Applicants should also describe arrangements with the judiciary in assigning a liaison to recommend postponement of court proceedings (3:28) and refer the alcoholic offender to the detoxification unit as an alternative to sentencing (3:26-1). Another function of the liaison is to open communications with criminal justice agencies and provide the court with a three month follow-up report to determine each court referral's probationary status.

The non-medical approach to alcohol detoxifica-

tion is therapeutic in design and provides an informal environment during the intake phase of treatment. Supportive services available to the court referred alcoholic offender should include: intake, evaluation, physical examination, psychiatric and psychological analysis, counseling and referral to community resources (i.e. welfare, mental health centers, employment agencies, etc.). Client files will refer to the above services and maintain up-dated treatment plans, progress notes and follow-up status reports.

The following information must be included in attachment one, Part A, Statement of the Problem:

1. Identify those existing resources in the geographical area to be served that have, as their prime responsibility, the provision of such services as career counseling, vocational evaluation, training and job placement.
2. Provide some estimation of the criminal justice offender population within the area to be served, categorize if applicable and describe quantifiable terms the specific needs of this population. This survey should be as recent as possible and should identify sources of information such as probation, parole, courts, jail or other. The methodology used in the survey must be explained.
3. Estimate the extent to which these needs are being addressed by the existing resource agencies. The difference, if any, between the amount of services needed and the extent that these services are being met is the basis for the statement of the problem. This statement may address the lack of specific service that would be provided by the proposed project or an expansion of existing services to a greater number of clients, or a combination of both.

Relate the objectives, activities, and evaluation components directly to the stated problem. Objectives should be specific and measurable. Finally, develop realistic procedures for client followings and adequate forms for data reporting.

Subgrant Data:

The State Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control will receive a final grant up to the amount of $40,000 for a central intake unit.

One new grant within a range of $60,000 to $80,000 as well as continuation of vocational adjustment unit projects in Camden, Mercer and Passaic Counties will receive funds up to a total amount of $215,000.

One new grant up to $50,000 as well as a final continuation up to $50,000 for the Mercer County grant will be made available for a community readjustment program for parolees with emotional and psychological problems.

Five grants ranging from $20,000 to $75,000 and totaling to a maximum of $260,000 will be made available to new and existing non-medical alcohol detoxification units for court referrals under a purchase of services agreement. The Essex and Camden projects are considered for final funding under this Plan.

Budget	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$690,000	$76,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

Each project funded will be required to maintain data and reporting consistent with the following components of program evaluation:

I. Client Admission
   Tabulate the number of referrals by source of referral. Include an update of client demographic data (e.g. age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, employment status, etc.) and compare the client group with the target population described in the initial application.

II. Client Processing
   A. Provide statistical data that demonstrates services rendered directly by the project to each client such as intake, evaluation, detoxification, medical, counseling, crisis intervention, psychiatric consultation and psychological evaluation. This component requires maintaining client files which will include, as applicable, individual treatment plans and modifications and client progress and performance measures.
   B. List the number and types of outside referrals and placements, (e.g. welfare, job placement, vocational training, educational resources).

III. Client Status Reports
   A. Reports will include participation and performance information, as required by referral source. List the number of clients completing program requirements, active in treatment, re-admitted, self withdrawn and rejected/terminated by project staff.
   B. Indicate average length of involvement in treatment by the categories listed above.
   C. Number of clients re-arrested during one year post treatment period for drug use, abuse or possession who were enrolled (for at least a two week period of treatment involvement) in the project and the re-arrest rates for clients completing program requirements or withdrawing without staff consent.

IV. Evaluation Statement
   A. Determine accuracy of referral and placement decisions through follow-up.
   B. Discuss methods used to choose content and evaluate quality of treatment.

Program C-3: Improvement and Expansion of Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

It has become increasingly more evident within the State that a large number of complaints filed in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court can be handled just as effectively without a court hearing.

With juvenile complaints increasing 5,000 each year over the last decade, the push to resolve many of them pre-judicially has intensified. From the 1970-1971 to the 1973-1974 court year, including preliminary and detention hearings, counsel and no counsel cases rose 30%. Judges cannot spend the needed time on the serious cases which should command more of their attention because of the rapidly increasing case docket.

The development of a juvenile and domestic relations court intake unit has been a partial response to counteract this complex problem. In 1971 the Morris County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court initiated the first screening unit. Funded out of this program area which at that time provided primarily diagnostic services to the court, the Morris County Unit became a model program for the rest of the State's juvenile courts.

Staff of the intake unit screen all complaints filed against juveniles and determine whether they should be forwarded to the judge for hearing or whether they should be handled pre-judicially by juvenile conference committee, pre-judicial conference or outside referral. Complaints are also scrutinized for proper wording and form and returned to the police department for revision if incorrect. The intake staff also make all decisions during non-court hours on whether to place a juvenile in detention or shelter care to insure that none are inappropriately held pending a detention or shelter care hearing.

In 1974 the State Judiciary through the Administrative Office of the Courts began to focus on developing a statewide network of intake units. Under both the 1973 and 1974 Plans, intake units have started in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Mercer and Passaic Counties although the Essex service is now funded out of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary monies. It was anticipated that Middlesex, Union, Camden, Monmouth and Atlantic Counties would receive funds under the 1975 Plan to initiate intake unit while Mercer and Passaic would receive continuation funding in 1975.

Objectives:

To aid in providing juvenile and domestic relation courts with intake units which can screen approximately 100,000 potential complaints filed yearly against juveniles charged with delinquent and JINS offenses.

To reduce the proportion of complaints formally adjudicated by the juvenile court judge through referral to community resources including juvenile conference committees, youth service bureaus, social, medical, mental health, vocational and educational agencies and through the direct provision of crisis counseling for juveniles and their families.

To reduce significantly the number of juveniles placed in detention and shelter care through strict adherence to statutory requirements regulating such temporary custody.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Funds in this program area will continue to expand the State's network of juvenile intake services units so that one will be operational in at least every vicinage in the State. The funds will be primarily utilized for units screening juvenile complaints only, although a few counties may have the capability of expanding to include domestic relations complaints. Eventually the intake units will absorb the entire preliminary review of both juvenile and domestic relations complaints, handling a large number of the latter cases out of court through consent agreements. As the State looks toward the establishment of a family court system the development of intake services becomes even more critical as they will be basic to the functioning of such a court.

Organization and supervision of juvenile conference committees will be incorporated into the duties of the intake unit and will no longer be funded as a project separate and apart from it. This is a natural consolidation of functions as referral to juvenile conference committees is one of the most frequently utilized alternatives for juveniles screened by the intake unit. The use of pre-judicial conferences will continue as well as an exploration of various other forms of crisis intervention counseling for juveniles and their families whose needs are better served outside the court room.

Generally, funding for an intake unit will continue, on a yearly basis, for three years. Costs should be gradually assumed by the County during that period.

Standardized guidelines for the operation of juvenile intake units have been developed by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

All intake units will adapt their procedures to conform to the guidelines. Staff from the Administrative Office of the Courts will be available to provide assistance to intake staff and to evaluate the operation of the projects.

Subgrant Data:

Funds will be available to counties to continue up

to ten intake units and to initiate at least one new project.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$600,000	$66,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

An evaluation design is being developed by the Administrative Office of the Courts in conjunction with existing intake programs. Results of this evaluation will influence the operation of existing and developing intake units.

Each subgrantee will be required to maintain statistics on the result of intake screening and to submit comparative statistics on informal and formal handling as compared to pre-project figures. Detention and shelter care referral data will also be required in comparison to pre-project figures.

Program C-4: Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program

Relationship to Problem Analysis and Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The multi-year plan proposed to respond to continuing municipal court needs during 1976 with the funding of up to seven programs to provide professional administrative capabilities, legal services, pretrial management or neighborhood and family dispute projects. A projection was also made to fund municipal court records management and retrieval projects. Plans were made to continue funding an omnibus program for one large urban area and to implement the funding of an additional, multi-purpose municipal court program.

The following adjudication needs, applicable to this program area have been listed in the problem analysis section of the 1976 Plan:

a) Expansion of formalized administrative and management capabilities of the court.

b) Application of modernized computer services for the municipal courts.

c) Increased reduction of the court case backlog through more expeditious handling of defendants from time of arrest through disposition.

d) Implementation of court administration systems with the aid of modern office techniques and technology.

The original project funded under this program area was introduced in the 1972 Plan for the purpose of providing Newark with a professional court administrator, attorney services to handle cases not assigned to the prosecutor, defense counsel for indigents, pre-trial bail and diversion screening and a family and neighborhood dispute service. This project began in 1973; was again funded in 1974 and was provided final funding in the 1975 Plan. A similar project replicating the Newark experience for the Jersey City Municipal Court utilized 1972 funds. In addition to most of the activities described above, badly needed facility renovations were included in the Jersey City grant. Jersey City continued its project with 1974 funds. 1975 funding will complete State Law Enforcement Planning Agency participation in these programs.

In the 1975 Plan, funds were made available to the City of Camden to develop a similar project.

Also with 1975 funds, components of the projects implemented in Newark and Jersey City were introduced to other large volume municipal courts; also included were funds for court record and management projects.

The 1975 funds attracted interest in sharing of court services, such as defender services and court administrators with a multi-court responsibility. This need was perceived by the applicants themselves and we anticipate encouraging this trend.

Objectives:

To improve municipal court services through more efficient administration in up to three jurisdictions.

To insure that up to two municipal courts have available legal counsel for both the prosecution and defense functions.

To provide an alternative to present means of resolving family and neighborhood disputes in up to two municipal courts.

To provide improved court records management and retrieval systems in up to three courts.

To provide at least one jurisdiction with regionalized municipal court services.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The 524 municipal courts in New Jersey represent the outer periphery of the State court system. Because these courts are generally the court of first impression, they are the subject of increasing concern. The concerns are many and varied, but the crux of the problem is the enormous and diverse caseload volume to be handled with inadequate and fragmented resources.

The priority direction for improvement of these courts is the consolidation of neighboring courts to attain sufficient volume to warrant full time judges, prosecutors, public defenders and administrative staff. This direction will also, from the view of cost benefit, qualify these courts for modern records management systems.

1. A regionalized court sharing a variety of court services, will be funded. A cluster of municipal courts capable of demonstrating needs and capable of implementing such a project will be selected by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and the Administrative Office of the Courts as a model. This court improvement project will be patterned after the Newark-Jersey City-Camden model and will provide a court administrator, defense and prosecutor services and pretrial management services on a shared basis to a group of courts within a single geographical area. This project will probably require three years of decreasing State Law Enforcement Planning Agency support.

2. In addition to the above, up to ten individual courts will receive funds for court administrators, records systems, dispute centers, defense and prosecution services. This will be in addition to similar projects funded with 1975 funds. Most of these projects are seen as replication of individual components of the Newark-Jersey City-Camden model and this group of activities is designed to widen the impact of the funding to the areas of greatest need. Most of these projects will be limited to one year funding.

3. Continuation will be made available to the City of Camden, as previously recommended, to continue the comprehensive court improvement program being developed with 1975 funds. This will be the second of three years of decreasing State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding.

4. Other program areas will promote activities impacting on the municipal court. Program Area A-6 will include training for municipal court personnel; Program Area C-12 will include Public Advocate defender projects for regionalized municipal courts in two counties.

The Administrative Office of the Courts, with funds from the National Highway Safety Act, is developing a field representation project to provide technical assistance to the municipal courts Statewide.

Subgrant Data:

The City of Camden will be eligible for $125,000 to continue its existing project.

Upon demonstration of need and capability, a group of courts agreeable to pooling their resources, will be eligible for $150,000 in initial funding.

A maximum of six grants up to $35,000 each will be awarded to jurisdictions with high volume of criminal complaint activity to do one of the following: hire a court administrator, contract for legal service, establish pre-trial services, develop modern records system, or initiate a family/neighborhood dispute service. Grant applications will be considered on a basis of demonstrated need and will require the endorsement of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$479,000	$53,223	10%

Evaluation Information:

Statistics will be maintained relative to clients served, delays reduced, and activities undertaken. Work schedules and work plans will be submitted. Documentation of work undertaken and progress made will be on a regular basis. Records management systems will be required to show specific improvements in retrieval time, reduction of storage space and improved personnel utilization. Indications of improved public service must be shown. Court administrator projects will be required to demonstrate scheduling improvements. Grants providing for legal services will show number of clients, manner served and impact on the court system. Records on clients served, how served and follow-up information will be maintained.

Further evaluation information will be developed when the Administrative Office of the Courts Technical Assistant Project funded by the National Highway Act becomes operational.

Program C-5: Justice for Victims, Witnesses, Jurors

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Forecast:

The program area was introduced in the 1975 Plan and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency experience with the concept is not extensive enough to make definitive statements. The multi-year forecast did not project additional projects for 1976. However, the priorities developed by local planners indicate increasing interest in this program area.

The needs analysis section of the Plan continues to include the statement of the need for "Development of more sensitive communication with crime victims, witnesses and jurors to increase the effectiveness of the adjudicatory process."

Standard 10.2, entitled "Court Information and Service Facilities" as presented in the Court Report of the National Advisory Commission on Standards

and Goals gave impetus to this program area. A statement in the report said; ". . . The credibility of the criminal justice system depends, at least in part, upon the methods used to facilitate the participant's performance of their functions. Provisions of adequate physical facilities must be accompanied by information services concerning the court's function and participant's right and responsibilities. These services should be directed to the general public, the defendant, witnesses and jurors."

Objectives:

To reduce waiting time for witnesses, jurors and victims served by projects in this area, by at least 15% in the first year.

To reduce the number of cases which are not processed due to the failure of witnesses and victims to appear by 35% in the first year of operation.

To provide counseling and referral assistance to 300 crime victims.

To use training films to instruct 1000 jurors in the responsibilities and procedures involved in jury duty.

To assist 350 groups and individuals in gaining factual information about the judicial process.

General Strategy for Implementation:

This program area is based on the assumption that if the public develops a favorable perception of the courts then the court is more likely to receive needed public support.

Recent emphasis on crime reduction, to the exclusion of other objectives, may have led some criminal justice agencies to overlook the importance of citizen involvement within the system. The needs and rights of victims, jurors, and witnesses tend to be ignored by the very system which exists for their protection. In fact, the possibility exists that a victim may be further "victimized" by the operation of the criminal justice system through the loss of time and wages. The hidden cost of a court appearance, for example, is usually borne by those who can least afford it; those in the low income groups and particularly those who are paid on an hourly basis. Another "hidden cost" is the erosion of public acceptance of the court process.

Trust and confidence in a fair and just criminal justice system must be restored. This program area represents an effort to assure justice for those most seriously affected by the impact of crime.

Accessibility of accurate information concerning the court, and an explanation of the public's "stake" within the system, should serve to enhance the court's image. People are more likely to cooperate and participate if they understand the proceedings and can obtain information they require from court representatives who understand their situation.

Several approaches on a pilot project basis will be considered for funding.

One approach might be a Victim Assistance Center to assist youthful or elderly victims.

Another approach might be a public information program adjacent to the court and staffed with personnel representing socio and ethnic composition of victims. Or, the mechanism for witness and victim "on-call standby" projects may be developed.

The New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts will provide assistance in the program development phase of these projects.

These projects will be limited to two year funding.

Subgrant Data:

In addition to the available carry-over funds, three projects at no more than $35,000 each will be considered for local applicants, with 1976 funding.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$105,000	$11,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

Applications will be reviewed with emphasis on the evaluation component, particularly since the initial efforts will be demonstration projects.

In projects involving reduction in waiting time for citizen participants in the adjudicatory process, it will be necessary to develop a data base for future evaluation. Estimates based on survey information may be used for comparative evaluation where statistics are not available. Statistics will be kept on number of persons affected, how much of a reduction in waiting time results, and what impact this reduction has on other criminal justice elements.

One indication of personal inconvenience to witnesses and victims is the failure to proceed with prosecution. The number of cases which are aborted by the victim and where witnesses fail to appear will be measured. In these instances where statistics are not available, estimates based on current experience may be used.

Victim assistance projects will record the number of clients served, the number of referrals made, the types of services performed and follow-up information on the impact of the program on the victims' lives.

Statistics will be kept on the numbers of jurors trained. Questionnaires will be submitted to the jurors trained in these programs to indicate the jurors evaluation of the training. Evaluation statements from the prosecutor, the public defender's office and the judiciary will be solicited.

Public information projects will record the numbers of inquiries handled, the numbers of persons assisted and the types of information disseminated.

Program C-6: Pre-Trial Service Programs

Relationship to Program Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The need for providing a capacity for Pre-trial Intervention on at least a "core" level throughout the 12 New Jersey court vicinages is addressed in this program area. In New Jersey, the term "pre-trial intervention" is used to describe a formalized program for selecting adult defendants from the criminal process, after filing of a complaint but before trial or entry of a plea, for enrollment into a program of supervision, counseling and referral services. The defendants are enrolled in accordance with New Jersey Court Rule 3:28 by which the courts and the prosecutor must: 1.) agree that the defendant in question is not likely to commit criminal or disorderly acts in the future; 2.) remove the defendant from the ordinary course of prosecution by postponing further criminal proceedings for periods of three months to one year; and 3.) dismiss charges against the defendant upon his or her successful completion of the program. Pre-trial intervention is considered a vital part in the criminal justice process by providing those suspected offenders who have not irreversibly committed themselves to criminality a more humane opportunity for rapid re-integration into society.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has provided funding since 1970 for the development of the PTI concept. In 1975, the Supreme Court, found the existing PTI programs successful and decided that they should become an integral part of the State criminal justice system.

The following pre-trial intervention programs were funded under the 1975 Plan.

1. The Newark Defendants' Employment Project, (NDEP) and the Newark Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime PTI program, combined during September 1975 to form a single county-wide program. Prior to the September unification of PTI services, the private non-profit corporation, Community Information and Referral Services, had operated NDEP under the following grants: $192,547 (1971 LEAA Discretionary grant), $199,916 (1971 Part C), $203,935 (1972 Part C), $175,218 (1973 Part C), $25,161 (1973 Part C) and $185,003 (1974 Part C). The 1974 grant contains funding for a redirection of program activities to an offender vocational service center upon termination of the PTI court functions. This portion of project activities will be considered under program area D-6.

   Statistics from October 1970 through May 1975 indicate that NDEP project staff interviewed a total of 3,166 defendants of which 1,706 defendants were enrolled in the program. Rule 3:28 dismissals were approved for 913 clients. During the same period, NDEP job counselors placed 1,479 clients in jobs. Projections for the current grant period to September 1975 include an additional 350 defendants enrolled in the program and recommendation for Rule 3:28 dismissals for 160 completing the program. The 1974 grant represented final funding for the court PTI component of this project and it is scheduled for absorption into the Essex County Court System.
2. The Hudson County PTI project was developed as a program of the county judiciary because of initial operational difficulties experienced with N.D.E.P.'s relationship to criminal justice agencies. It was felt that relations with the judiciary, prosecution and police would be improved if the program were placed under judicial control. The program was therefore placed in the Administrative Office of the Courts, as an experimental effort within the judiciary, until the end of 1972. The program was then transferred to the office of the Hudson County Trial Court Administrator. This shift in judicial administration provided for the assignment of three probation officers on detached service to work as court liaisons with project counseling staff.

   By the end of December 1974, total project statistics indicated that 2,312 defendants had been interviewed, 1,046 of these were enrolled in the program and Rule 3:28 dismissals totaled 657. Client participation increased each year to a yearly total of 1,252 referrals in 1974 of which 317 defendants (approximately one-half charged with indictable offenses) were enrolled. The referral figure for 1974 represents six percent of the 21,151 complaints registered within the county. Of the total number of clients receiving Rule 3:28 dismissal only 10.8% had been re-arrested to December 1974.

   Project funding included the following grants: $195,701 (1971 Part C), $194,981 (1972 Part C), $192,090 (1973 Part C) and $90,720 (1974 Part C). The 1974 final grant was supported by county funds of $146,625 in addition to the required cash match.
3. The Bergen County Probation Department received approval in April 1974 to implement a PTI program. During the first 12 months of project operation, ending June 30, 1975, the project interviewed 783 defendants, accepted 408 for enrollment and received Rule 3:28 dismissals for 235 clients. Projected figures for the present grant period indicate that by May 31, 1976, an additional 400 applicants will have

been accepted into the program and 230 defendants will have received dismissals.

The initial grant for this project amounted to $137,687 (1974 Part C) and the present 10½ month grant was awarded for $105,000 (1975 Part C).

4. The Mercer County Pre-trial Court Services and Intervention project was approved for Rule 3:28 dismissals on February 1975. This project reflected a graduated approach to PTI implementation through the expansion of an existing bail unit into a pre-trail services program which included all of the counseling and supportive services of a PTI program but stopped short of providing a Rule 3:28 dismissal.

   The bail component of the project, which extended from October 1973 to June 30, 1975, reports that a total of 2,076 defendants were released on bail within the following categatories: 10% cash bail 1,600, unconditional ROR 232 and ROR under condition of supervision by the project 244.

   The project reported the following data as accomplished during the initial PTI phase, February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975: defendants interviewed totaled 237, enrolled in the program 99 and dismissal of charges 9.

   The Mercer PTI project has received two fundings to date: $37,958 (1973 Part C), $61,494 (1974 Part C) and will receive a maximum grant of $92,541 under the 1975 Plan. Although the 1975 Plan indicated that the 1974 grant was a final funding, the redirection of the original bail project to a PTI program justified the continued funding.

An objective of the 1975 program area was to facilitate the implementation of projects structured to incorporate the use of the least restrictive non-monetary bail releases possible as encouraged by the Administrative Office of the Courts. To ensure continued development of this priority program in the event of LEAA's inability to support a discretionary application for a statewide grant, the bail portion of the 1975 program was redirected to the PTI program. Utilizing unexpended 1974 funds of $71,084 (Part C) and the 1975 bail monies, $75,791, four core PTI projects are planned for initial funding. The "core" concept provides for key administrative project staff from the SLEPA grants and requires substantial Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and/or local support to complete staffing needs and related costs. A result of this programmatic change will be the provision of a limited level PTI capacity in each of the State's twelve judicial vicinages.

The Administrative Office of the Courts with the subcommittee of the New Jersey Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Practice is presently conducting a complete review and revision of the Court rules and implementation procedures for bail and pre-trial release. The review is projected for completion during late 1976 and will necessarily require at least a level of partial funding support for implementation of revisions approved by the Supreme Court.

Funding for continuation of the pre-trial intervention "core" projects may require continuation in the 1977 Plan pending assumption of costs, by the State or other sources, for a statewide program administered by the Adiministrative Office of the Courts. The 1977 Plan should conclude SLEPA participation in pre-trial intervention programs and the program area will then focus on other pre-trial activities.

Objectives:

To provide a statewide capacity for pre-trial intervention at a core level by funding seven PTI projects. Three of these projects will service the vicinages of Atlantic, Burlington and Morris and four projects will be granted to the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Passaic and Union.

To increase the total enrollment capacity for pre-trial diversion within the courts from the annual capacity of 1,800 to 3,500 by December 31, 1976.

To maintain the success rate [dismissal of charge(s)] at a minimum of 70% of the defendants enrolled in the PTI programs.

To demonstrate a recidivist rate not exceeding 10% of clients during a three year period following their dismissal.

General Strategy for Implementation:

All applications under this program area must contain endorsements by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the assignment judge(s) of the jurisdiction serviced by the grant. Pre-trial Intervention (*R.* 3:28) applications must include the prosecutor's endorsement and the expanded bail project should include endorsement by the Probation Department and/or trial court administrator. In addition to the normal application requirements, prospective subgrantees will be guided in application development by the following conditions:

Applications for PTI projects to establish a core level PTI capacity must meet the following criteria:

1. Project staffing will consist of a PTI coordinator and a counseling supervisor. The PTI coordinator will be responsible for the operation of the PTI program both to the court vicinage in which the project is located and to the appropriate division of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The counseling supervisor is responsible for staff training, client intake screening and interviewing and referrals for community-based supportive services.
2. A minimal amount of office supplies and equipment may be considered as project costs; however, these items and facility space should be provided as local input to the program.

3. The remainder of project costs should be met by local, CETA and/or other Federal or State sources to provide sufficient clerical, court liaison, and counselor positions to permit the program to function adequately. Commitments from these funding sources are required in the applications for SLEPA funds.
4. An additional administrative staff position, responsible to the PTI coordinator, may be considered for those court vicinages consisting of more than one county to effect a vicinage-wide Rule 3:28 capacity.

Applications for unified pre-trial services programs:

The Mercer County project may be utilized as a basic model for applicants wishing to combine bail processing, ROR and 10% cash bail with conditional bail release under Rule 3:26-1 and pre-trial intervention under Rule 3:28. Such projects are considered advantageous for reasons of centralized screening and interviewing, recordkeeping and client counseling, referral and followup. Existing court and probation staff resources are to be utilized whenever possible to implement staffing of these proposed projects. The staffing conditions detailed in the section under PTI core projects may also be applied to this section.

Subgrant Data:

Final funding support is provided for existing PTI projects in Mercer and Bergen Counties up to a total of $160,000, while up to $210,000 is provided for three additional projects with combined bail, pre-trial service and pre-trial intervention capability.

It is anticipated that 1974 and 1975 carryover funds totaling $146,875 will initially support up to four core level PTI projects. Continuation funding is provided for these core level projects totaling $160,000.

Remaining funds within the program will support the expansion and reform of non-monetary pre-trial release programs.

Any project funded under this program area will be subject to programmatic and/or fiscal modifications that may be necessary to ensure conformance to forthcoming State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$600,000	$66,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

Each PTI project is required to maintain the following statistical information for both indictable and non-indictable cases:

The number of potential clients interviewed and subsequently rejected or accepted and formally enrolled under *R.* 3:28.

The number of enrolled participants and the percentage of cases leading to dismissal of charge(s).

The reason for termination of each unsuccessful participant.

The type and extent of supportive service rendered to each client by project staff.

The type, scope and effectiveness of outside agency service delivery through continued contact with referred cases.

Follow up data on dismissed clients for a period of one year following successful program completion (e.g. continued employment, non-reversion to substance abuse, etc.).

Rearrest and conviction data for dismissed clients for a period of three years following successful program completion.

Proposed projects which include bail and/or pre-trial service components should maintain additional information as follows:

1. The number of defendants interviewed for bail consideration.
2. The number of release recommendations made to the court and the percentage of these defendants released, tabulated by type of release.
3. The number of clients for whom release was gained who failed to appear for court.

Each PTI project will additionally be required to maintain information consistent with evaluation requirements of the Administrative Office of the Courts and to include such information in quarterly and final narrative reporting to SLEPA.

Program C-7: Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court

Relationship to Program Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Probation remains the correction modality most utilized by the courts. It is perhaps the original form of community-based correction and offers an excellent opportunity for effective intervention in the behavioral pattern of a juvenile delinquent. Although use of probation has increased dramatically, staff and resources have not increased proportionally, resulting in case-loads that are considered too high for effective work to be done.

Programs identified specifically for probation were not included as part of the criminal justice plan until 1972 as part of a program entitled, "Improvement of Parole and Probation Practices". Funding was made

available to county probation departments to develop programs involving use of volunteers in the supervision of probationers, experimentation with juvenile intake services, specialized caseloads with intensive supervision approaches, and expansion of group counseling and vocational placement services. In 1973 this evolved into a program area designed specifically for the needs of probation. Funding was available for expanding on-the-job training of probation officers and for expanding and intensifying the use of specialized programmatic services at the county level. Additional funding was earmarked for the Administrative Office of the Courts to create staff capabilities to accelerate the use of volunteers, coordinate the use of diversion programs and further develop its research and management capability. In 1975 a distinction was made between juvenile probation and adult probation as part of the criminal justice plan. In the juvenile probation program area, funds were allocated to those counties utilizing citizens volunteers to counsel juvenile probationers, increasing the quality and services offered by local juvenile conference committees and providing evaluative information through diagnostic services in order to determine effective dispositions on adjudicated juveniles.

This program area is presently designed to implement programs that increase the quality and services of probation practices through the use of volunteers in probation counseling and a variety of other intensive service techniques for probationers. Projects funded in 1974 included intensive counseling services to juveniles who had not responded to other forms of treatment in Atlantic County; Burlington County implemented a program for juveniles on probation who had been ordered to receive psychological and/or psychiatric treatment; Passaic County continued a community based juvenile rehabilitation program; Cumberland County implemented a program which provided counseling and supportive services to families through the county probation department.

Several programs funded in 1974 were specifically in the area of volunteers in probation. These programs trained and utilized citizen voluneers to counsel juvenile probationers in order to add support to the probation caseload. Seventeen counties presently have volunteers in probation programs, and nine of these counties have received or are presently receiving State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. Three of these programs which were implemented with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds have been continued and are presently functioning with funds from the respective county, and the remaining six are operational with continuation State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding.

Objectives:

To increase the percentage of probation experiences terminating in good adjustment discharges as compared to pre-program operation in the jurisdictions served.

To offer the courts a range of alternatives, through diagnostic investigations that culminate in recommendations to the court, in significant numbers.

To improve probation practices by expanding the range and quality of services offered to probationers and their families.

The objective of this program area is to increase the effectiveness of services to probation departments and juvenile courts. These services include the use of well trained citizen volunteers to counsel juvenile probationers, diagnostic services which provide evaluative information on adjudicated juveniles in order to determine effective dispositions and specialized individual and family services designed to specifically improve rates of clients' reinvolvement with the criminal justice system.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Applications for 1976 are encouraged from county governments that will utilize well trained citizen volunteers to counsel juvenile probationers. Applications are also encouraged from county governments interested in experimenting with innovative juvenile probation programs that provide intensive services for probationers and their families. These services should include the utilization of mental health agencies for those juveniles determined in need of mental health services.

Funding consideration will be given for the establishment of a citizen volunteer program to assist probation officers in supervising those juvenile probationers who would benefit from this approach. Screening and training programs for the volunteers must be included as part of the application. The establishment or expansion of intensive service techniques to probation departments and to the juvenile court.

As a general policy, projects in this area will not be funded for more than three years. Projects for volunteers in probation will not be funded for more than two years.

Subgrant Data:

Up to two probation projects will be awarded continuation funding. Up to three new projects designed to improve services to the juvenile court will be funded.

Any project funded under this program area will be subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$440,000	$48,889	10%

Evaluation Information:

All subgrantees will be expected to follow the evaluation guidelines established by the Administrative Office of the Courts, with technical assistance available when needed.

In addition, all subgrantees will be required to report on the number of probationers that successfully conclude probation as compared to pre-project experiences. Those jurisdictions receiving funds for diagnostic units will monitor and report on the court response to those recommendations.

Program C-8: Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement

Relationship to Program Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The multi-year budget forecast projected slightly increased funding in the *1976 Plan.*

The following needs are cited for consideration in the problem analysis section:

- Implementation of a Statewide prosecution management information system.
- Increased reduction of the court case backlog through more expeditious handling of defendants from time of arrest through disposition.

This program area was introduced in the *1975 Plan.* Funding was provided for full-time administrators to serve as professional office managers in three county prosecutors' offices. Prosecutors will thereby be relieved of non-prosecutorial tasks so that their efforts could be directed solely to the prosecution of cases.

Also, three counties were funded to begin case screening and evaluation projects.

Input into this program area was received from the Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Law and Public Safety. Documents from the National District Attorneys Association, the National Center for Prosecutor Management, the Institute for Law and Public Research, as well as the National Advisory Commission on Standards and Goals have been consulted in the preparation of this program area.

Objectives:

To provide four county prosecutors with a professional management capability to increase the efficiency of their offices, measured by an increase of 5% in individual staff prosecutor caseloads.

To establish policy guidelines and implement a system of prosecutorial case screening in four counties so that the public interest and justice is better served by early use of the prosecutor's discretionary authority; a decrease of 10% in "downgrades" will result.

To improve the work flow in the prosecutor's office by refining case evaluation earlier in the criminal justice process; a 2% increase in the successful prosecution rate will result.

To reduce the detention time of persons accused of criminal activity by enabling the prosecutor to expedite decisions regarding cases.

To provide prosecutorial interfacing with proposed pre-trial intervention programs.

General Strategy for Implementation:

1. Three counties will receive continuation funding for office manager projects. This second year funding represents final SLEPA support for these initial projects. One additional county will be selected to develop a professional office management project.

Office manager will have the responsibility for budgeting, supplies, personnel, equipment, record-keeping, facilities, security, clerical supervision, liaison with their counterparts in associated agencies, administration of special programs, compliance with Civil Service regulations and gathering of statistics. The prosecutor and assistant prosecutor can then devote all their efforts to the prosecution of cases.

2. The three counties identified for funding to implement a case screening case evaluation project will receive second year funding which should conclude with a county assumption of costs. A fourth county will be selected during 1976 to implement this project.

Case screening is justified in instances where the defendant and nature of the crime do not pose a serious threat to the community and when alternatives to prosecution are available. It is anticipated that prosecutors will assign experienced assistant prosecutors to the municipal court level for this purpose.

In addition to increased office management services and the assignment of an assistant prosecutor to screen municipal court cases, a need for more refined case screening and evaluation is apparent. Pre-trial intervention candidates, screened by pre-trial units, will be investigated, reviewed and approved or disapproved by a prosecutor's project evaluator under Court Rule 3:28. Candidates for conditional discharge under the Controlled Dangerous Substance Act will be reviewed. Some cases may qualify for administrative closing.

Another facet of the evaluator's function might be the recommending of appropriate personnel assignments based on case priority and difficulty. The case screener and evaluator could also assist in various pre-trial proceedings; insure completeness and accuracy of witness lists, check defendants' records, check bail information and develop case folders in addition to making recommendations for or against indictment or accusation.

Technical assistance in developing uniform guideline forms and procedures is available through the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Department of Law and Public Safety.

3. A Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) will be implemented in one jurisdiction as a pilot project. This system provides a mechanism for giving priority attention to serious cases. PROMIS rates each case according to the gravity of the crime and the record of the defendant. In addition, procedures may be established for giving intensive pre-trial preparations to serious cases. The prosecutor's staff will also have instantaneous access to case status information where multiple cases are pending. Through PROMIS, statistical reports can be developed, giving the prosecutor management information about delay points, crime trends and problem areas. Time lags may be reduced and training needs identified. Technical assistance for this activity is available from the Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, D.C.

Subgrant Data:

Endorsement of a project must be obtained from the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Division of Criminal Justice prior to funding consideration by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Continuation awards up to $25,000 will be made to Union, Camden and Passaic Counties for office manager programs. Up to $25,000 will be awarded to one additional county to implement a similar program.

Continuation awards up to $35,000 will be made to Hudson, Passaic and Camden Counties for case screening and evaluation projects. One additional county will be selected and awarded $35,000 to implement a similar program.

One jurisdiction will be selected to implement a PROMIS project. Up to $135,000 will be awarded for this purpose.

The selection of participants for these programs will be made with the assistance of the Prosecutors Supervisory Section of the Division of Criminal Justice.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$375,000	$41,667	10%

Evaluation Information:

The preparation of an evaluation report will be a special condition of these awards. These reports will contain specific information as to numbers of cases screened, outcome of these cases and relationship to overall workflow. Data on the effect of the screening of cases referred back to the municipal court will be maintained. Data on conviction rate improvement will also be maintained. The office manager projects should include information as to specific instances of improvements in work-flow and indications of the range of activities in which the manager has become involved. The data should include a description of work flow changes instituted. Data relating to the increase in staff prosecutor productivity will be maintained.

Program C-9: Improvement of Technological Resources Available to the Courts

Relationship of Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

A substantial decrease in the funding level was originally forecast for this program area formerly entitled "Development of Judicial Management Information System." The current program area is broader conceptually.

The problem analysis section of this document cites a need for consideration of the following:

- Further development of systems to guarantee speedy trials.
- Continued development of the Statewide court information system.
- Refinement of research information systems and automation to aid planning, administration and financial management within the purview of the court and probation.
- Implementation of more court administration systems with the aid of modern office techniques and technological advances.
- Expediting the criminal justice process through the development of modern information systems.

This program began with a 1969 pilot project in one county. It was continued in 1971 and 1972. In 1973 funds were made available to nine counties to develop county Judicial Management Information Systems. Funds were also made available to the

Administrative Office of the Courts for a Statewide Judicial Management Information System. Planning year 1974 funds were provided for further development of the original nine counties, a tenth county, and an Appellate Court Management Information System under the supervision of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

In 1975, funds were made available to the Administrative Office of the Courts to develop a Supreme Court Management Information System, to continue to supervise the development of county Judicial Management Information Systems and to participate in the System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH) Judicial Information Systems Project. Funding for county projects was discontinued in the 1975 Plan.

Original funding was for developmental purposes which were substantially achieved. Eight of the original nine counties have operational court systems, as does Burlington County. With State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding, self-sufficiency was attained and a capability for in-house modification has been attained in most instances. The Administrative Office of the Courts continues its Statewide system, has developed an Appellate System and is initiating activities on the Supreme Court project.

There have been experimental microfilm projects, peripheral to the county Judicial Management Information System projects. Microfilming and automatic filing equipment was purchased with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding in related court projects. In addition, videotape equipment has been purchased to be utilized in forthcoming expert witness testimony and other videotape projects.

Objectives:

To identify data required for development of comprehensive, uniform, reliable and timely court statistics, planning and research data and court management information on a statewide basis.

To maintain staff support of the Administrative Office of the Courts for the expansion of the Statewide Judicial Information System, thereby reducing delay and congestion in the courts.

To finalize the implementation of a Judicial Management Information System module for the Supreme Court.

To participate in the System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH) Judicial Information Systems project.

To interface the Statewide Judicial Information System with the various county projects, utilizing multi-purpose terminals permitting dial-up with computer assisted legal research programs.

To develop a Probation Administrative Management Information System.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The major impact of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding in the court area has been in the reduction of court delay. As the volume of judicial business increases, the need for a comprehensive court information system providing complete, uniform, and timely data becomes more urgent. The support of these priorities has long been a primary objective of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Activities during 1976 will center on the refinement of existing State and local systems and in a very few instances, the expansion of these systems into other areas of court information.

Funds will be utilized to support the present Administrative Office of the Courts Statewide Judicial Information System staff and to provide for programming and testing the State Judicial Information System modules with Offender Based Transaction System/Computerized Criminal Histories and the Correctional Information System.

A second area of emphasis will be the vertical integration of the State Judicial Information System module with trial court level systems. Non-automated counties will receive support to secure Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) terminals to directly input into the Statewide system. In a few instances support may be necessary to modify local systems to ensure consistency with Project SEARCH objectives. In most instances the counties have sufficient expertise to make their own modifications.

Additionally the Administrative Office of the Courts will develop a Probation Administrative Management Information System to capture useful, current information on probation activities, probationer characteristics and system evaluation indices to monitor and plan for possible improvements. Experience gained with the Correctional Information System will be utilized.

A consistent impediment to efficient court operations is delay in trial transcript preparation. Funds will be available for an experimental project to one county to develop a computer aided transcription of stenographic notes. This project has the support of the New Jersey Court Reporters Association and the National Center for State Courts.

Local innovative efforts may be supported. Typical areas of interest may be microfilming, record retrieval, word processing and legal research.

In each instance technical assistance will be supplied by the Administrative Office of the Courts central staff.

Subgrant Data:

Funds will be available to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the following purposes:

- $50,000 will be available to develop a Probation Administration Management Information System.

- $400,000 will be available to continue horizontal development of the Statewide Judicial Information System.

Approximately $80,000 will be available for one county, to be selected by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and the Administrative Office of the Courts, to develop a computer aided transcript project.

As many as twelve county jurisdictions will be eligible for funding for projects to insure compatibility with the State Judicial Information System and to provide for terminals in non-automated counties so that they might have access to the Statewide system. $250,000 will be available for these projects. Priorities will be established cooperatively by the State Law Enforcment Planning Agency and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Up to $70,000 will be available to local jurisdictions for innovative projects such as: word processing, record retrieval, microfilm and video projects. Up to four grants will be awarded.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$850,000	$94,445	10%

Evaluation Information:

Input into this area has been received by the Administrative Office of the Courts Court Planning section and the Administrative Office of the Courts Statewide Judicial Information System section. These offices will maintain a coordinating function. The program area will be consistent with the developing New Jersey State Systems Master Plan. Coordination with the Comprehensive Data System Coordinating committee will continue. Special overview will be maintained by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency systems specialist.

The Administrative Office of the Courts will continue to insure that the courts receive the required information from the individual systems on a timely basis. Information to be submitted to the AOC will include status of calendar statistics (complaints and appeals filed, narratives and types of dispositions, etc.) Information concerning aging and status of cases will be included. Number of post conviction relief petitions and appeals from the municipal courts will be maintained. Measurements will be made of timing between all processing points from indictment to disposition.

The Division of Systems and Communications will implement special audit procedures to insure conformance with the Department of Justice rules and regulations on privacy and security of Criminal Justice Information Systems. Quarterly reviews and user documentation will be made within the various systems.

Program C-10: Office of the Public Advocate Activities

Relationship to Program Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Funding for this program area was not included in the 1975 multi-year budget forecast.

Several needs have been previously identified in the problem analysis section of this document including the need to consider:

- Conducting additional experimental and research projects under the general topic of innovative court and probation services.
- Provision of auxiliary services to achieve appropriate dispositions for juveniles and to extend the presently limited attorney-juvenile client defense relationships.
- Legal representation for any person charged with the violation of any law, ordinance or regulation where there is a likelihood that the person charged, if convicted, will be subject to imprisonment or any other consequence of magnitude.

Funds were made available to the Public Defender in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 to provide salaries for attorneys, investigators and clerical staff for the purpose of reducing caseload backlog.

Objectives:

To provide two pilot projects assuring representation of 1000 persons accused of disorderly persons offenses in the municipal court.

To provide for a comprehensive child advocacy project within the Office of the Public Advocate to promote new court rules, legislative enactments, executive directives and procedural changes.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Very little doubt exists that there are inequities in the adjudication process. Hundreds of persons are sentenced to county jails without systematized access to defense counsel. The irony is that many of these people, if they had committed more serious offenses, might very well have received the services of probation.

The United States Supreme Court in "Argersinger v. Hamlin", 407 U.S. 25 (1972) recognized that the 6th Amendment right to counsel must be expanded to provide for the representation of these defendants who face a custodial sentence or other penalty of magnitude.

The Public Defender is experimenting with methods of assuring the proper representation of these defendants. Eventually this representation will be mandatory.

With State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding within the Municipal Court program area, a centralized defender system was begun in 1975 to provide defense counsel in eight municipal courts in Atlantic County. This activity began as a six-month, start-up grant to develop a model project. A similar project is planned for Bergen County with 1976 funds. Technical assistance is provided by the Office of the Public Advocate supervisory staff.

Additionally, the Public Advocate envisions the development of a child advocacy service. The defender's activities will go beyond defending a juvenile on specific charges through the usual court process. An effort will be made to represent children brought into the process, as a class. Supreme Court Justice Fortas pointed out in 1966, that juveniles receive the worst of both worlds, neither all the rights guaranteed to the adult nor the benign rehabilitation treatment postulated for the young. The Public Advocate will undertake a program to insure more adequate, systematic concern for children being processed within the criminal justice system. The provision of basic rights to children in custody and the provision of opportunities similar to those of adult offenders in custody and the right of youngsters with deep psychological problems to receive appropriate treatment might be typical examples of representation. Efforts may be made by the Public Advocate to foreclose on the possibility of juveniles being lodged in county jails or confined with adults in any form of custody.

Subgrant Data:

It is anticipated that these projects will receive a total of two years each of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency support. The Office of the Public Advocate will be the sole applicant for continuation of the Atlantic County model municipal court defender project, the Bergen County municipal court defender project and the child advocacy project.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$300,000	$33,334	10%

Evaluation Information:

The evaluation reports for the municipal court program will include number of clients served, how they were served and outcome data. Present data are available on the number of "Argersinger" cases in these jurisdictions; project data will show in what specific way service to this client population is improved. Possible areas of interest could be: clients referred to community agencies, decline in county jail population and reduction in postponements which cause court backlog as well as inconvenience to witnesses and victims.

The child advocacy project will maintain records indicating the range of activities detailing specific efforts to introduce legislative, court and executive changes on behalf of children, as a class, who have contact with the criminal justice system. A systematic documentation of accomplishments will be maintained.

Program C-11: Support of Statewide Court Activities

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Funding slightly in excess of the 1975 level was projected in the multi-year forecast.

Several needs are identified in the problem analysis section of this document. They include the need to consider:

- Continued improvement in the administration of criminal courts
- Expansion and improvement of intake services available to the juvenile and domestic relations courts
- Conducting additional experimental and research projects under the general topic of innovative court and probation services
- Helping State courts observe standards of judicial administration through technical assistance
- Development of uniform sentencing and procedural criteria for processing drug and alcohol-related offenders

This program area first appeared in the 1972 Plan and was continued in the 1973, 1974 and 1975 Plans.

One of the first activities, supported by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with planning funds, was the formation of a planning service within the Administrative Office of the Courts. This project was in recognition of the need to have a planning capacity within the judiciary itself, responsible to the judiciary and directly responsive to needs perceived by the judiciary. This function, which has since been continued with State funding has resulted in the development of the following statewide court activities.

a. A Centralized Appellate Staff project began in 1972. A central staff of experienced attorneys was organized to screen all cases docketed in the Appellate Division. These attorneys do the preliminary research thus relieving the judges of this time consuming task. Cases are given a detailed review and a memorandum is prepared giving the history, facts

and precedents. This process increases judge productivity.

Another activity funded by LEAA and SLEPA was the Assistant Trial Court Administrators program. These assistant administrators were hired in each of the twelve judicial vicinages to expand the courts' administrative capability. These individuals have assisted the court during a time of increasing administrative burden in the areas of budgets, facilities, personnel and information gathering.

Another continuing activity within the Administrative Office of the Courts is the Probation Research and Development project. This centralized service provides consultation and support services to the twenty-one county probation departments. Research studies have been completed or undertaken in the areas of administrative management systems planning, development of a probation management information system, use of volunteers, types of supervision contacts, probation staffing patterns, juveniles in need of supervision, records management and space utilization.

The position of Coordinator of Volunteers was established within the Administrative Office of the Courts to promote the use of citizen volunteers to provide services to probationers. Models for recruiting, training and supervisory volunteers are being formulated. Means to expand the types of services provided are being investigated. Matching techniques are being refined.

Another position established within the Administrative Office of the Courts is the Coordinator of Diversion Programs. This individual is charged with the responsibility of promoting a statewide pre-trial diversion program. Model programs and techniques for evaluation are being developed. Refinements in the mechanism of service delivery are being made.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has undertaken with the assistance of outside agencies, studies to improve the quality of justice in New Jersey. These studies have included a court interpreters project and a municipal court project.

A project to provide emergency assistance to probationers was also funded by SLEPA and administered by 18 of the 21 county probation departments and the Administrative Office of the Courts. An effort was made to reduce the desperation of probationers in emergency situations with direct assistance in those instances where community resources were not available or inadequate.

At present the Administrative Office of the Courts is embarking on a project to identify problems leading to sentence disparity with the objective of establishing corrective criteria.

Objectives:

To address the problem of delay and backlog within the court system by increasing by one-third the number of dispositions per judge within five years.

To address the problem of sentence disparity by means of specific legislative, procedural and rule changes, reducing extreme sentences by 25% in the first year and eliminating such sentences entirely within two years.

To provide a State level mechanism to implement diversion and intake programs on a statewide basis reducing the number of defendants processed through adjudication.

To provide statewide coordination of citizen volunteer programs resulting in this supervision modality being available to 10% of the probationers under the control of county probation departments.

To promote studies providing the judiciary with needed research.

To provide the judiciary with a means to achieve greater community understanding and support by establishing a Court Information & Service Center.

To continue the "Special Case Processing" project in Newark to process certain offenders from arrest to sentencing within 60 days.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Funds already allocated will be used to continue the Central Appellate Research Staff. Ultimately a major expansion of this function is envisioned by the Administrative Office of the Courts. This project has been successful and review to date indicates a promising cost/benefit ratio.

Funds already allocated will also be used to continue the Probation Research and Development staff. As previously described, this project provides the 21 county probation departments with a needed research resource. Present funding represents final SLEPA support.

The second phase of the sentence disparity project will be funded to implement the findings of the previous development phase of this project.

Final funding will be provided for the Office of the Diversion Coordinator. During this period, implementation of a Statewide Pre-trial Intervention Program will begin.

Final funding will also be provided for the Office of the Volunteer Coordinator. It is anticipated that the developmental phase of this statewide program will be concluded during this final funding period.

The position of intake administrator will be funded to forward the objectives of a statewide juvenile intake program. This activity will provide for the promulgation of minimum standards and guidelines and for the development of a model program. Developmental technical assistance will be provided to the participating vicinages by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will support the Newark Impact project entitled "Special Case Processing" for one year to allow for arrangements to be made for assumption of costs with non-federal funds for this successful program. The thrust

of this project is the speedy processing from arrest through disposition of persons charged with "stranger to stranger" crime.

In order to facilitate public understanding and co-operation with the courts, it is necessary to inform the public of the courts' functions and the roles of the participants. Information should be readily available to those persons directly involved in the adjudicatory process as well as the general public. A Court Information and Service Center will be established to perform the following types of functions: issuance of periodic reports, handbooks for court employees, educational pamphlets for the public, handbooks for jurors, informational activities to citizen groups, the arranging of public appearances, court tours and the like. The end result of these activities should be the increase of public confidence in the efficiency of the court process.

Up to four additional grants will be awarded to local courts for innovative court programs which may include projects to improve legal research, to conduct studies relative to improved efficiency, to reduce the non-appearance of witnesses, and to acquire specific technical assistance not otherwise available.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has within itself the capacity to lend technical assistance to some of these projects. Technical assistance, in the form of grant application assistance and monitoring will be available from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

The Appellate Staff project and the Probation Research and Development program will continue with previously allocated funding.

Continuation funding up to $150,000 will be available for Phase II of the Sentence Disparity project.

$80,000 will be available for final funding of the Volunteer Coordinator Project and the Diversion Coordinator project.

Up to $40,000 will be available to fund the Office of the Intake Administrator.

Up to $55,000 will be made available for the Court Information and Service Center.

Four grants up to $25,000 each will be available for innovative local projects.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local March
Block Support Total Part C	$425,000	$47,223	10%

Evaluation Information:

The primary sources of information consulted in the development of this program area have been the National Advisory Council Court Report, studies by the National Center for State Courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts and State Law Enforcement Planning Agency monitoring reports.

Activity statistics will be maintained to indicate clients served, delay reduced, improvements undertaken as well as the range of activities of project personnel. Time charts, work-flow analysis and planning schedules will be submitted. Data will relate to the central objective of delay reduction. Those programs which direct persons from further penetration into the criminal justice system will maintain data concerning types of clients served, offenses, referrals made and impact on the adjudicatory process as well as follow-up statistics on the individuals processed by these alternate handling procedures.

D. INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

Program D-1: Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitation System Management and Service Delivery

Relationship to Program Analysis and to Multi-Year Forecast:

Programming for local corrections should be the result of a planning process that leads to a functional integration of the efforts of the criminal justice system components and supportive social service agencies to attain a solution to a common problem —inmate criminality. Changes in any single components. For example, the expansion of a bail or probation capability or a diversion program such as pre-trial intervention will affect the local jail not only in the numbers of clients served but in the concentration of a client population classified as poor risk for community-based programs or committed for reasons such as punishment. Other factors such as arraignment scheduling directly affect the number of persons awaiting trial and therefore, the detention capacity required.

Practical solutions to the traditional problems of local corrections, i.e., outdated physical structures, consisting almost entirely of inflexible "steel cage" housing units designed so that a relatively low complement of staff can insure the confinement of large numbers of inmates and severe overcrowding coupled with a highly transient population, have caused the evolution of firmly established correctional practices which are often in conflict with the "rehabilitative" philosophies of modern penologists. The effect of these problems on persons incarcerated within the institutions is generally acknowledged to be detrimental not only to the offender but ultimately to the community as well.

Crisis generated solutions during recent years have centered on such stated needs as building new jails, offering academic and vocational education classes and entering into work release programs which usually result in low level jobs. There has been considerable opposition to the building of new facilities, and fortunately so, as experience has shown that the type of jail or prison structure is a direct constraint on the programs and activities that can be conducted within its walls. If the jail is designed for purposes of secure confinement of prisoners, given the practical realities of budgeting, the flexible design required for rehabilitation program will most likely be ignored. There is presently a need, then, to clearly establish the purpose and function the facility is to serve, not only in terms of the local correctional system but in the entire criminal justice system as well.

When this program area was first allocated funds in 1971, the need for the establishment of rehabilitation programs and for provision of professional non-custodial staff in institutions devoid of either was considered a crucial first step. Initial funding was provided in the amounts of $300,000 Part C and $150,000 Part E but, due to a slow response from implementing agencies, $300,000 of the total funds was carried over and applied to an additional $50,000 under the 1972 Plan. Projects consisted of work release, group and individual counseling and vocational training programs which were admittedly fragmented and, in some cases, actually isolated from the main jail operation. Continuation of the projects under the 1973 Plan ($550,000 Part C) and changes in program emphasis to include formal classification of inmates by committees consisting of administrative, custodial and program staff under the 1974 Plan ($450,000 Part C) demonstrated a growing acceptance of the programs within institutional operations.

The total program effort, inclusive of the 1974 Plan, accomplished the following as of June 30, 1975:

1. Inmate support programs were instituted and operationalized within 11 of the 27 county jails, penitentiaries and workhouses in New Jersey as follows: Atlantic, Mercer, Middlesex (workhouse), Camden, Monmouth, Essex Correctional Center, Essex Jail (library project), Union, Hudson, Passaic and Salem. It is anticipated that Gloucester will also receive a short-term start-up grant from remaining funds.
2. Of the approximately 20,000 detainees and sentenced inmates incarcerated a minimum of 48 hours in the local jails yearly, the 1974 level of activity provided work release for 400, orientation and counseling (including therapy) for 10,000 and educational programs for 730 persons. These figures cannot be combined and totaled as an individual client may have received one or more of these services.
3. The establishment of 54 professional positions was achieved by June 30, 1975 and an estimated total of 150 volunteers were actively engaged in providing support services.

The 1975 Plan focused specifically on the need for modernization of management philosophy and techniques and improvement of the decision-making process through classification of inmates. As the major problem of jail management remained—general overcrowding and the transient short-term nature of the population, it became evident that there must be some assessment of inmate needs, adjustment of existing programs to meet these needs, if necessary, and some screening/selection process to ensure that those inmates with identifiable needs would have the opportunity of meeting those needs either through service programs available within the institution or external programs operated by community agencies. Two additional elements were included: development of service delivery programs and addressing the need for an evaluation design that would be sufficiently objective and quantifiable to provide data for administrative decision-making and building model jail programs.

A total of 12 continuation and at least two new jail projects will be included for funding against the $665,000 Part C funds provided in the 1975 Plan. Atlantic, Hudson, Union and Morris Counties will receive final funding under that plan. Monmouth County assumed the cost of its project and the Middlesex County Workhouse project was not continued although these jurisdictions were to be considered for final funding.

The 1976 program looks to increased planning in local corrections by encouraging applications that not only include the 1975 approach but contain a capacity to develop a jail population management program. This activity may be considered an initial step toward "total system planning" and should provide the jail administrators and criminal justice planners with documentation of the changes in a jail's population over time and projections of programs required to address inmate needs, length of stay probabilities for various charges that may effect space and staff needs and evaluation of the effectiveness of both internal and other programs designed to impact on the size and make up of the jail's programs. This information will then be included in a formal process of communication and feedback among the various criminal justice agencies for identification of the local correctional service area purpose and scope.

Attention should also be given to development of a family counseling program as a component of initial or continuation applications. The purpose of this approach is to provide, at the request of the defendant or sentenced offender, social caseworker contact with the immediate family. Activities will include counseling and advise as to assistance available from community social service agencies with the goal of easing the disruptive effects of changed lifestyles and other problems associated with the incarceration.

The applicant is advised to review the following program areas supportive of local corrections as resources for the jail program: for facility inspection and staffing training, "State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections;" for referral of inmates having drug, alcohol and mental health (two pilot projects) problems, "Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders;" for vocational training and manpower related needs, "Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender" and "Community Based Residential Facilities and Programs as Alternatives to Incarceration."

Program funding for local correctional facilities will be maintained near the $500,000 level inclusive of the 1978 Plan. Subgrantees scheduled for final funding of the developmental service delivery projects and having demonstrated an ability to assume project costs may wish to apply for initial projects oriented toward the management concepts expressed in the 1975 and 1976 program areas. Subgrantees may anticipate funding for a maximum of three years. The third year, however, should show a reduction in the requested funding level due to local assumption of project costs.

Objectives:

To fund ten projects containing jail population management program components designed to identify correctional service area needs by implementation of improved assessment and decision-making techniques such as classification and through the development of standardized communication and feedback procedures with the judiciary and local criminal justice agencies. To process a minimum of 5,000 persons through formal classification.

To continue funding for the service delivery components of five projects and thereby provide counseling and educational services for 12,000 inmates.

To provide family counseling services as a component of five jail programs and to provide assistance to a minimum of 600 families.

To increase the number of pre and post release referrals to community service agencies from 2,000 to 6,000 and to conduct a follow up survey on the progress of these referrals at three months and six months following referral.

To increase the number of initial intake orientations and interviews conducted within 48 hours of detention from 10,000 to 18,000.

General Strategy for Implementation:

As the 1976 program is an expansion of the 1975 approach, the following elements remain as considerations essential to a jail program:

1. Expansion of the inmate classification system to provide a realistic decision-making resource

for effective jail management. To accomplish this goal, the following needs must be met:

a. Data must be gathered from external sources and from such internal reports as can be developed from interviews, testing and follow-up information required to update case records.
b. A method of realistically assessing needs of the offender in term of risk, psychological treatment, vocational and academic education and social adjustment must be developed. Such a decision-making structure may be composed of a committee, team or unit but must be provided with procedures for balancing decisions relating to programming custody, personal security and resource allocations of the institutions.
c. Decisions must be consistent with individual dignity and based on objective judgments. The offender should be provided maximum involvement in determining the nature and direction of the programmatic decision provided and a mechanism to appeal such decision.

2. A rehabilitation system should be developed and adequately staffed with provision for training in its use. A basic staff orientation program should encompass judicial decision-makers, staff of community support programs, institutional staff and the offenders—both detained and committed. Opportunity for staffing should be provided for experienced correctional personnel with advanced academic credentials to fill correctional counselor positions.
3. A bank of service delivery programs consisting of internally developed programs when necessary and referrals to community service delivery agencies whenever possible should be established. Such programs must provide greater emphasis on involvement of the female offender both within the institution and in the pre-release work/study/family care approaches. Applications must contain documentation describing agreements reached with service agencies and types of services available and procedures for client follow up.
4. Each application must contain, as comprehensively as possible, a data survey and analysis of present offender population trends, the correctional alternatives to incarceration available and projections for the use of such alternatives based on an estimated impact of changing judicial practices.

   Applicants should consider a project position which may be identified as a classification officer, in both continuation and initial applications. This person should ideally have background experience from the criminal justice system and be capable of statistical analysis. The following activities will be within the area of responsibility for this person:

   a. Developing of such forms and data gathering procedures as are necessary to implement the proper management.
   b. Analyzing trends in the jail population make-up for the purpose of predicting future jail populations and allocating jail resources.
   c. Administering the inmate classification system.
   d. Evaluating the effectiveness of those programs designed to impact on the offender.
   e. Anticipating changing institutional probblems and needs.

   It is anticipated that, once the manual reporting and analysis system is established and refined during the initial program phase, the larger institutions, with bed capacities in excess of 150 beds, may require some additional mechanized capability to assist in sorting and counting data. Provision for such equipment will be a consideration in the 1976 plan, dependent on an evaluation of the start-up phase of the program.
5. The family counseling unit will provide for no more than two staff members for the larger institutions and one staff person for the smaller (100 bed or less) jails. The unit will receive cases from the intake interviewers and other staff when requested by the defendant or sentenced offender. Guidelines must be developed governing the family contact program.

Subgrant Data:

Provision, in the total amount of $105,000, will be made for up to four jail projects having received final funding under the 1975 or prior Plans to expand existing classification programs to include the new classification officer component.

Six counties will receive continuation funding in the total amount of $315,000.

Up to five jail projects will be funded a specific family counseling componet. Up to $105,000 will be provided for this program as a new effort.

The remaining $50,000 will be provided to a county having received no previous funds for a jail project.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$575,000	$63,889	10%

Evaluation Information:

In addition to the statistical data detailed below, the subgrantee may be required to furnish additional information as needed by the Evaluation Team of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. (See Provision for Evaluation Section.)

The monitoring level of evaluation will require at least the following data separately reported for detainees and sentenced offenders:

1. The number of clients received in the institution during the project period, the number receiving basic orientation to the procedures and programs of the institution, the number remaining at the institution for over 48 hours and the number formally interviewed within 48 hours of entry for the purpose of eliciting personal background data and determining immediate and long-range needs.
2. Resulting from the above formal interviews, the numbers, types and results of outside contacts made in satisfaction of immediate needs (e.g. family counseling, application for public defender, application for release on bail and R.O.R., provision of information for pre-sentence reports, treatment recommendation as alternative to sentencing, etc.).
3. The number of clients receiving formal classification at the institution and the resultant number and types of program placements made both within and external to the institution. The number of clients satisfactorily completing programs either prior to release or during the follow-up period. Information should be provided at least three and six months after program placement.
4. The number of clients provided with formal pre-release interviews and the resultant counseling sessions, community program placements, work/study/family care release placements and follow-up feedback information as in number three above.
5. Monthly reporting by the classification officer regarding the data system (as described above) to be maintained by that position. The first project month will be devoted to development and submission of the proposed data system for the joint approval of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and local criminal justice authorities.

Program D-2: Improvement of Juvenile Detention and Shelter Care Practices

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Those juveniles charged with the commission of JINS and delinquent offenses who under law must be held in custody prior to a court hearing, are placed in county detention and shelter care facilities. Until March 1, 1974, all juveniles, no matter what the charge, were held in physically restricting facilities. However, with the passage of a revised juvenile code, the court was directed to place alleged juveniles in need of supervision or those charged with offenses applicable to juveniles only, in physically unrestricting facilities. This has allowed for the creation of programming which involves juveniles in outside community activities. The length of time spent by a juvenile in either type of facility varies from overnight to several months although the average is three weeks to a month.

The temporary nature of the holding is ill-suited to any type of intensive programming but at the same time there should be adequate activities to insure that the time spent in detention or shelter care is not punitive or purely custodial.

Since 1970 funds channeled into detention facilities have upgraded education, recreation and social services programs and provided staff training. State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding financed initial education programs in Passaic, Gloucester, Cumberland and Union counties. Early efforts provided planning grants in Somerset and Cumberland counties so that each could develop its own detention facility. In the last five years projects have been instituted in ten of the 18 county juvenile detention facilities.

Under the 1974 Plan Atlantic County continued its Youth Center Professional Staffing grant and Union and Passaic counties continued their education projects. Also during the 1974 Plan year, Essex County continued its education and recreation programs. Education and volunteers service projects were started in Camden and Gloucester counties and a social services program began in Mercer County. Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland and Mercer counties are expected to continue their programs under the 1975 Plan with new projects anticipated in Bergen and Hudson counties.

Objectives:

To increase the range of existing educational, recreational, volunteer and social services programs within detention and shelter care facilities that serve a potential annual population of 12,000 juveniles.

To increase to 14 the number of detention facilities where programs have been developed or expanded through assistance from this program area.

To promote the development of staff personnel to act as advocates for juveniles in selected detention and shelter care facilities.

To assist detention and shelter facilities to meet standards of operation and administration set by the Department of Institutions and Agencies.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Emphasis will be placed on funding programs which enrich educational recreational, volunteer and social services programs. Past experience with education projects in detention facilities indicates that a program which transcends a traditional academic approach and which utilizes a learning process based on experience appears to be an appropriate teaching method in the short-term holding facility.

In keeping with recent regulations promulgated by the Department of Institutions and Agencies, every juvenile detention and shelter care facility must have a social worker on staff. Funds will be available to hire such a person who would act as advocate for a juvenile in his or her relationship with the court system, the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), parents or guardians and other critical agencies and persons.

Funds will be available for both detention and shelter care facilities although programming may differ slightly in each. The funding of shelter care activities will be done in coordination with the staff of the Task Force on the Juvenile Code which has already implemented shelter projects through the administration of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary monies. Because of the great measure of freedom that a juvenile in a shelter has, the range of activities is wider. There may be more outside community involvement and, therefore, there is a likelihood of a larger volunteer services component in shelter programming.

Funds for training for both detention and shelter supervisory and professional personnel to enable them to more effectively work with the juvenile in the facilities will be available through the program area, Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel.

Education, recreation and social services grants are continued generally, on a yearly basis for a period of three years as long as they demonstrate their effectiveness and continue to fill a need within the facilities. It is anticipated that after the three year demonstration period counties will assume all program costs.

Assistance in developing programs will be provided by State Law Enforcement Planning Agency program analysts who have worked with similar activities, personnel from already existing projects as well as staff from the Department of Institutions and Agencies who care charged with insuring that facilities are meeting the standards set down by that agency.

Subgrant Data:

Monies will be available to continue second and third year funding for up to ten county detention and shelter care programs and to begin up to four new programs on either a county or state level.

Grant funds for the enrichment of detention programming will be available in amounts up to approximately $30,000.

Grants to shelter facilities will primarily provide staff support and will not exceed $20,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State and Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$300,000	$33,334	10%

Evaluation Information:

Subgrantees will be required to submit data on the numbers of children served by a specific project as well as results of the particular activities. This information might include a list of agencies with which the detention center cooperates on behalf of the juveniles and the reduction in time spent by juveniles in detention facilities awaiting DYFS placement as the result of advocacy work; the number of volunteers who developed or participated in detention activities and the nature of those activities; other data which substantiates the fulfillment of project objectives.

Program D-3: State Corrections Support Program

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The rapidly changing nature of modern corrections has created a myriad of problems for correctional administrators and a need for projects designed to develop and test new procedures, provide compliance with court mandates and establish planning and evaluation capabilities. An additional need arose through the proliferation of grants, each requiring development of an application within State and Federal guidelines for funding and resulting in a complex system of report development and processing procedures. In response to these needs, the 1975 Plan allocated $86,000 Part E funds to support

the following projects to the State Department of Institutions and Agencies:

1. The Correctional Services Project remains to be funded in an amount up to $35,000 for a nine month grant period. This project was first funded for $26,684 under the 1973 Plan and was continued under the 1974 Plan for $38,742. Services were provided to both the Division of Business Management and the Division of Correction and Parole in the management of LEAA discretionary and SLEPA grants. The 1975 program area emphasized that the scope of project activities should be expanded to include the Garden State School District, the Division of Youth and Family Services and the central office of the Department. This expanded function was accomplished during mid-1975.

Although this project was planned for final funding under the 1975 program area, there will remain a need to coordinate program development and procedures for project reporting among the departmental entities. In addition, the Correctional Master Plan will be completed during the Spring of 1976 and, pending the implementation of a proposed Planning, Management and Evaluation Unit within the Department of Institutions and Agencies which will also require a start-up phase, there will be a need to initiate programmatic support of the Master Plan through application development and project revision activities. SLEPA funding for support of the Correctional Services Project coordinator grant will be concluded under the 1976 Plan.

2. Recent court decisions, Wolff v. McDonnell in 1974, which indicated that inmates charged with serious misconduct required certain due process protections, and Avant vs. Clifford, which mandates that the inmate is to be guaranteed a hearing before an impartial committee or hearing officer, prompted the initial funding of a $49,369 grant for a Disciplinary Hearing project from the 1975 Plan. The problem of funding a viable disciplinary hearing mechanism that would ensure the constitutional and statutory rights of inmates was addressed in the following manner:

a. Replacement of the institutional adjustment committee at the N.J. State Prison Rahway with a pilot program providing two full-time hearing officers functioning independently from institutional control.

b. Provision for legal consultative services and required training for adjustment committee members of the prisons not participating in the hearing officer program.

c. Project evaluation developed through surveys conducted of institutional staff and inmates and an assessment by the New Jersey Bar Association.

The Correctional Master Plan and a legal information station project were not funded under the 1975 Plan but are included in this narrative for purposes of information.

A Correctional Master Plan for New Jersey was seen as the solution to a lack of agreed upon policy concerning the purpose and functions of corrections at the various levels of government and the need for a plan to implement a formal correctional policy as a functional entity of the criminal justice system. Carryover funds in the amount of $11,805 from the 1973 Plan were utilized to initiate the start-up phase of the project and the bulk of project costs were provided from a $100,000 Part E LEAA discretionary grant and $50,000 from the State budget. The completion of the Master Plan will not require further LEAA or SLEPA funding.

A 1974 Part E LEAA discretionary grant in the amount of $67,338 was received to implement the Legal Information Station project at the State prison at Rahway. This program provides legal services to inmates in non-criminal matters that are not under the jurisdiction of the Public Defender. The project became operational in January of 1975 and, as of June 30, 1975 had made a total of 209 legal assistance contacts with inmates concerning problems included in the following major categories: assistance in appeals through the Public Defender's Office, post conviction relief matters and sentence reductions, detainers, parole and classification matters, administrative matters and divorces. Project activities during this period included meetings with institutional authorities, inmate groups and the development of administrative and operational procedures.

The Legal Information Station project will receive interim funding from unexpended 1974 carryover funds to June 30, 1976 and will be considered for a final grant under the 1976 program area.

Other such problem areas are becoming evident and there is identified a need for additional funding support for this program area. The 1976 program has therefore been expanded to include new projects concerning such areas as inmate grievance handling and improvement of institutional administration, each to be funded on a pilot basis for a maximum of two grants.

It is anticipated that this program area will be maintained at the 1976 level through the 1978 Plan.

Objectives:

To continue the Correctional Services Project Coordinator project to provide technical assistance in managing all SLEPA and LEAA grants awarded to the Department of Institutions and Agencies.

To continue the Legal Information Station pilot project to complete the model program and to provide legal support to a minimum of 800 inmates during a 12 month period.

To continue the Disciplinary Hearing Officer project to complete the model program and to improve disciplinary hearings for an estimated 10,000 cases during a 12 month period.

To develop an improved inmate grievance procedure to process approximately 2,500 grievances per year for seven State correctional institutions.

To improve the management of two State correctional institutions, one in the adult and one in the youth complexes, by providing assessment evaluation and technical assistance to the Institutional administrators.

To establish a program of inmate advocacy at the local level of corrections.

General Strategy for Implementation:

All applications for funding under this program area must address the following criteria:

1. Identification of the existing staff resources committed to the area of concern.

a. The staff positions and the amount of time allocated to the area of concern.

b. Existing programs and procedures that address the area of concern.

2. The physical space required to implement the project and the availability and specific location of such space.

3. A clear definition of authority and responsibility both within the project and within the departmental organization.

4. A phasing and schedule for planned activities during the grant period indicating:

a. Regularly scheduled operational and reporting activities including the type of information to be included in reports and the relationship of such information to the purpose of the project.

b. All initially funded projects will provide a phased start-up schedule specifically including consideration for the time required to hire staff and to purchase equipment.

The following additional criteria must be considered in applications for funding of specific projects as indicated:

The Correctional Services Project Coordinator project staff will consist of a coordinator, a clerk typist and two bookkeepers to be committed full-time to project activities. The coordinator will have the responsibility and authority to assist in the preparation of applications for LEAA and SLEPA funds, to establish procedures for processing and forwarding fiscal and programmatic reports and to participate in the Departmental planning process for correctional programs.

The Legal Information Station project will be provided a staff not to exceed two attorneys, one bi-lingual legal para-professional and two clericals. Adequate office space must be provided that is suitable for conducting confidential client interviews and contains a secure area for equipment and files.

Procedures are to be developed and implemented to insure that all requests for legal services are received by project staff within 48 hours of submission. Institutional information, needed to determine the legal needs of the client and not infringing on the clients right to confidentiality and privacy, will be made available to the Legal Station.

Staffing for the Disciplinary Hearing program will be limited to the two hearing officers and a clerical person under the grant. Purchase of services for an attorney from the New Jersey Bar Association will be provided for one day per month for each of seven institutions to continue the disciplinary adjustment committee training program. Scheduling of the training classes and monitoring trainee attendance to maintain eligibility to sit on disciplinary hearings is the responsibility of the project director.

Consideration for funding will be made for a pilot project to improve the handling of non-disciplinary grievances. Provision will be made for staff to survey existing methods available to inmates seeking redress for grievances. A report will be prepared of existing procedures and reviewed with the Division of Correction and Parole and the Correctional Reform Committee of the N.J. State Bar Association to develop procedures to insure that:

a. Each inmate has the opportunity and understands the procedure for filing a grievance.

b. The grievance is transmitted without delay or alteration to a reviewing authority who is independent of the correctional institution.

c. A complete investigation is conducted.

d. A report is prepared and submitted to the inmate filing the grievance and to the institutional authority with a recommendation or resolution within 72 hours.

e. An appeal procedure is established if the recommendation is deemed inappropriate by either the inmate or the institutional authority.

f. The inmate is not subjected to adverse action resulting from the grievance.

The survey review and procedural development phase of the project should be completed within 90 days of hiring of staff. The second phase will provide for implementation of the grievance procedures with a concurrent two month assessment phase prior to conclusion of the grant period.

A project to provide assistance to institutional management will be considered for funding. The activities of the project will be applied to two state correctional institutions and will include the following:

a. A review and analysis of existing operational procedures and management practices.

b. An examination of the relationship between the administrative practices and operational procedures and the stated goals and objectives of the institution.

c. Preparation of a report assessing the effectiveness of the existing institutional administrative and managerial functions and recommendations for implementation.

d. Provision of technical assistance to institutional administrators during the implementation phase.

Support projects funded under this program are considered pilot demonstration projects with the exception of the Correctional Services Projects Coordinator grant. It is anticipated that funding will not exceed two grants whether monies are received

from LEAA, SLEPA or a combination of both. Project phasing during the first grant period should include the following:

1. Start-up phase
2. Operational phase
3. Evaluation and model development phase

The second grant period should include these phases:

1. Operational phase
2. Model adjustment phase
3. Final evaluation and report phase

Subgrant Data:

The following projects will be considered for final funding up to the amounts indicated: Correctional Services Project Coordinator, $45,000; Legal Information Station, $65,000; and Disciplinary Hearing Officer project $50,000.

The Inmate Grievance Handling project will be considered for a maximum grant of $60,000 and the Assistance for Institutional Management project for $50,000. Funding up to $50,000 will be provided for a new project to improve corrections at the local level through the State Office of the Public Advocate.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E Block Support	$320,000	$35,556	10%

Evaluation Information:

Each project within the program area will be required to maintain statistical data to measure the volume of project activity (e.g. specific procedural changes recommended and adopted, numbers and types of cases handled, total and average time spent on case resolution at various procedural levels of the project and the numbers of cases resolved at the various levels).

A record will be kept of the numbers of formal complaints (appeals, legal suits) filed at various levels beyond normal channels specifically provided for by the program (e.g. the number of legal suits filed for alleged violations of due process during institutional adjustment or hearing committee proceedings or the number of grievances not brought to satisfactory resolution at the appeal level provided for by the grant contract). This data will be compared chronologically with a similar time period prior to project implementation.

Data comparisons will also be made between similar institutions which have and do not have project services available to them (e.g. the number, types and handling of disciplinary charges at the Rahway and Trenton Prisons).

A portion of program evaluation is necessarily subjective and will involve feedback information from parties affected by project services, i.e. inmates, institutional Superintendents, Chief Deputies, Central staff of the Division of Correction and Parole and the Department of Institutions and Agencies and the Inmate Council.

Program D-4: State Correctional Education Programs

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The majority of inmates in the State correctional system have been identified as lacking the requisite academic and vocational educational levels that would enable them to effectively compete for jobs upon release. For example, the average reading level in the reformatory complex is grade 4.4, at the Training School at Jamesburg 4.2 and at the State Prisons it is 4.5.

Preliminary data obtained from the Evening Vocational Counseling Program study funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicates that the vast majority of the inmate population is either unskilled or semi-skilled. Most inmates have held one job for an average of less than six months and have been mobile in employment patterns. The factors of academic underachievement, vocational skill deficiencies and poor motivation for employment are obviously related.

Since 1972, the Department of Institutions and Agencies' Garden State School District has developed programs with the major goal to return the offender to the community with sufficient skills to enable him to survive economically and socially in a positive manner. Projects have been funded to improve institutional education programs in four general areas: development of testing, evaluation and prescriptive capabilities; establishment of learning centers which provide remedial reading or literacy training and basic mathematics in an individualized, flexible setting; establishment of vocational training programs; and educational support projects. As of September, 1975, 2,397 inmates are involved in academic programs and 1,418 were taking courses in vocational training. The majority of these inmates are classified as part-time students which reduces the significance of the total enrollment figures.

The 1972 Plan was allocated a total of $910,000 for the purpose of developing academic and vocational training programs. Two grants were awarded from this allocation and the program was continued

without new monies under the 1973 Plan, utilizing $812,061 of the 1972 allocation designated as carryover funds. The 1974 Plan was provided subsequent funding in the amount of $782,800 and the 1975 program area was allocated $638,000.

Descriptions of projects funded under these program years are as follows:

1. Funds from the 1972 Plan in the amount of $97,814 (Part E) were awarded to initiate a research and training project to upgrade inmate mathematics and communication skills. As a result of this project, Individualized Learning Approach (ILA) Units were established at six State correctional institutions and a satellite unit. A total of twenty-two teachers and ten inmate paraprofessionals were trained in the ILA system and 406 inmates participated in the program.

   The project was continued under the 1974 Plan in the amount of $24,263. During this grant period, 350 students were involved in the program for at least six months and the average achievement level rose 1.2 grades. A total of 38 teachers and 15 inmate paraprofessionals received ILA training.

   The project was continued again under the 1975 Plan for $42,744 during June 1975. Final funding for the coordinator position is anticipated with State assumption of costs at the completion of the 1975 funding. The 1976 Plan will provide a final grant for purchase of supplies and replacement equipment.

2. Three learning center projects were established. The Yardville Youth Reception and Correction Center received grants in the amount of $28,117 under the 1972 Plan, $21,030 under the 1974 Plan and $28,787 as a final funding under the 1975 Plan to expand an existing learning center.

   The New Lisbon Unit of the Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown was funded $22,727 (1972 Plan), $21,809 (1974 Plan) and $24,381 (1975 Plan.) State assumption of costs is anticipated after the 1975 funding.

   The learning center at the Youth Correctional Institution Annandale was funded in the amount of $23,795 (1972 Plan). The project failed to become operational during the initial grant period and the equipment was transferred to the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton. As additional staffing was not required at Clinton to implement the program, final funding in the amount of $15,824 was awarded from the 1974 Plan.

   Clients serviced by the learning centers to June 30, 1975 totaled 650.

3. Community involvement in a program to assist institutional offenders was increased through the Volunteers in Correctional Education and Rehabilitation of Youth project which serves the Youth Correctional Institutions at Yardville, Annandale and Bordentown. This project was initially funded for $40,656 under the 1971 Plan and continued under the 1973 Plan ($45,000), the 1974 Plan ($34,020) and the 1975 Plan ($34,000). The project has brought a total of 700 volunteers into the institutions from inception of the project to June 30, 1975. Final funding for the project was made under the 1975 Plan.

4. A token economy program, initially established at the Training School for Girls under a 1972 grant in the amount of $16,042 was continued through the 1974 Plan for $12,392. This project was planned to provide a model to support the satellite unit programs under development. The closing of the Training School for Girls and the transfer of the girls to the Jamesburg Training School interrupted the development of the program. The program received final funding under the 1974 Plan.

5. The libraries of the correctional institutions have been improved in terms of staff, texts, resource materials and audio-visual equipment. The Library Services Project was initially funded under the 1972 Plan in the amount of $94,913. The project received continuation funding for $76,896 under the 1974 Plan and will receive continuation funding under the 1975 and 1976 Plans. The 1976 funding will be a final grant and State assumption of project costs is anticipated.

6. A Master Plan for Higher Education received funding under the 1972 Plan in the amount of $21,303. The Master Plan was completed and is currently being implemented by the Garden State School District.

7. The 1972 Plan provided matching funds in the amount of $31,955 for an Urban Education Corps grant to train 25 interns in a work-study program conducted by the masters program at Montclair State College. This project was not refunded as other matching sources were made available.

8. Project LEARNED (Learning Evaluation and Remediation Negates Educational Disabilities) received initial funding under the 1974 Plan. Funding in the amount of $62,962 is being utilized to provide three Learning Disability Specialists (LDS) to diagnose and prescribe treatment for those inmates who are handicapped in their ability to learn. Prior to the implementation of this project in June 1975, none of the State correctional institutions had the services of an LDS.

   The goals of the program are as follows:

   a. To scan the New Jersey inmate population to determine the numbers of

inmates in need of learning disability remediation.

b. To complete an educational diagnostic evaluation on at least 25% of the total population.

c. To formulate a Diagnostic-Remediation Model for Correctional Institutions. This model will be completed by the Program Development Administrator of the Garden State School District by April 1976.

9. The Medical-Surgical Technician Program was designed to provide up to 60 inmates in the three State Prisons with saleable paraprofessional skills. The original goal was not met under the 1972 plan from which funding in the amount of $22,262 was awarded. The project became operational at all three prisons under the 1974 Plan and, as of June 30, 1975, a total of 50 inmates had completed the program. The 1974 Plan provided funding in the amount of $41,329 and continuation of the project is anticipated from the 1975 Plan. The 1976 program area will provide final project funding.

10. The Mobile Vocational Training Program provided two trailers equipped for auto service mechanic, small and marine engine training. Each trailer contains a line engine test area, is completely self-contained and includes instructional programs, equipment and toilet facilities. During the period extending from October 1974 until June 1975, the small engine trailer serviced a total of 49 students. A total of 40 certificates were issued, 28 for the small engine repair unit, four for the outboard and eight for the chainsaw units.

The Mobile Auto Mechanics Unit has been in operation since August 1974 and enrolled a total of 60 students as of July 1, 1975. Of these enrolled inmates, 45 qualified for a certificate in auto mechanics.

The project received fundings of $104,472 (1972 Plan) and $72,947 (1974 Plan). Final funding is anticipated under the 1975 Plan with the State assuming project costs during the 1976 program year.

11. The Vocational Careers Training Program at the Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown was initially funded under the 1972 Plan in the amount of $161,762 and was continued under the 1974 and 1975 Plans in the amounts of $172,247 and $161,092, respectively.

During July, 1973, the project became operational for the purpose of providing entry level skills to inmates in the areas of welding, painting and decorating, sheet metal fabrication and building trades. Since the inception of the program to June 1975 approximately 300 men received pre-vocational orientation which consists of exposure to each shop and career counseling relating to the specific trade areas. Of these men, over 200 were assigned to the shops. Forty-eight program participants have been paroled and, of those, 43 have been placed on jobs related to their institutional training.

Additional features of the program include academic and counseling support which is incorporated in the training program. Progress is measured through progress report forms and a basic mastery test. When a student achieves the desired level of competence in his chosen area, he is referred to the classification committee for placement in an institutional job related to his training. Eighteen men have received these job assignments and eight men have been assigned to related jobs in the community under the work release program.

The 1976 Plan will provide final funding for this project and it is anticipated that project costs will be assumed by the State.

12. The Evening Vocational Program at the Leesburg Prison became operational during July 1973 for the purpose of extending existing vocational shops to the inmates assigned to the Leesburg Prison Farm. Prior to the implementation of this project, no vocational training was available to these men. The initial program contained courses in masonry, air conditioning and refrigeration repair, welding, typewriter repair and auto mechanics. The present program has been modified to include electrical wiring but the typewriter repair unit has been dropped.

A major problem became evident during the first year of operation. Conflicting evening activities such as television, movies and softball resulted in an extremely poor rate of class attendance. A vocational counselor was, therefore, hired during the second funding period to screen inmates for the program and to counsel those students enrolled in the program on an on-going basis to help improve their attendance at classes. During the period, July 1973 to June 1975, a total of 40 men graduated from the program.

Initial funding for the project was awarded from the 1972 Plan in the amount of $23,016. Subsequent fundings of $41,888 and $56,186 have been awarded from the 1974 and 1975 Plans, respectively. Funding from the 1976 Plan will be considered final.

13. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale was selected as the site to implement the two remaining vocational programs. The first

program provided expanded vocational training by extending the use of existing shops into an evening program. The Evening Vocational Project was funded for $52,753 under the 1972 Plan and received a final funding of $31,394 from the 1974 Plan. Costs were assumed from State sources.

The second project entitled, "In-House Skill Training" was designed to develop the institutional capability for providing on-the-job instruction. Prior to this project, the institutional maintenance staff were not expressly involved in training inmates assigned to their work crews. Maintenancemen in seven areas (electrical, painting, plumbing, carpentry, welding, high pressure boiler operating and disposal plant services) are expected to:

a. Explain basic theory through use of textbooks which cover areas specified in a staff developed curriculum.
b. Allow inmates to practice theory both on-the-job and in a laboratory situation; and
c. Rate the student on his performance by means of a training progress report.

Certificates of achievement have been awarded to 105 of the 311 inmates enrolled in the program since its inception in 1973. Funding for the project was awarded in the amount of $15,176 (1972 Plan), $19,215 (1974 Plan) and $21,966 (1975 Plan). The 1976 Plan will provide final funding for the project anticipating State assumption of costs.

Based on the experience of three prior fundings, the majority of the continuation projects will be evaluated and further refined as necessary, to determine program effectiveness in terms of impact on inmates and in relationship to the other functional entities of institutional corrections such as custody, prison industries, and release programs. Of major concern will be the development of recommendations for assumption of project costs under the aegis of the State budget.

It is anticipated that funding for this program area will be continued at a slightly reduced level under the 1977 Plan. Program emphasis will be based on the results of the 1976 evaluation and the development of such conceptual programs as career development centers which are designed to encourage student motivation.

Program funding for this area will be required inclusive of the 1981 Plan.

Objectives:

To document a model correctional institution education program by providing the Garden State School District with the capability to analyze and evaluate each existing educational program, and provide recommendations for continuance, improvement or redirection of ineffective or under-utilized program components and to develop new programs.

To establish a procedural and reporting format and to conduct an initial implementation phase of a research program for follow-up of 2,000 clients having completed educational programs. The study will include clients both during the remainder of their stay within institutions and then upon their release to the community under parole supervision.

To establish new learning centers at each of the satellite units, including honor camps, and at the Jamesburg Training Schools— thereby providing multi-media individualized instruction to a minimum of 550 inmates.

To develop and implement a highly structured in-service training program for a minimum of 50 teachers and educational instructors.

To provide each inmate entering a State correctional institution with educational testing, evaluation and an individualized instructional plan.

To implement a model program of learning disability diagnosis and evaluation for a minimum of 1,800 inmates and prescribe individual treatment plans as indicated including the provision of necessary technical assistance to teachers.

To provide vocational training for a minimum of 400 inmates.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The 1976 correctional education plan consists of four related program components: program development and assessment, individualized education, vocational education and support services. Applications for funding must address, but are not limited to, the following general criteria:

1. Emphasis will be placed on literacy, mathematics and learning disability testing, evaluation and individually prescribed programming. The learning centers will implement remedial programs and also provide specialized academic support to inmates entering vocational training shops.
2. Social and coping skills, such as consumer and family life education, will be included in both academic and vocational curriculum design. Emphasis will be placed on improving motivational and career counseling to increase inmate participation in programs by relating the potential benefits of education and training to the inmate's life situation upon release to the community. It is necessary that curriculum design provide methodology for encouraging the client in establishing goals and objectives, and developing an ability to defer achievement of goals, thereby reducing need for immediate satisfaction. Project curriculum and the manner in which the above considerations will

be addressed will be included in each application.

3. Each vocational project application must contain a current vocational needs assessment of the inmate population, a job market analysis of existing or emerging occupations, potential restrictions to offender employment and a performance analysis which documents the skills and knowledge needed to acquire the occupation.

   Vocational programs should be designed to allow a period of work sampling and should indicate the horizontal and vertical training and job placement options available to the inmate upon completion of the course, either at the institution or upon release to the community.
4. Emphasis will be placed on clearly described procedures to facilitate accurate and timely reporting of student participation and achievement data. Such reports should be tabulated monthly and included in the regular quarterly subgrantee reports to SLEPA.
5. Individualized Learning Approach Project
   a. Funding for the Individualized Learning Approach Project will be limited to replenishment of supplies and equipment to continue the project as the Garden State School District has indicated that the State will be requested to assume the costs for the coordinator position. Project reporting will be required of all project activities, however, and a program of continued staff training will also be included in the application.
   b. One application will encompass all components of the expanded learning center program. Due to the varied institutional characteristics of the Jamesburg Training School, the institutional satellite units and the honor camps, each learning center component will reflect necessary adaptations in program design and objectives.
   c. Application for continuation of the learning disabilities remediation project (Project LEARNED) will include an evaluation format adequate for the purpose of determining the impact of this program on participating inmates and on the institutional education programs.
6. Vocational education projects to be considered for funding under this program area will include the following: Vocational Careers Project, Youth Correctional Institution Bordentown; Medical-Surgical Technician Project at Rahway, Trenton and Leesburg Prisons; Evening Vocational Project at Leesburg Prison; In-House Skills Project at the Youth Correctional Institution Annandale; and the Optical Technician Project which has yet to be located within the Prison Complex.
7. Applications to maintain and develop educational support services will include the Library Services Project, and the In-Service Staff Training Project.

Subgrant Data:

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the sole eligible applicant.

Funds are provided for continuation of the following projects within the indicated amounts: Individualized Learning Approach, $25,000; Library Services, $25,000; Project LEARNED, $68,000; Vocational Careers YCIB, $175,000; Medical-Surgical Technician Program, $45,000; Evening Vocational Program LSP, $55,000; In-House Skills YCIA, $22,000; Optical Technician Training Program, $65,000.

New projects that will be considered for funding up to the amounts indicated include the following: Program Development and Assessment Unit, $50,000; Expanded Learning Centers Project, $140,000; and the In-Service Staff Training Project, $18,000.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part E Block Support	$688,000	$76,444	10%

Evaluation Information:

In addition to the normal SLEPA reporting requirements, project reporting will include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following information:

1. The number of inmates received at each participating institution and the status of the inmates received, i.e., adult or juvenile offenders, parole violators, etc.
2. The number of inmates tested and provided with individualized educational plans. Indicate the institutions where the plans were initially developed in the case of transfers and the offender status of these inmates.
3. The number of inmates enrolled in educational or training courses, including the average number of attendees, and the number of students completing each course.
4. Levels of achievement as indicated through pre- and post-testing including feed-back information from students and teachers subjectively evaluating the programs.
5. To evaluate the impact of individualized diagnosis and program planning, achievement should be tabulated separately for those inmates entering educational programs without or at variance to previously prepared individual plans.

6. Follow-up information should be obtained at periods of three, six and twelve months upon release of the inmate to parole supervision to determine the extent of impact of institutional educational programs on job placement and/or continuing of educational activities. Placement data should be compared to the initially projected availability of job or training opportunities, and indicated discrepancies should be considered in light of such factors as the extent of program participation, client characteristics, unemployment rate, etc.

Program D-5: State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The State Prison Complex, with facilities at Rahway, Trenton and Leesburg, and the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton maintains an average total population of approximately 3,500 inmates and receives in excess of 1900 admissions per year. A majority of these inmates have been identified through court pre-sentence investigation reports and institutional intake classification, as suffering from social, emotional and medical problems of varying degrees. Treatment programs and supportive professional clinical staff have traditionally been lacking from the institutional setting, resulting in 1971 in a staff to inmate ratio of 1:555. Coupled with a lack of information on the number of inmates with specific treatment needs, prison administrators were placed in the difficult position of accepting responsibility for the custody and care of these inmates but being unable to plan programs or provide staff to support such programs.

A program area, entitled "Improvement of Direct Treatment Services", first appeared in the 1972 Plan to address this problem by establishing treatment teams in the three major prisons. Funding in the amounts of $150,000 (1972 Plan Part E) and $154,000 (1973 Plan Part E) was allocated to hire psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, masters' level counselors and instructor counselors to staff the teams. Under these plans, teams were established at two facilities, Trenton and Leesburg.

Additional support was provided under a $400,000 (1973 Plan Part E) allocation to establish drug abuse treatment projects at the Bordentown-Jamesburg institutions, Clinton, the Wharton Tract Narcotics Treatment Unit and the State Prison at Leesburg.

The lack of coordinated management of professional treatment staff including prioritization of work schedules and activities became evident and the 1974 program provided for a restructuring and combining of treatment staff under the supervision of a team leader who was administratively responsible to the institutional superintendent but who received professional guidance and staff training support from treatment specialists located in the Division of Correction and Parole Central Office. An additional goal of the 1974 program was the creation of the Special Offender Treatment Program which was to increase treatment services to a larger proportion of the inmate population including also the alcoholic, recalcitrant and emotionally disturbed inmate. To achieve these goals, $495,000 in Part E funds were provided.

As of June 30, 1975, special offender treatment teams were functioning in each of the three State prisons and at Clinton. Staffing provided by SLEPA grants, State and other funding sources consisted of the four team leaders, 20 social workers, seven psychologists and 12 drug abuse supervisors, thereby reducing the clinical staff to inmate ratio to 1:90. Since the inception of the program, formal contacts by team members have averaged 2,000 per month during the first six months of 1975 and a cumulative total of 28,000 client contacts for all forms of treatment.

The 1975 Plan allocated Part E funds in the amount of $355,000 and utilized 1974 carryover monies of $296,569 not previously granted from Program Area 8-6, to continue development of the comprehensive treatment team approach. Following are some of the conditions required of funded projects:

1. The treatment team leader would function as an assistant to the Director of Professional Services at the institution.
2. Each special offender would be provided a clearly defined program of treatment.
3. Staff area of responsibility was to be extended to include those inmates assigned to administrative segregation units.
4. Provision that specially trained (through education and experience) custodial personnel be assigned to support the treatment environment whenever possible.
5. Expansion of the treatment effort by including supervised paraprofessionals, inmate aides and other staff who are serving in nonclinical support areas of the program.
6. Emphasis was to be placed on the pre-release referral of offenders to community treatment programs.

In addition to these conditions, the 1975 program provided for staff skills development and training in the areas of interviewing, diagnosis, counseling and report writing. Institutional decision-making was also determined as an area needing support from the teams and procedures were to be developed for

input into inmate classification, disciplinary adjudication, pre-release support and recommendations to the State Parole Board.

Two projects, entitled "Special Offender Groups Treatment Programs", and "Special Offenders Unit-Clinton", were funded for $264,662 (1974 Plan Part E) and $58,431 (1975 Plan Part E) respectively during mid-1975.

Expanded evaluation components will be included in the 1975 and 1976 funded projects for the purpose of developing the data and analysis for a clear definition of the needs, resources and processes necessary for an effective treatment program. It is anticipated that by June 30, 1977, an institutional model treatment program will have been developed and adjusted for systemwide implementation. It is therefore anticipated that the 1976 Plan will conclude funding for this program effort and that succeeding plans will focus on specific treatment projects to support such needs as are identified under the treatment model.

Objectives:

To continue development of four institutional treatment teams having the capability for the identification and treatment of special offender types.

To provide individualized treatment plans for an estimated 300 inmates committed to the prison complex within a twelve month period.

To prepare an evaluative report on each inmate prior to classification to assist in the improvement of institutional decision-making.

To develop a diagnostic evaluation and theraputic counseling capability at the Vroom Readjustment facility.

To provide an eight month period for adjustment, through feedback and evaluation of collected data, of the institutional treatment model formalized under the 1975 Plan.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Application for funding under the 1976 Plan must contain the following provisions in addition to the conditions described under the 1975 program area:

1. Emphasis will be placed on feedback and evaluation of data collected for the purpose of adjusting the institutional treatment model. Responsibility for verification and current reporting of data will be assigned to the team leaders. Such information will be comprehensive and will therefore include all treatment activities conducted within the institution.
2. Meetings to assess program progress and to consider model adjustment will be held bi-monthly and will be attended by the four team leaders, central office coordinating staff and SLEPA representatives.
3. The document describing the adjusted treatment model will be the responsibility of the coordinating staff of the Division and a final draft should be completed by May 31, 1977.

Subgrant Data:

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the sole applicant. Funding in an amount up to $206,000 will be provided for one project encompassing the treatment teams at Rahway, Trenton, Leesburg and Clinton to June 30, 1977 and it is anticipated that further funding for this project will be assumed by other agencies.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part E Block Support	$206,000	$22,889	10%

Evaluation Information:

This program area has been selected for intensive evaluation by the SLEPA Evaluation Team and the subgrantee is advised to review the section for evaluation contained in this Plan. (See Provision for Evaluation Section.)

The following additional information should be tabulated monthly and submitted quarterly to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency:

1. Quarterly schedules for the on-going staff development/training seminars identifying instructors, topics and curriculum where appropriate. Include an assessment of the training activities conducted during the previous quarter and such data as the number of staff attending and the dates of the sessions.
2. Feedback information required for model adjustment will be submitted to this Agency at least one week prior to the scheduled meetings.

Program D-6: Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

Many efforts have been made in New Jersey to meet the employment needs of ex-offenders released from correctional institutions and from the courts on pre-trail release or probation programs. Projects

have been developed under the aegis of several agencies including the Departments of Labor and Education, the Department of Institutions and Agencies and many other public and private agencies including those with volunteer and inmate self-help emphasis. Traditional agencies such as the Bureau of Parole and local probation departments also continue to provide employment assistance to those ex-offenders under their respective jurisdictions.

Since 1972, some 6,000 inmates of employment age were released from State institutions alone, and approximately 75% of this number were identified as needing assistance in finding jobs and in readjustment to the non-institutional environment. As there has also been an increased use of mechanisms that permit pre-trial release, placement on probation and institutional pre-release for work, study or family care, the number of potential clients needing assistance is greatly expanded.

Population characteristics profiles of those offenders housed within the State correctional institutions may be considered generally representative of the ex-offender population in the community. As of June 30, 1975, the inmate population was 96% male, approximately 65% Black amd 10% Hispanic, 20% completed high school, 50% completed pre-secondary with 56% reading below the fifth grade level. The majority of these clients reported a sporadic job record and most had performed only at the menial task level when employed. The job of providing productive employment for the ex-offender is therefore faced with several obstacles which impede progress. First, functional illiteracy, vocational ineptness and a lack of achievement potential exist in a majority of ex-offenders and second, there is a lack of control and coordination between criminal justice agencies and the programs providing job development and training. A prerequisite for coordinating the vocational/educational part of the program with the job development and placement portion is an accurate assessment, not only of what skills are needed in the local labor market, but when, for how long, and for how many jobs. The socially and economically disadvantaged situation of the ex-offender further indicates the importance of identifying those jobs and vocational counseling and evaluative activities which have proven impact and providing this information through feedback to the other components of the system.

The goal of this program area is to assist the rehabilitative efforts of the ex-offender through improving the adequacy and functioning of manpower service delivery programs. This goal would be accomplished by 1) providing access to vocational/educational programs for the offender, ex-offender and the ex-drug addict, 2) identifying those factors which have an impact on the special needs of the client group, 3) providing the machinery for a comprehensive and coordinated manpower program, and 4) increasing the level of community involvement in assisting the ex-offender.

The 1975 Plan addressed the need for a centralized coordinated service delivery system designed specifically in the form of a vocational service center (VSC). The Center was proposed as the most practical means to maximize employment assistance to offenders and to reduce duplication of effort and costs. The design of the Center, as suggested by Agency staff, was based on experience gained from previously funded offender employment projects located in Hudson, Middlesex, Bergen, and Essex Counties (note the description of these projects in Program Area 9-1 of the 1975 Plan). The centers were to be provided a core administration, client evaluation and referral coordination staff and would utilize the services of on-loan personnel from interested agencies such as probation, parole, employment security and correctional institutions to accomplish the counseling, referral and placement follow-up activities. A direct benefit of the Vocational Service Center program for the local jurisdiction was an improved capability to manage its ex-offender service delivery program.

To achieve this goal, Part C funds in the total amount of $1,057,000 were made available for the development of four vocational service centers in jurisdictions containing high adult ex-offenders populations and two vocational adjustment units (VAU) as components of VSCs to provide remedial vocational skills and work habits training. As of August, 1975, the Middlesex County Anti-Recidivism project received an award of $124,255 to continue a vocational service center and residential half-way house.

Input from the local planners for the 1976 Plan indicates an interest in the area from six additional jurisdictions and the carry-over of 1975 funds will be utilized for initial funding of VSC and VSC/VAU combined projects.

The 1976 program area encourages the participation of the various governmental and private agencies providing offender assistance within a county or local jurisdiction in the development of a comprehensive service delivery program. Applications should be staged for phased implementation, initially for the purpose of conducting a survey of the local offender population and identifiable needs and the existing resources available to address these needs. Included in the project activities provided in the application by the grant will then be a plan to coordinate and improve these resources and programs designed to implement the plan. Priority consideration for funding will be given to those applications containing this comprehensive information.

Funding for the Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender will be maintained at the 1976 level up to and including the 1978 Plan. By June 30, 1980, a model employment

program for serving the ex-offender should have been developed, effectively tested and presented to those governmental units or agencies providing employment services.

Objectives:

To develop and operationalize three comprehensive manpower service delivery programs.

To provide job placement for a minimum of 650 ex-offenders during a 12-month period.

To continue two vocational adjustment units thereby providing remedial work habits and employment skills training for a minimum of 280 clients.

To provide assistance in counseling and referral to a minimum of 2,500 ex-offenders.

To isolate and identify those factors which relate most effectively to job placement, placement with career advancement opportunities and successful reintegration to society through an intensive client follow-up program involving a minimum of 400 clients.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The following information is considered an essential component of those applications for vocational service center projects:

1. Identification of those existing resources in the geographical area to be served by the projects that have, as their prime responsibility, the provision of such services as vocational testing and evaluation, career counseling, vocational training, and job placement. Indicate the capacity and number of clients served by these resource agencies.
2. Functional description of the local and State criminal justice agencies releasing offenders to the geographical area to be served and the specific nature and extent of supervisional constraints, if any, placed on the released offenders.
3. A survey of the ex-offender population within the project area, determining the number of potential clients, categorized as applicable, and describing in quantifiable terms the types of specific manpower needs. This survey should identify sources of information, such as criminal justice agencies, and indicate the survey methodology utilized.
4. Documentation of the extent that existing service agencies are available to service the needs of this client group including an assessment of the status of such service agencies.
5. A program design for client evaluation, referral, placement, and follow-up assessment.
6. Objectives to be accomplished during the program development phase (short-term grant, if requested) and to be documented in the application for the vocational service center:
   a. An agreement that the VSC would function as a liaison among the various service agencies and between these agencies and the criminal justice system.
   b. Identification of the sources and extent of financial and non-financial assistance available to service agencies.
   c. Design for an on-going evaluation device to 1) improve project operations, and 2) assess identifiable client success factors.

The program activities to be undertaken either as a direct function of the VSC or through the placement efforts of the VSC project are:

1. Community Relations

Information will be provided to the public and the target client group concerning the services available and/or needed for ex-offender assistance. This activity may include the use of volunteers to implement an outreach service capacity as an extension of project activities.

2. Job Development and Training

When a client possesses a marketable skill or has achieved an educational level that has enough value in the labor market to qualify him for satisfactory full-time employment, job openings should be made available to him through a centralized job bank. For those clients requiring vocational or educational improvement a resource bank of available training should be maintained.

3. Vocational Adjustment Unit

This unit will provide training in employment interview techniques, client diagnostics and evaluation and, if indicated, remedial work habits and skills development. This activity encompasses job-related remedial education for offenders and ex-offenders who have made a break with the traditional educational system.

4. Administrative Core Unit

Specific functions for the administrative staff include the following:

   a. Planning and coordinating the development of the program.
   b. Determining policies for implementation.
   c. Setting priorities for service delivery in line with the overall program goals and objectives.
   d. Monitoring referrals for specific services.
   e. Providing training and technical assistance to participating agencies, including on-loan and volunteers.
   f. Liaison with Federal, State and local agencies involved with manpower programs.
   g. Supervision of intake, supportive services, referral and follow-up.
   h. Maintaining a central record keeping center for reporting and evaluation procedures.

i. Implementing operational guidelines and control procedures for program management.

Subgrant Data:

Carry-over 1975 funds in the amount of $900,000 will be available for funding of the following projects within program categories as indicated:

- —Two new VSC projects will be funded with a combined cost of $210,000, Federal share.
- —Two new VSC/VAU combined projects will be funded within a combined cost of $320,000, Federal share.
- —The remaining funds will be considered for continuation of existing manpower projects demonstrating a capability to comply with the criteria identified under the 1976 program and upon an evaluation of prior project performance.

The 1976 program funds will be used for continuation of existing projects. Total funding for an anticipated three VSC projects will not exceed $370,000. Funding for the two combined VSC/VAU projects will not exceed $280,000. Any remaining available funds will be considered for improvement of purchase of service capabilities and emergency mini-grant programs within existing projects.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part C Block Support	$650,000	$72,223	10%

Evaluation Information:

In addition to other evaluative data as may be requested, the subgrantee will provide the following:

1. The number of offenders released to the community during each calendar quarter and the number contacting the project for assistance.
2. The type of service requested and the internal services, i.e., interviews, evaluations, counseling sessions, and referrals, provided.
3. The purpose of each referral made, the service agency contacted and whether or not the client was accepted into the program.
4. The number of clients evaluated for possible VAU enrollment and the number of clients enrolled and completing training.
5. The capacity of the job and educational/ training resource banks.
6. The number of actual job placements which result in employment for one week, one month and three months.
7. The number of on-loan and volunteer staff assigned to the project. Data should be supplied on such factors as training provided, actual time provided to project activities, and the turnover rate of such staff.
8. Data on the client undergoing intensive follow-up, such as the nature of the client's offense, needs assessment, referral made or services provided, type and frequency of contacts, re-arrest and assessment as to success or failure.

It is suggested that this information be tabulated monthly, but reporting requirements to SLEPA will be on the normal quarterly basis.

Program D-7: Community Based Adult Residential Facilities and Programs as Alternatives to Incarceration

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The "Community-Based Corrections" program first appeared in the 1969 Plan, based on the premise that the most effective correctional programs are those that operate as close to the community as security will allow. The initial program objective was "to develop a range of correctional projects, based in the community, that will offer additional alternatives to the court and correctional administrators in order to better meet the needs of the individual, while maintaining the safety of the community." As program areas became more narrowly defined, certain categories of projects, funded under Plan years 1969, 1970 and 1971, were later refunded from more specialized program areas and, beginning with the 1972 Plan, the Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Correction and Parole became the sole eligible applicant for the community-based residential program.

The community-based correctional program area has provided Part E Block support to the State Department of Institutions and Agencies in the amount of $425,000 in 1972, $500,000 in 1973, $316,250 in 1974 and $540,000 under the 1975 Plan program area entitled "State Community Services Facilities and Programs." Funding efforts during this period have concentrated on the establishment and operation of residential juvenile treatment facilities under the direction of the Division of Correction and Parole, providing the court with an alternative to sentencing the 14-16 year old male juvenile delinquent to the Training School for Boys and on the establishment and operation of adult correctional residential pre-release centers for inmates of the State prison system.

Although considerable problems were initially encountered in site location, facility renovation, gaining community support and receiving a sufficient number of client referrals, three juvenile treatment centers reached operational status during previous funding years located in Camden, Paterson and Plainfield serving Camden, Passaic and Union/Middlesex/Somerset Counties respectively. Costs of operating the Camden Center have since been assumed by the State as of July 5, 1974 following an initial discretionary funding and two years of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency support totaling $328,210. During the final year of Federally funded operation the project served 65 resident and 14 non-resident clients.

The Paterson and Plainfield centers are currently operating under final fundings granted from the 1975 Plan. State assumption of costs is anticipated beginning with State FY 1977.

Fundings for the Paterson juvenile treatment center will total $504,767 for the four year period ending June 30, 1976. The center accepted its first resident client March 17, 1975 and since that time has served 17 resident and nine non-resident juveniles. Prior to establishment of the residential component 52 non-resident boys had participated in center programs. On August 15, 1975 client load consisted of nine residents and no non-residents.

The Plainfield juvenile treatment center will have received $465,973 over a four year period ending June 30, 1976. The center was opened to resident clients June 11, 1974 and since that time has served 31 resident and two non-resident juveniles. Prior to establishment of the residential component, 21 non-resident boys had participated in center programs. On August 15, 1975, client load consisted of 10 residents and no non-residents.

The following activities are in operation within existing juvenile centers:

1. Guided group interaction
2. Individual counseling and casework services
3. Vocational guidance, job development and job referral
4. Family counseling and guidance
5. Remedial and tutorial education programs operating in close liaison with regular school programs
6. Parental and family participation including serving as counseling, teacher and recreational aides.

The adult service center planned for Hudson/Union Counties and funded with 1973 monies never became operational and awarded funds were diverted to continue the Camden Juvenile Treatment and Essex Adult Service Centers. The Essex Center, which was awarded a total of $450,165 over a three year period ending August 1, 1975, accepted its first resident client on September 4, 1973 and has served 194 clients since that time. The present client load is 26. The adult pre-release service center concept attempts to bridge the gap between a relatively structured prison experience and the problems of life on the streets which the ex-offender is expected to handle in a law abiding manner. Center activities include:

1. "Half-way-out" pre-release testing for inmates who need a more highly structured program than routine parole supervision.
2. A residential setting for work release, academic and vocational training release, furlough release and release for referral to appropriate community service agencies for out-patient medical, dental, psychological and various other treatment services.
3. Individual and group counseling.
4. Maintenance of a job bank.
5. Staffing by officer counselor personnel.
6. Client follow-up.

Costs for operating the Essex Center were assumed by the State beginning August 2, 1975. Under the present plan the adult service center concept will be expanded to two additional jurisdictions.

New Jersey P.L. 1969, c. 22, as amended by State Assembly Bills No. 3239 and No. 3291, recognized the need for providing pre-parole rehabilitative work opportunities for inmates of State correctional institutions and authorized the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies to designate as place of confinement any suitable community-based residential treatment facility providing for the care, custody, subsistence, education, training and welfare of inmates. The authorization specifically included placement within private non-profit community-based centers. Provision was made under the 1975 Plan for purchasing the services of such residential community resource programs. Although no 1975 monies have been awarded to projects within this program component, the present plan again provides funds for pre-release placement through the purchase of client slots within existing residential centers which meet with the approval of the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies. Since only a single correctional institution exists for women and since the operation of a full-scale adult service center for women in any one location would not prove cost effective, this provision is primarily intended to afford the female offender the opportunity for graduated re-entry to the community.

Recognizing the need for minimizing the disruptive effects of short-term institutionalization, the present plan expands the program area to include adult community-based residential centers, thereby providing the court with an additional treatment alternative to incarceration.

Provision for the community-based residential facilities program area will continue through and be concluded in the 1978 Plan, by which time two adult pre-release centers and three centers providing a

sentencing alternative to incarceration will have become fully operational in addition to the centers established prior to this plan.

Objectives:

To provide graduated community re-entry to approximately 220 offenders released from State correctional institutions by continuing the Adult Pre-release Service Center established under the 1975 Plan and funding the initial phase of one new service center.

To maintain a population of at least 45 residents in each service center and to provide each resident with continued employment and other support services necessary for re-integration.

To purchase client slots within community residential treatment programs on a pre-release basis, thereby providing short-term re-integration support for approximately 25 male and female inmates of State correctional institutions.

To provide the court with an additional alternative to incarceration by establishing three adult community-based residential centers to serve at least 300 offenders who would otherwise have been sentenced to a correctional facility.

General Strategy for Implementation:

Part E Block funds will support the development and operation of two pre-release centers modeled after the Essex Service Center under the supervision of the Division of Correction and Parole. One of the two centers is anticipated to be located in Paterson, serving Passaic County. Monies remaining under the 1975 Plan due to non-utilization of purchase of service arrangements and State assumption of the costs of operating the Essex Center will support the establishment and initial operation of the Paterson Adult Service Center. Since the Coordinator of Community-Based programs position was eliminated because of the small number of programs within the Bureau of Community Services, funds will be provided for development phases for the two new centers. Activities which must be demonstrated during the start-up project include: hiring the project director, locating and preparing the facility for occupancy, gaining the necessary approvals for occupancy, recruiting center staff and gaining community support and referral source commitment. No funding is planned for additional juvenile treatment centers.

Part E funds will additionally support the purchase of residential pre-release client slots for inmates of State correctional institutions.

Part C Block funds will support the establishment and operation of three adult residential centers providing the court with a treatment alternative to incarceration for offenders potentially benefiting from a semi-custodial, treatment oriented setting, based on the premise that such a setting would prove more rehabilitative and less disruptive in terms of continued employment, family contact and the availability of problem oriented counseling. The following must be provided for either by the center or through community agency referral:

1. Educational, vocational and recreation programs.
2. Job development and placement services.
3. Treatment programs for problems associated with alcoholism, drug addiction and mental or physical health.
4. Counseling programs for problems arising from marital, employment, financial or social responsibilities.

Each community-based facility will require the endorsement (quantified statement of need) of the assignment judge and the county chief probation officer.

Subgrant Data:

The State Department of Institutions and Agencies is the sole eligible applicant for Part E monies. Up to a total of $306,000 is provided for the pre-release service centers, including the above described development phase. Up to $34,000 is additionally provided for the purchase of residential pre-release community resources.

Up to $465,000 of Part C funds is made available to local units of government for grants establishing a total of three community-based residential facilities.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State or Local Match
Total Part E Block Support	$340,000	$37,778	10%
Total Part C Block Support	465,000	51,667	10%
Program Total	$805,00	$89,445	

Evaluation:

The project monitoring level of evaluation will require each residential facility to maintain at least the following statistical information:

1. The number of clients accepted into the program, tabulated by source of referral.
2. The number of clients successfully completing the program.
3. The number of unsuccessful participants and the reasons for termination.
4. The type and extent of supportive service rendered to each client by project staff (e.g. job placement, counseling sessions, treatment referrals, etc.).

5. The number and types of referrals made to each outside service agency.
6. Follow-up information concerning client progress through continued contact with outside services agencies.
7. Follow-up data on clients for a period of one year following successful program completion (e.g. continued employment, rearrest, reconviction, etc.).

Program D-8: Improvement of Parole Case Management

Relationship to Problem Analysis and to Multi-Year Budget Forecast:

The 1975 program was designed to increase the amount of assistance and supportive services made available by parole officers to their caseload clients. The key to the program was the establishment of community resource specialists within selected district parole offices who would assist parole officers by acting as liaison with community resource agencies, administer the emergency mini-grant program and locate and, if necessary, provide for the purchase of academic and vocational training slots for parolees. It was anticipated that, as a result of this effort, the major perspective of the parole function would be redirected from that of law enforcement client-monitoring to a program actively engaged in the rehabilitation process within a structure of a graduated return to the community.

A Special Parole Project was funded in June, 1975, under the 1975 Plan to initiate the resource specialist program and to continue the previously funded "max cases" program in which basic emergency needs such as food and clothing, medical and psychological services were provided to offenders having served their maximum sentences. The amount of the grant was $232,160 ($175,000 Part E and $57,160 Part C funds). It is anticipated that at least 4,000 of the 8,000 parole clients who are presently being supervised by the Bureau of Parol and approximately 250 "max cases" will receive some direct assistance from the project.

As the max caseloads component of the Special Parole Project has been funded for operation during three grant periods, 1972 ($60,893), 1974 ($55,151) and 1975 funded at approximately the 1974 level, and has demonstrated its value by serving as a needed resource for more than 600 clients, it is anticipated that the State will assume the costs for this component as of State FY 1977.

The Hudson County Juvenile Parole program became operational in 1974 with 1973 Part E funds in the amount of $35,825 for a nine month grant period. This pilot program seeks to determine the effectiveness of an intensive social service oriented juvenile parole program. The Division of Youth and Family Services, after evaluating a needs and resource assessment to determine what reintegrative and supportive activities should be contained in a program for juvenile parolees, decided that the most positive course of action would entail the development of specialized caseloads. The juvenile parolees were separated from the general supervision caseloads of the Division which frequently contained 50 to 60 clients including a wide variety of child welfare cases. Caseloads were reduced in size to approximately 35 clients each.

The Hudson District Parole Office personnel estimate that 50% of its parole caseloads (prior to implementation of this project) were recommitted to a correctional institutional or a residential facility as a result of a new offense. An additional 25%, while not recommitted, also did commit subsequent offenses. This project seeks to lower the recommitment rate to 35% and the total incidence of new offenses to 50%.

Since the project receives all youths under sixteen years of age released to Hudson County from the State Training Schools, it will attempt to handle the generally more difficult 14-16 year old parolees who were previously supervised by the Bureau of Parole.

Evaluation of data, compiled for that purpose, has not been completed but the project accepted into its caseloads a total of 105 clients as of June 30, 1975. It is anticipated that the project will receive continuation funding of approximately $65,000 (1975 Plan) and that final funding will be received from the 1976 program with State assumption of subsequent project costs.

The Final Parole Revocation Hearing Program was funded in 1973 utilizing 1972 Part E funds in the amount of $33,030 and continued under the 1974 Plan with $52,848 of Part E monies. The specific goals of the project are to provide compliance with the due process requirements decided by the United States Supreme Court in Morrissey v. Brewer, 408 U.S. 471 and to ensure that those rights are meaningfully applied. The New Jersey State Parole Board, in addition, determined that while the court did not reach or decide the question whether the parolee is entitled to the assistance of retained counsel or to appointed counsel if he is indigent, parolees who have been declared delinquent on parole should be afforded the assistance of counsel and should have the benefit of attendant investigative aides. In the case of the indigent, counsel is provided through the program from the Office of the Public Advocate.

The program is state-wide and considers all parolees returned to the State Prison as parole violators. During the period July, 1973 through June, 1975 630 parolees were declared delinquent on

parole and over 70% ultimately had parole revoked. The project opened 440 case files and held 259 hearings in which each parolee was provided counsel financed by the program. Final funding of the project in an amount up to $57,000 will be considered under the 1975 Plan and subsequent State assumption of project costs is anticipated.

Jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Parole and the New Jersey State Bar Association, the Volunteers in Parole Program (VIPP) recruited, trained and assigned volunteers from the legal community to work with parolees on a one-to-one basis. From the inception of the program in 1972 to June 1975, a total of 550 volunteers were recruited and more than 400 of these volunteers received training and were assigned to clients.

Funding for the VIPP program utilized $70,000 Part E funds from the 1972 Plan, $70,000 Part E funds from the 1973 Plan and a four month interim grant of $21,325 Part C funds from the 1974 Plan. Assumption of project costs was made by the State in July, 1975.

Provision for a program area to fund parole grants will continue to be a part of the comprehensive plan for at least five years. The needs and definition of the parole function are to be refined yearly and will remain subject to extensive improvement. Such improvement will require demonstration projects to test new concepts and/or redirection of existing projects.

Objectives:

To provide parole officers with an expanded range of client-centered resources through the continuation of parole resource specialists in each of nine district parole offices. At least 4,000 parolees will receive assistance during this grant period.

To implement a system of follow-up to examine continued client participation in placement situations.

To continue to provide basic emergency financial support such as clothing and dental, medical, psychiatric and psychological services for approximately 200 parolees.

To continue the juvenile parole program under the supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services, maintaining caseloads of 35 clients each for three parole officers.

To lower the recommitment rate of the Division of Youth and Family Services' caseloads from 50% to 35%and the total incidence of new offenses from 75% to 50% for program participants during a period extending to three months following termination of supervision.

General Strategy for Implementation:

The Parole Resource Specialist component of the Special Parole Project will be continued under this program area to provide an organized bank of community resource agencies for client referral by parole officers and to administer the emergency mini-grant and purchase of service program for those clients who have special problems such as a lack of the basic necessities of life including food, shelter, clothing, health care needs and the upgrading of vocational and educational skills to the degree necessary for stable placement in the job market. The specialist also conducts speaking engagements with interested organizations and agencies for the purpose of developing contacts to expand client assistance resources. The Bureau of Parole has indicated that the availability of these services to parole clients will, in some instances, avert revocation measures by offering the parole staff viable alternatives for handling their clients.

Provision is made in this program area to continue a resource specialist in each of nine district parole offices and one full-time clerical position will be provided to the Bureau of Parole. A special requirement for the application will be the formulation of a parole program design, based on a structured process for development and monitoring of individual activity plans and follow up of referrals, for improved caseload supervision.

The Resource Specialist component of the Special Parole Project will be considered for a final grant under the 1977 Plan for the purpose of testing and evaluating the program design formulated under the 1976 grant.

The 1976 Hudson Juvenile Parole Demonstration project will continue the three basic activities developed during the previous grant periods: contact with the client during incarceration within the Training School Complex, development and implementation of individual parole plans and provision of help and counseling to each parolee's family to stabilize the home environment.

In order to provide intensive support for the parolees, the project will maintain three special parole caseloads consisting of a maximum of 35 parolees per caseload. Each client, whether incarcerated or on parole status, must receive an individual visit with his caseworker at least two times per month. Other program activities to be continued include social adjustment counseling groups and recreational outings.

Planned for inclusion in the 1975 project is an alternative school program to be operated in conjunction with the Jersey City Board of Education and the Dartmouth Learning Center. The school was proposed after a review of parolee records identified a critical need for specialized remedial educational services.

The 1975 project will also contain a model program design component that will be completed during the final quarter of the grant period. The 1976 program requires that this program design be tested and that specific data, in addition to normal project

reporting requirements, be developed for evaluation purposes. Final funding is provided under this Plan.

Subgrant Data:

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the sole eligible applicant. Up to $200,000 is provided for the continuation of the Resource Specialist component of the Special Parole Project and up to $70,000 is provided for continuing the Hudson Juvenile Parole Project. The balance of 1976 funds will provide a project supportive of the parole reform act.

Budget:

	LEAA	State, Local or Other	Percentage of State/ Local Match
Total Part E Block Support	$320,000	$35,556	10%

Evaluation Information:

For the Special Parole Project, the project evaluation will include the following statistical data for each district office:

1. Total number of requests for assistance made to the community resource specialist.
2. Number of cases requiring financial assistance and the type of assistance rendered (e.g. housing, tools, medical, etc.).
3. Number of cases provided non-financial assistance and the type of assistance rendered (e.g. job placement, educational placement, referral to community agencies, etc.).
4. Follow-up data concerning the percentage of clients continuing satisfactory participation in or completion of placements obtained through the project such as jobs, academic and vocational instruction, alcohol and drug detoxification and treatment, etc. Information should be gathered both three and six months following placement.
5. Number of referred cases not provided with assistance.

For the Hudson Juvenile Project, the project evaluation will include the following statistical data:

1. Number of clients entered into project caseloads and the number of clients successfully completing the program. Successful completion of the program includes a post supervision period of three months.
2. The percentage of clients rejected from the program and the reason:
   (a) return to incarceration for offense committed prior to participation in the program;
   (b) return to incarceration for offense committed during participation in the program or during a three month post-supervision period.
3. The percentage of clients committing offenses during program participation or within three months thereafter but not recommitted.
4. The number of contacts made with institutionalized parolees.
5. The extent of parental involvement.

COMPLIANCE WITH FUNDING LIMITATIONS

Funds Available to Local Units

Section 303 (2) of the Crime Control Act of 1973, Title 1, requires that at least 72.6% (under the variable pass-through requirement) of all federal funds be made available to units of general local government or combinations of such units. Of the total federal request of $16,864,000 (Part C funds), the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will make 73.94% available to local units of government. See chart in Section C-3 for a complete listing of programs and funds available to units of general local government.

Construction Costs

Program area B-12 entitled "Increased Crime Laboratory Services" will allocate $287,500 of Part C funds for construction purposes. All construction will comply with clearances, procedures and requirements inherent in LEAA guidelines.

Personnel Compensation

Section 301 (d) limits the use of Part C federal funds for personnel compensation. The following items refer to all Part C programs or Part C portions of combined Part C and Part E programs:

1. Estimated total personnel compensation in all Part C programs (exclusive of compensation for time spent in conducting or undergoing training programs; time engaged in research development or other short term programs) is approximately $5,700,000.
2. Estimated total personnel compensation in all Part C programs for police or other regular law enforcement personnel (exclusive of compensation for time spent in conducting or undergoing training programs; time engaged in research development or other short term programs) is approximately $3,200,000.
3. Estimated total increase in personnel compensation of implementing agencies exclusive of same compensation items as in (2) above is approximately $370,500.
4. Estimated expenditure from federal share for the increased personnel compensation provided in (3) above exclusive of same compensation item as in (2) and not to exceed 50% of (3) is approximately $185,000 Addendum on Award of Advance Action.

Grant Funds

No advances have been made for 1976 Action grants.

ASSISTANCE TO HIGH CRIME/HIGH LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE ACTIVITY AREAS

The following chart is an estimate, from each program description in Section C, of the funds being allocated to (1) units of State government (2) combinations of units of general local government and (3) local units of government. In reviewing past funding experience, it is revealed that the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has awarded the following percentages of its Part C allocations to municipalities over 25,000 in population and all counties; 1969—71.3%; 1970—64.8%; 1971—52.9%; 1972—62.8%; 1973—64.5%; 1974—65.6%; 1975—65.7% (estimate).

It is anticipated that in 1976 approximately 66% of the funds will be made available to cities over 25,000 population and counties. A number of programs in this Plan encourage small jurisdiction to coordinate or combine particular services i.e. communications, narcotics, investigations, organized crime task forces and training.

Program No.	Program Title	State	Local	Part E*
A-1	Improvement of State Level Program Monitoring and Evaluation Resources	$245,550	$	$
A-2	Crime Analysis — Mass Transportation	50,000		
A-3	In-Service Training — Patrol Officers		200,000	
A-4	Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	423,000	57,000	
A-5	Recruitment, Selection and Upgrading of Criminal Justice Personnel	110,000		
A-6	Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judicial Personnel	285,000		
A-7	State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections			130,000
A-8	Community Youth Services Programs	70,000	1,714,750	
A-9	Residential Facilities for Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents	75,000	828,000	
B-1	Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources		440,000	
B-2	Apprehension and Conviction Through the Use of Physical Evidence		135,000	
B-3	Establishment of Public Housing Security Units		600,000	
B-4	Prevention of Crime Through Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts		400,000	
B-5	Team Policing		475,000	
B-6	Crime Specific — Rape		310,000	
B-7	Increase Police Efficiency by Improved Communication Methods	310,000	895,000	
B-8	Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units	40,000	50,000	
B-9	Specialized Patrol and Crime Analysis Units	200,000	125,000	
B-10	Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Units	60,000	240,000	
B-11	Statewide Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime	360,000		
B-12	Increased Crime Laboratory Services	411,700		
B-13	Major Crime Fugitive Squad	250,000		
C-1	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles		650,000	
C-2	Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders	290,000	400,000	
C-3	Improvement and Expansion of Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening		600,000	
C-4	Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program		479,000	
C-5	Justice for Victims, Witnesses, Jurors		105,000	
C-6	Pre-Trial Service Programs		600,000	
C-7	Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court		440,000	
C-8	Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement		375,000	
C-9	Improvement of Technological Resources Available to the Courts	450,000	400,000	
C-10	Office of the Public Advocate Activities	300,000		
C-11	Support of Statewide Court Activities	425,000		
D-1	Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitation System Management and Service Delivery		575,000	
D-2	Improvement of Juvenile Detention and Shelter Care Practices	40,000	260,000	

Program No.	Program Title	State	Local	Part E*
D-3	State Corrections Support Program			320,000
D-4	State Correctional Education Programs			688,000
D-5	State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types			206,000
D-6	Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender		650,000	
D-7	Community Based Adult Residential Facilities and Programs as Alternatives to Incarceration		465,000	340,000
D-8	Improvement of Parole Case Management			320,000
	TOTALS	**$4,395,250**	**$12,468,750**	**$2,004,000**

*All Part E Funds to State Agencies

Major Cities in New Jersey

A major city is defined for purposes of this Plan as an urban center with a population in excess of 100,000. (See listing in following chart). Historically, New Jersey has utilized input from its six major cities in development of the annual comprehensive Plan. There is a profile of these cities in Section A of this Plan where a crime analysis is presented along with other demographic information. Additionally, each major city is cited in the Needs and Problems section of the Plan after the corresponding Needs statements. The six major cities are all in local criminal justice planning jurisdictions; most having their own individual planning unit.

In keeping with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency policy of maintaining a balanced distribution of funds to local units of government based on an equal weighing of population and index crime rate, these six cities received 50.4% of the funds allocated to local units of government in 1969; 20.9% in 1970; 22.3% in 1971; 22.4% in 1972; 23% in 1973; and a projected 25% in 1974. Actual experience for the 1975 Plan cannot be cited at this point in time because of the limited number of awards as of July 1, 1975.

BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO SIX MAJOR CITIES*

July 1, 1975

	1972	1973	1974	Total
Camden	$ 187,107	$ 324,544	$ 329,566	$ 841,217
Elizabeth	67,166	253,134	281,875	602,175
Jersey City	387,741	338,846	702,656	1,429,243
Newark	1,200,716	863,831	434,859	2,499,406
Paterson	512,421	103,816	199,435	815,672
Trenton	171,755	531,109	301,494	1,004,358
Total	**$2,526,755**	**$2,415,280**	**$2,249,885**	**$7,192,071**

Special Problem Areas in New Jersey

There are other areas of the State which by virtue of their geographical situation experience unique law enforcement problems not found elsewhere in New Jersey. The most striking and most recurring example is along the Atlantic Coast during the summer months when the population of many communities swells to three to five times the permanent population and crime proportionately increases. Since index crime rates are measured on the basis of permanent population and do not include summer transients, resort municipalities such as Wildwood and Seaside Heights exhibit index crime rates which are much higher than all major urban areas. In recognition of the resort crime problem, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will continue to give special consideration to programs initiated by shore communities that are designed to prevent crime and increase police effectiveness during the summer months. Programs that are planned and operated by two or more contiguous communities will be encouraged.

In view of the upcoming bicentennial celebration in 1976 commemorating the birth of our country, there are several areas of the State which may become special problem areas. In March, 1973 the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial

Commission was created by legislation. Counties have been designated as bicentennial communities by the commission. Historical parks such as Morristown National Historic Park and Washington Crossing State Park have begun activities designed to accommodate an influx of people. The bicentennial communities and historical areas such as Trenton, Kearny, Perth Amboy, Princeton and Morristown may experience law enforcement problems during the bicentennial celebration. Camden is also likely to experience a large overflow from Philadelphia which is the proposed center of national bicentennial activities. Cooperative efforts will be necessary among law enforcement agencies in those municipalities that may be affected on a statewide basis. Bicentennial counties officially recognized by the committee include Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in recognition of possible upcoming law enforcement problems has funded a discretionary grant to the State Police to help bear the brunt on a statewide basis. It is proposed that a law Enforcement Bicentennial Planning Unit be created in the Department of Law & Public Safety within the New Jersey State Police and that sufficient staff be acquired to handle planning and coordination for the law enforcement agencies in New Jersey. The planning and coordination required for the intensive period of the bicentennial and the cooperation needed to meet the law enforcement needs could provide the impetus for future law enforcement cooperation in all areas of crime and crowd control for this area. The residual effect of this program will be to improve the intelligence sharing for all law enforcement. If this result is achieved, crime reduction will follow as with better interagency cooperation in the sharing of resources, data and rapid communications, the criminal element will be combatted by a more cohesive system.

Another problem area is in the Hackensack Meadowlands District. Planned use of this district has become a reality through the enactment of State legislation. When developed, the Hackensack Meadowlands will provide over 4,000 additional acres for commercial, industrial and business uses and increase the population of the area by an estimated 185,000. The meadowlands region spans 14 existing municipalities in two counties, and as such represents a special problem area in terms of law enforcement and crime prevention. Criminal justice services in and around the region must coordinate efforts and increase services to deal effectively with future expansion and development.

Embracing several municipalities and counties on the New Jersey and New York waterfront, the Port of New York remains an area of special interest. The Waterfront has long been a focal point for such criminal activities as loansharking, hijacking, pilferage and illegal gambling, and continues to be a source of substantial income for organized crime. In recognition of the crime problems of the pier area, the Waterfront Commission for the Port of New York was created in 1953 under a bi-state compact between New York and New Jersey. The Commission is devoted to the elimination of organized crime activities and the identification of underworld figures engaged in illegal activities in the New Jersey-New York waterfront area.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND FUND BALANCE

The methods used to develop the 1976 Plan have not differed significantly from the procedures followed for the 1974 or 1975 Plans. A satisfactory relationship has been developed to coordinate the needs of State agencies with the Bureau of the Budget. The local comprehensive planning program is in the implementation stage of the three-year planning process. Therefore, the following description is substantially the same as the corresponding section of the 1975 Plan.

Decisions by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Governing Board on the allocation of funds to local units of government are based on various considerations, among them a desire to maintain a balanced distribution of funds to eligible cities and counties. This balanced distribution is accomplished in part through an evaluation of population density and index crime rate for the applicant unit or combination units of government. The applicant also must meet the qualitative criteria for funds including relative excellence of a project proposal, its innovative features, its practical applications, its area of priority in the current Plan and the qualifications of operating personnel. Questions regarding the precise allocation of funds within the order of priorities are decided by factors relating to the project and its sponsor (e.g., feasible levels of funding for the type of project, relative needs and abilities of the applicant). Urban crime problems and interjurisdictional crime problems will be given the emphasis and priority called for by the Act. Special priority consideration will be accorded applications from the State's largest cities and most populous counties. Governmental units that might not qualify for funding can become eligible by joining with other governmental units in project funding requests.

Descriptive data based on analysis of law enforcement system needs and problems in the major municipalities and metropolitan areas is provided under "Section B, Needs and Problems." These needs and problems are based on compilation by local criminal justice agencies and correspond directly to the LEAA functional categories. In order to establish a firm basis for 1976 priorities, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency requested from State agencies and from each local planning unit provided with planning funds an assessment of its own priorities for the year. These priorities formed the nucleus around which the program areas for 1976 were established in the State Plan. The Agency staff also refined and incorporated in the 1976 Plan efforts from the previous planning years. The programs listed in the Plan and appropriation of funds thus were devised with considerable input from State agencies, local planning units and units of general local government.

Section 303 (a) 4 of the Crime Control Act of 1973 requires procedures to insure that units of local government or combinations which total at least 250,000 in population are afforded an opportunity to provide input into the State Comprehensive plan. The above outlined procedures coincide exactly with this requirement for jurisdictions which are funded with planning grants.

Other units of government or combinations meeting the above population minimum may develop plans for the improvement of the criminal justice system and submit these plans as formal input for consideration to be included in annual priorities. Such jurisdictions must submit a request to the Agency no later than February 1 of each year. A timetable giving the deadline dates for the submission of the documents and the format will be supplied.

After consideration of the staff and approval of the Governing Board, the annual action programs are developed. Individual applications will then be required for consideration.

ALLOCATIONS TO SUBSTANTIVE AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SUMMARY OF PART C ALLOCATIONS

Prog. #	Police	Courts	Corrections	Drug Abuse	Juv. Del.	General Crime Prev.
A-1	$ 81,850	$ 81,850	$ 81,850	$	$	$
A-2						50,000
A-3	200,000					
A-4	262,500	72,500	72,500		72,500	
A-5	27,500	27,500	27,500		27,500	
A-6		285,000				
A-7						
A-8					1,784,750	
A-9					903,000	
B-1						440,000
B-2	135,000					
B-3						600,000
B-4						400,000
B-5	475,000					
B-6	310,000					
B-7	1,205,000					
B-8	90,000					
B-9	325,000					
B-10	300,000					
B-11	360,000					
B-12	411,700					
B-13	250,000					
C-1					650,000	
C-2				690,000		
C-3		600,000				
C-4		479,000				
C-5		105,000				
C-6*			600,000			
C-7*			440,000			
C-8		375,000				
C-9		850,000				
C-10		300,000				
C-11		425,000				
D-1			575,000			
D-2					300,000	
D-3						
D-4						
D-5						
D-6			650,000			
D-7			465,000			
D-8						
TOTALS	$4,433,550	$3,600,850	$2,911,850	$690,000	$3,737,750	$1,490,000
Percent of Part C Funds ($17,795,000)	26.3%	21.3%	17.3%	4.1%	22.5%	8.8%

*Programs C-6 Pre-trial Service Programs and C-7 Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court have been included under corrections for purposes of this chart, however, they have been included under Category C, Adjudication, in Section C, Program Descriptions.

Summary Combining Part C and Part E Funds

	Amount	Percentage
Police	$4,433,550	23.5
Courts	3,600,850	19.1
Corrections	4,915,850	26.1
Drug Abuse	690,000	3.7
Juvenile Delinquency	3,737,750	19.8
General Crime Prevention	1,490,000	7.8
Parts C & E	$18,868,000	100.0

The above charts were prepared under the following assumption: that the classification, "General Crime Prevention," is taken literally and that programs or portions of programs that are included in Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Abuse or other areas are classified as "specific" crime prevention programs properly in the major category and not in the "general" heading.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Juvenile delinquency prevention and the improvement of services provided to juveniles continues to be one of the major goals of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. In accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control Act as amended by the Crime Control Act of 1973, this Agency provides broad-based support to programs which impact on juvenile delinquency. In addition to benefiting from Agency-funded services provided by specific delinquency prevention programs, juveniles are positively affected by a number of other program areas.

In 1974, $3,625,000 or 21.7% of the Part C funds were allocated specifically for juvenile programs. This was increased to $3,834,000 or 22.9% of the Part C Block Grant in 1975. In this Plan, 22.2% of the Part C funds are allocated to programs in the area of juvenile delinquency.

Information concerning juvenile justice may be found in the following sections of the Plan:

(1) Section A Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources
p. 25, p. 26, p. 27, p. 30, p. 31, p. 35, p. 57, p. 58, p. 59, p. 60, p. 63, p. 64, p. 65, p. 67, p. 70, p. 72, p. 73, p. 74, p. 75, p. 76, p. 77, p. 79, p. 81, p. 82, p. 84, p. 85, p. 88, p. 90, p. 91, p. 92, p. 93, p. 103, p. 105, p. 107, p. 108, p. 111, p. 115.

(2) Section B the Multi-Year Plan and Section C The Annual Action Program Descriptions related to juvenile justice can be round by referring to Programs A-4, A-5, A-8, A-9, C-1, D-2. In addition, juvenile problems are discussed throughout the Needs and Problems section of the Multi-Year Plan from pages B-1 to B-85.

(3) Section D Related Plans, Programs and Systems
p. 8, p. 9, p. 10.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance to subgrantees is an ongoing activity of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Since the planned delivery of technical assistance is an essential ingredient of effective plan implementation, this Agency offers a broad-based strategy encompassing 1) an explanation of the Crime Control Act and State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Program, 2) assistance in the development of comprehensive planning techniques, including the creation of local criminal justice planning units, 3) the identification of effective crime control methods and programs with the prevention, police, court and corrections disciplines, 4) assistance in the preparation of requests for action funds, 5) an explanation of the various federal and State administrative regulations affecting program implementation and 6) a full range of post grant award services including financial monitoring, review of project activities, site visits and project audit and evaluation.

The Agency table of organization has been arranged in a manner which is responsive to the technical assistance needs of subgrantees. The Planning Unit has the prime responsibility of collecting data, coordinating the local and state planning efforts, disseminating information and drafting the comprehensive plan.

The Operations Unit provides technical assistance for the development of fundable projects, reviews applications, and evaluates on-going projects for possible refunding. The Operations Unit has on staff full-time personnel capable of making substantive determinations as to the needs for technical assistance within the prevention, police, court, and correction areas.

Once a project is funded, the Administration Unit prepares the necessary documents for the contract, releases funds after review of reports submitted by subgrantees, coordinates the fiscal reporting to the state and federal governments and conducts interim and final audits.

To augment general staff capabilities and in response to requests from subgrantees, the following specific technical assistance projects have been implemented:

1. Applicants Guide—This document contains procedures for applying for a grant, the action programs which comprise Section C of the annual Plan, SLEPA forms in use and an appendix which contains valuable references for the administration of funds under the Act.
2. Post-Award Conference—The purpose of this conference, conducted approximately two weeks after each Governing Board meeting at which new subgrants are awarded, is to provide key project personnel (i.e. project directors and financial officers) with ample guidance and instruction to assist them in fulfilling all of the provisions under which their grants are awarded. Combined with the Applicants Guide, the conference offers a standardization of instructional material and an explanation of problem areas common to all subgrantees.
3. Newsletter—The Agency newsletter, New Jersey Justice, published six times annually provides New Jersey criminal justice agencies with up to date information concerning grants awarded by SLEPA, successful projects operating within the State, congressional activities affecting the Act and any new staff developments.
4. Seminars—A number of instructional conferences have been and continue to be held covering a varied range of topics.
   a. Planning Meetings—Approximately every six weeks representatives of the local plan-unit are assembled to discuss such topics as (1) the SLEPA Planning Program (2) format for Plan development (3) planning and action grant guidelines, including LEAA guidelines for implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (4) public availability of information (5) SLEPA action programs (6) LEAA's Standards and Goals and (7) the role of local planners in the SLEPA Audit Plan.
   b. Youth Service Bureau Seminar—Over 50 project directors and staff members involved in YSB's receiving Agency funding were assembled during the past year to listen, learn, and discuss with each other and outside consultants the operational and structural problems encountered by YSB's.
   c. Group Homes Seminar—On May 20, 1975 a meeting was held for project personnel operating group homes throughout the State. Staffing, funding, client education and other operational aspects of group homes were discussed.
   d. A training program, similar to the Post-Award Conference, was conducted for staff members of the Division of Correction and Parole and the Garden State School District. In addition to topics covered at the Post-Award Conference, this training session focused specific attention on correctional planning techniques and application preparation instructions.
   e. Governing Board Policy Seminar—On May 13 and 14, 1975 the Agency Governing Board and staff assembled to discuss matters of policy, including Governing Board/staff relations, cost assumption, and the role of the Board in the subgrant approval process.
   f. Criminal Justice Planners Training Seminar—Rutgers University is conducting three training sessions for criminal justice planners. The Seminars are designed to increase the planners' skill and ability to relate principles of planning to the formulation of strategies for comprehensive criminal justice planning.
5. Discretionary Grant for Communications Technical Assistance—The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has been awarded a 15 month LEAA discretionary grant to recruit an electronic communications engineer who will: provide technical assistance in planning and designing communications systems; make recommendations for awarding funds and participate in the evaluation of the program area entitled "Increase Police Efficiency By Improved Communication Methods"; and work with a task force studying the feasibility of implementing statewide tactical frequencies and developing a master plan for implementation.

Technical assistance is also rendered to subgrantees by other agencies in the following areas:

The New Jersey Division of Budget and Accounting on matters of financing and contract procedures;

The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs in planning areas dealing with Community Action programs, housing, community relations and comprehensive health;

The Department of Higher Education in curriculum design of programs;

The Department of Institutions and Agencies and the New Jersey Association on Correction in the field of corrections and rehabilitation;

The Department of Law and Public Safety in law enforcement systems including police, prosecution and organized crime and legal advice;

The Division of Systems and Communications in the coordination of this aspect of the criminal justice system;

The Office of the Public Defender in matters pertaining to legal defense of indigent criminal defendants;

The New Jersey Police Training Commission on the development and training of law enforcement personnel;

The New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts on court related matters;

The Department of Health in the area of drug abuse and alcohol control program development; and

Other departments of State government and private agencies when specific needs are identified.

As outlined above, the Agency has developed a strong working relationship with many of the components of the criminal justice system both through its role as a grantor of funds and as a resource for other types of technical assistance. The deadline date for completion of LEAA Regional Office's region-wide technical assistance plan and inventory was not reached as of the preparation of this plan so that it can not be incorporated in this section. A systematic training program is planned for the near future to provide a comprehensive mechanism for the delivery of technical assistance at all levels of the LEAA program.

This Agency will continue to give priority to providing service to all parts of the criminal justice system whether related to grant activities or not.

PART E SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Information concerning Part E Comprehensive Statewide Programs may be found in the following sections of the Plan:

(1) Multi-Year Budget and Financial Plan
(2) Program descriptions of programs related to corrections as found in Section C, the Annual Action Program: A-7, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-7, D-8.

Community-Based Emphasis

"Show how the Part E programming provides satisfactory emphasis on the development and operation of community-based correctional facilities and programs including diagnostic services, halfway houses, probation and other supervisory release programs for preadjudication and post adjudication referral of delinquents, youthful offenders and community-oriented programs for the supervision of parolees."

Part E funds have been allocated to continue community-based correctional center programs (Program D-7). Program D-8, Improvement of Parole Case Management will provide specialized assistance and services to parolees. Funds allocated to these program areas represent 36% of 1976 Part E funds.

Part C funds will also be utilized for community-based correctional activities funded under program A-9 Residential Facilities for JINS and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents, C-6 Pre-Trial Service Programs, C-7 Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court, D-6 Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender and D-7 Community Based Adult Residential facilities and Programs as Alternatives to Incarceration. Approximately $4,000,000 of Part C and Part E funds have been allocated to community-based correctional activities.

Personnel Standards

"Provide the State personnel standards and programs for correctional personnel which reflect advanced practices."

Program A-7 entitled "State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections" will continue a portion of the correctional staff development program initiated with 1971 Part E funds. The program will provide a minimum of 80 hours preservice training for all new county correctional officers, 40 hours of advanced training for experienced staff and 40 hours of training for line supervisory personnel, which is reflective of the training standards proposed by the

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The task of training State level correctional officers has been assumed by the State.

Narcotic and Alcoholism Treatment

"Describe how the State will conduct a concerted effort to provide voluntary drug and alcoholism treatment programs for drug addicts, drug abusers, alcoholics, and alcohol abusers who are either within correctional institutions or facilities or who are on probation or other supervisory release programs."

Program D-5 State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types is designed to provide a specific treatment approach for offenders such as the drug addict and alcoholic housed in State correctional institutions. In addition, intensive supervision and concentrated assistance will be provided for parolees with substance abuse problems through Program D-8 Improvement of Parole Case Management.

Management

Program C-2 Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders and Section A, Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources contain additional information concerning the treatment of substance abuse in New Jersey including intake, screening, medical examination, detoxification, rehabilitation services and client follow-up.

Monitoring the Correctional System

"Show how the State plans to provide for accurate and complete monitoring of the progress and improvement of the correctional system. The monitoring must include the rate of prisoner rehabilitation and rates of recidivism in comparison with previous performance of the State or local correctional systems and current performance of other State and local prison systems not included in this program."

The Correctional Information System continues to provide a research effort to monitor the improvement of the correctional system. The information system also provides a data base for development of the master plan for correctional administration. The offender correctional profiles when completed will include statistical descriptions of offender subgroups and rates of recidivism and rehabilitation. This capability along with the statewide Offender Based Transaction System will respond to the LEAA correctional monitoring requirement.

PROVISION FOR EVALUATION

In conjunction with the nation-wide effort by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to evaluate federally funded projects designed to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has developed a comprehensive program for the evaluation of grants.

As established for the 1975 Plan, the Agency will continue its commitment to evaluate 25% of the total dollar value of subgrants awarded. This evaluation will be the result of the combined efforts of the Agency's Supervising Planner and Evaluation Team within the Planning Unit.

For 1975 Plan Programs, the Evaluation Team had the primary responsibility of developing evaluative research designs and evaluation monitoring to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of projects awarded within eight selected program areas. The selection process involved identification of program areas which were considered innovative, and which received a substantial amount of federal funding in past and present years.

Development of an evaluative research design and appropriate data collection instruments was accomplished, along with a strategy for implementation. The development phase included a series of meetings between Agency section Chiefs and the Assistant Directors of Operations and Planning, designed to achieve consensus regarding each program area design. Meetings were then held with the subgrantees, whose projects were to be included within each program area to be evaluated. These workshop meetings provided crucial feedback as to the subgrantees' ability to collect certain data reliably, and proved an invaluable tool in the successful completion of the evaluation designs. For the 1976 Plan, these eight program area evaluations will be continued with additional program areas to be selected to expand the evaluation activities of the Agency beyond the 25% figure.

Evaluation Team efforts are not intended, however, to overshaw the efforts of subgrantees in including in their grant applications goals that are attainable and objectives that are specific and measurable. Agency program analysts will continue to monitor the implementation of evaluation components as outlined in each application.

Emphasis on measurable grant objectives is of prime concern to this Agency and LEAA. It is felt that imposing such requirements on subgrantee applications aids project personnel and Agency staff in the operation of the project, as well as providing valuable data needed to assess the impact of the grant on the State's criminal justice system.

As a result of the previously outlined evaluation activities the Agency will comply with evaluation

requirements under the following three approaches:

1. Continuation of the present procedure to evaluate ongoing projects by the Agency Supervising Planner;
2. Utilization of the Evaluation Team, funded with discretionary monies, to conduct intensive evaluations of subgrants and program areas;
3. Continuation of efforts by the Agency and subgrantees to develop grant applications that have attainable and measureable goals and objectives.

The eight program areas selected for evaluation along with portions of the evaluation design deemed most pertinent for subgrantees applying in these areas follows.

A-8 Community Youth Services Programs

Criteria for Goal Attainment

1. Evidence that intervention plans are established for each YES client in need of direct services.
2. Evidence of appropriate services having been provided to all clients referred to the YSB.
3. Evidence of a tracking system capable of following the treatment and referral status of each client provided direct services by the project.
4. An increase in the number of juveniles diverted from further juvenile justice system involvement.
5. An increase in the level of cooperation between existing components of the juvenile justice system and other youth serving agencies.
6. Evidence of increasing community interest and participation in the resolution of local youth problems.
7. A decrease in offenses for those provided service.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Client Characteristics:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Client Identifier
3. Bureau Contact Status
4. Staff Identifier
5. Initial Intake Date
6. Sex
7. Age at Intake
8. Race
9. Juvenile Currently Living with/in
10. Source of Referral
11. Primary Reason for Referral
12. Prior Social Agency Contact
13. Significant Client Characteristics
14. Staff Assessment of Juvenile
15. Staff Recommended Service Plan
16. Service Provided by
17. Client and/or Parents Accept Service Plan

Client Service Data:

18. Jurisdiction Identifier
19. Juvenile Identifier
20. Date of Service
21. Staff Identifier
22. Type of Contact
23. Service Provided
24. Date-of Termination
25. Length of Service
26. Reason for Termination
27. Treatment Plan Followed

Informal Client Contact Data:

28. Number of juveniles engaged in recreation services
29. Number of juveniles engaged in tutorial or other educational programs
30. Number of juveniles engaged in cultural/social activities
31. Number of juveniles engaged in employment/ vocational assistance programs.

Personnel Characteristics:

32. Jurisdiction Identifier
33. Staff Identifier
34. Staff Position
35. Level of training and education
36. Prior Related Youth Service Bureau Experience
37. Date of employment
38. Date of termination
39. Length of service (months)
40. Reason for termination

Community Organization Activities:

41. List of cooperating agencies by service
42. YSB sponsored training activities
43. Speaking engagements
44. Advisory Committee involvement
45. Meetings
46. Outreach activities

Personnel Cost Data:

47. Professional Staff
48. Paraprofessional Staff
49. Clerical/Secretarial Staff

Travel Costs:

50. Travel expense allotment
51. Cost for training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

52. Stationery and office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

53. Office space rental
54. Utilities
55. Equipment rental

Cost of Equipment:

56. Itemized purchases

DATA COLLECTION

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Client Data Form (precoded) per formal client, collected monthly.

Client Service Form (precoded) ongoing per formal client contact, collected monthly.

Informal Client Contact Form (summary) collected monthly.

Personnel Characteristics Form (precoded) per employee, collected upon termination of data collection period.

Organizational Activities Form (summary) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

B-3 Establishment of Public Housing Security Units

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. A decrease in the number of incidents of Part I and II crimes.
2. An increase in the number of reported incidents of Part I and II crimes.
3. An increase in the amount (numbers) of and extent of tenant participation in crime prevention activities.
4. A reduction in the dollar amount of vandalism.
5. Tenant behavior indicating increased security in home surroundings.
6. Project initiated site improvements.
7. Evidence that housing police are appropriately deployed.
8. Evidence that housing police receive and benefit from training.
9. Evidence of cooperation and coordination between the housing police and related agencies.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Incident:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Type of crime
3. Site location
4. Time of occurrence
5. Day of occurrence
6. Service call
7. Police disposition
8. Incident location
9. Type of crime
10. Residence of offender
11. Offender characteristics
12. Victim characteristics
13. How discovered
14. On-scene disposition

Housing Police Deployment (24 hours):

15. Number of housing police on duty
16. Number of foot patrols
17. Location of foot patrols
18. Number of mobile patrols
16. Special assignment
17. Number of tenant patrols
18. Location of tenant patrols

Housing Police Characteristics:

19. Jurisdiction Identifier
20. Staff Identifier
21. Age
22. Sex
23. Date of Employment/ Assignment
24. Date of Termination/ Transfer
25. Length of Service
26. Reason for Termination
27. Education
28. Job-Related Experience
29. Equipment Utilized (on duty)
30. Law Enforcement Status
31. Initial Training

In-Service Training:

32. Number of police trained
33. Type of training
34. Method of training

Site Improvements Initiated by the Project:

35. Type of site improvement
36. Number of improvements by type

Incidents Depicting Cooperation/Coordination Between the Project and Related Agencies:

37. Municipal Housing Authority
38. Other Police Units
39. Public Housing Tenant Association

Tenant Behavior Indicating Increased Security:

40. Total number of tenants
41. Number of apartments
42. Number of vacant apartments
43. Average length of apartment occupancy
44. Number of new tenants
45. Number of tenants departing

Unreported Crime:

46. Amount of unreported crime (survey)

Personnel Cost Data:

47. Housing Police
48. Special Housing Police
49. Municipal Housing Police

Purchase of Service Costs:

50. State Police Academy training costs
51. Municipal Police Academy training costs
52. Special Housing Police Course cost

Cost of Consumables:

53. Stationery and office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

54. Office space rental
55. Utilities
56. Equipment rentals

Cost of Equipment:

57. Service equipment purchased for the Housing Police Unit
58. Equipment supplied to tenant patrols
59. Equipment provided by the Housing Authority

Data Collection

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Incident Report Form (precoded) per request, collected monthly.

Daily Report Form (precoded) once daily, collected monthly.

Personnel Characteristics Form (precoded) per each officer, collected at termination of evaluation.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

Monthly Summary Form (summary) collected monthly.

B-6 Crime Specific — Rape

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. Evidence of assistance provided to municipal police agencies.
2. Evidence of the provision of sufficient medical and psychological services.
3. Evidence of the provision of sufficient legal counseling.
4. Evidence of more rapid and comprehensive reporting of sex crimes.
5. An increase in the number of apprehensions of rape offenders.
6. An increase in the conviction rate for rape offenders.
7. Evidence of the development and utilization of a county sex offender information file.
8. A decrease in the period from the time of offense to time of reporting.
9. Evidence that the sex crime unit is adequately publicized.
10. Evidence that the target population has received and benefited from education in reducing vulnerability to sex crimes.
11. Evidence that project-associated police receive and benefit from training in sex crime investigation.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Investigative Assistance:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Staff Identifier
3. Requesting agency
4. Date of Service Rendered
5. Type of assistance rendered
6. Type of crime
7. Number of assailants
8. Location of Occurrence
9. Use of Weapon
10. Initial reporter
11. Time of Occurrence
12. Time reported
13. Initial contact

Client Characteristics:

14. Jurisdiction Identifier
15. Age
16. Sex
17. Race
18. Education

Services:

19. Type of Service
20. Type of contact
21. Service provider
22. Date started
23. Date terminated
24. Reason for termination

Case Disposition:

25. Jurisdiction Identifier
26. Number of arrests
27. Judicial proceeding
28. Final disposition

Personnel Characteristics:

29. Jurisdiction Identifier
30. Staff Identifier
31. Sex
32. Staff position
33. Date of employment
34. Date of termination
35. Length of service
36. Reason for termination
37. Education
38. Prior work experience

Record Keeping (M.O. Files):

39. Jurisdiction Identifier
40. Number of entries
41. Inquiries

Publicity:

42. Method
43. Frequency

Public Education:

44. Method
45. Frequency
46. Number of citizens

Training:

47. Method
48. Frequency
49. Number of police

Availability of Personnel:

50. Hours scheduled

Personnel Cost Data:

51. Sworn police personnel
52. Professional personnel
53. Paraprofessional personnel
54. Clerical/Secretarial Personnel

Purchase of Service Cost Data:

55. Individual counsultant(s)
56. Contracting or service organizations and associations
57. Instructional costs for seminars or training
58. Other costs for professional services, i.e., psychological/social

Travel Cost Data:

59. Cost of vehicle(s)
60. Travel expense allotment
61. Cost for training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

62. Stationery and other office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

63. Office space rental
64. Utilities
65. Equipment rentals

Cost of Equipment:

66. Itemized purchases

Data Collection

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Incident Report Form (precoded) per request, collected monthly.

Arrest and Disposition Form (precoded) per disposition, collected monthly.

Client Service Form (precoded) once per client, collected monthly.

Professional Personnel Characteristics Form (precoded) once per employee, collected at the end of the data collection period.

Monthly Summary Form (summary) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

B-7 Increase Police Efficiency by Improved Communication Methods

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. Evidence of training for persons controlling the police radio systems.
2. Increase in the frequency of citizens' reporting of crimes.
3. Decrease in the time from complaint received to dispatch acknowledged.
4. Decrease in police response time.
5. Increase in the number of on-scene apprehensions.
6. Increased crime clearance rate.
7. Decrease in the number of crimes committed.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Incident:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Time reported
3. Time dispatch acknowledged
4. Time of arrival
5. Type of crime
6. Day of the week
7. Reporter
8. Receiver Identification
9. Dispatcher Identification
10. Evaluation of crime reported

Personnel Characteristics:

11. Jurisdiction Identifier
12. Position
13. Status
14. Sex
15. Data of employment
16. Data of termination
17. Length of service
18. Reason for termination
19. Education
20. Dispatcher experience
21. Initial training

Clearance Rate:

23. Jurisdiction Identifier
24. Number of Part I crimes cleared
25. Sub-type of crimes cleared

Reporter Characteristics:

26. Age
27. Sex
28. Race
29. Education

Personnel Cost Data:

30. Sworn police personnel
31. Dispatcher(s)/Receiver(s)
32. Clerical/Secretarial Staff

Purchase of Service Costs:

33. Individual consultant(s)
34. Contracting or service organizations and associations
35. Instructional costs for seminars or training
36. Other costs for professional services, i.e., psychological/social

Travel Cost Data:

37. Cost for training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

38. Stationery and other office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

39. Office space rental
40. Utilities
41. Equipment rentals

Cost of Equipment:

42. Itemized purchases

DATA COLLECTION

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Incident Report Form (summary) collected monthly.

Personnel Characteristics Form (precoded) per employee, collected at the end of the data collection period.

Clearance Rate Form (precoded) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

B-8 Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. An increase in the number of search warrants screened, revised and/or rejected.
2. An increase in the number of arrests reviewed.
3. An increase in the number of times on-the-scene advice is rendered.
4. Evidence of the distribution of interpretations and/or guidelines.
5. Evidence of the standardization of legal procedures.
6. Evidence of the availability of personnel to render assistance.
7. Evidence of the type of instructional services provided.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Legal Assistance:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Date of request
3. Activity
4. Type of request
5. Requesting agency
6. Time of request
7. Requesting officer's rank
8. Result

Search Warrants:

9. Jurisdiction Identifier
10. Approved
11. Revised
12. Rejected
13. Requesting department

Arrests:

14. Jurisdiction Identifier
15. Recommendation
16. Police procedure
17. Requesting department

Training:

18. Subject
19. Type
20. Number of sessions
21. Hours
22. Number attending

Legal Bulletins and Guidelines:

23. Number
24. Type
25. Distribution

Activity Structure (total hours/week):

26. Training
27. Legal assistance
28. Review of arrests and warrants
29. Preparation of guidelines and bulletins including dissemination of legal interpretations

Personnel Cost Data:

30. Professional personnel
31. Clerical/Secretarial personnel

Purchase of Service Cost Data:

32. Individual counsultant(s)
33. Contracting or service organizations and associations
34. Instructional costs for seminars or training
35. Other costs for professional services, i.e., psychological/social

Travel Cost Data:

36. Cost of vehicle(s)
37. Travel expense allotment
38. Cost of training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

39. Stationery and other office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

40. Office space rental
41. Utilities
42. Euipment rentals

Cost of Equipment:

43. Itemized purchases

DATA COLLECTION

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Assistance Form (precoded) once per assistance request, collected monthly.

Search Warrant Form (precoded) ongoing, collected monthly.

Arrest Procedures Review Form (precoded) ongoing, collected monthly.

Training Form (summary) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

C-1 Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. An increase in the number of juvenile offenders removed from and/or provided alternatives to further juvenile justice involvement.
2. A decrease in reported delinquent or JINS offenses for those youngsters provided direct service.
3. Evidence that juveniles aid personnel have an increased ability to appropriately identify and deal with the underlying problems manifested by certain juvenile offenders.
4. Evidence that the project training programs are effective in upgrading the ability of police officers to deal with juvenile problems.
5. Evidence that guidelines and procedures developed for juvenile aid bureaus effectively establish more uniform methods for the handling of juvenile contacts.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Client Characteristics:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Staff Identifier (Juvenile Officer)
3. Juvenile Identifier
4. Project contact status
5. Intake date
6. Age
7. Sex
8. Race
9. Juvenile Currently Living with/in
10. Source of referral
11. Current Offense
12. Number of prior J.D. Offenses
13. Number of prior JINS offenses
14. Nature of previous offenses
15. Nature of current offense
16. Officer's assessment of juvenile
17. Formal petition filed
18. Release status
19. Staff Identifier (Service Staff)
20. Previous treatment history
21. Significant client characteristics
22. Service Staff assessment
23. Staff recommended service plan
24. Client and/or parents accept service plan
25. Service provided by

Client Contact Data:

26. Jurisdiction Identifier
27. Staff Identifier
28. Juvenile Identifier
29. Date of service contact
30. Type of contact
31. Type of service provided
32. Date of termination
33. Length of service period
34. Reason for termination

Personnel Characteristics:

35. Jurisdiction Identifier
36. Staff Identifier
37. Staff position
38. Level of counselor training and education
39. Date of employment
40. Date of termination
41. Length of employment (# of months)
42. Reason for termination

Training Data:

43. Jurisdiction Identifier
44. Number of officers trained
45. Trainer(s) status
46. Purpose of training
47. Training content

Police-Juvenile Guidelines:

48. Project police-juvenile policy guidelines

Personnel Cost Data:

49. Professional staff
50. Paraprofessional staff
51. Clerical/secretarial staff

Purchase of Service Cost Data:

52. Individual consultant(s)
53. Instructional costs for seminars or training
54. Other costs for professional services, i.e., psychological/social

Travel Cost Data:

55. Travel expense allotment
56. Cost for training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

57. Stationery and office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

58. Office space rental
59. Utilities
60. Equipment rentals

Cost of Equipment:

61. Itemized purchases

DATA COLLECTION

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Client Characteristics Form (precoded) one per client, except in the instance of reinvolvement, collected monthly.

Client Service Form (precoded) ongoing per client contact, collected at the end of data collection period.

Personnel Characteristics Form (precoded) one per employee, collected at the end of data collection period.

Training Form (summary) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

D-1 Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitation System Management and Service Delivery

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. Evidence of an improved and expanded inmate classification system.
2. Evidence of the development and utilization of a range of service delivery programs which include the use of appropriate community services.
3. An increase in the number of female offenders provided service.
4. Evidence of sufficient training in service delivery for custodial and supervisory correctional staff.
5. Evidence that the training for the project staff is adequate.
6. Evidence of an increase in the number of correctional counselor positions being filled with experienced personnel possessing higher academic credentials.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Staff Activity:

1. Jurisdiction Identifier
2. Number of detainee inmates interviewed
3. Number of sentenced inmates interviewed
4. Number of informal service contacts
5. Number of formal pre-release interviews

Inmate Data:

6. Jurisdiction Identifier
7. Inmate Identifier
8. Project contact status
9. Sex
10. Inmate institutional entry date
11. Date of contact
12. Inmate institutional status
13. Contact/Referral
14. Reason for referral
15. Staff assessment
16. Staff action/recommendation

Inmate Service:

17. Jurisdiction Identifier
18. Inmate Identifier
19. Date of service
20. Type of contact
21. Staff Identifier
22. Type of service provided
23. Date of termination
24. Reason for termination

Personnel Characteristics:

25. Jurisdiction Identifier
26. Staff Identifier
27. Staff position
28. Level of training and education
29. Date of employment
30. Date of termination
31. Reason for termination

Staff Training and Orientation:

32. Type of training
33. Period of time involved, in hours
34. Number and type of staff attending the training sessions
35. Training provided by

Institutional and Community Resources:

36. List of institutional service programs
37. List of community service programs

Personnel Cost Data:

38. Professional Staff
39. Correctional Counselor(s)
40. Clerical/Secretarial Staff

Purchase of Service Costs:

41. Individual consultants
42. Instructional costs for seminars and training
43. Other costs for professional services, i.e., psychological/social

Travel Costs:

44. Travel expense allotment
45. Cost for training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

46. Stationery and office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

47. Utilities
48. Equipment rental

Cost of Equipment:

49. Itemized Purchases

DATA COLLECTION

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Staff Activity Report (summary) collected monthly.

Inmate Data Form (precoded) per inmate or once per contact, collected monthly.

Inmate Service Form (precoded) ongoing per inmate contact, collected monthly.

Personnel Characteristics Form (precoded) per employee, collected at the end of the data collection period.

Staff Training and Orientation Form (summary) collected monthly.

Institutional and Community Resources Report (summary) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

D-5 State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types

CRITERIA FOR GOAL ATTAINMENT

1. Evidence of the availability and utilization of program feedback in correctional decision making.
2. An increase in the number of inmates identified as in need of treatment services.
3. An increase in the number of service hours provided inmates manifesting special problems.
4. Evidence of the impact of service delivery on the range of social and emotional problems manifested by certain inmates.
5. A decrease in the incidence of institutional management problems on the part of inmates provided service.
6. An increase in the utilization of officer-counselors in supportive counseling roles.
7. Evidence that trained officer-counselors have an impact on inmate institutional adjustment.
8. Evidence of service provision to inmates housed in administrative segregation units.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Inmate Characteristics:

1. Institutional Identifier
2. Staff Identifier
3. Inmate Identifier
4. Contact date
5. Age
6. Race
7. Sex
8. Source of referral/contact
9. Reason for referral
10. Staff assessment
11. Staff action/recommendation

Inmate Contact Data:

12. Institutional Identifier
13. Inmate Identifier
14. Date of service contact
15. Staff Identifier
16. Type of service(s) provided

Parole and Custody Input Data:

17. Number of inmates reviewed for parole
18. Number of times treatment team staff are present at parole or custody hearings

Personnel Characteristics:

19. Institutional Identifier
20. Staff Identifier
21. Staff Position
22. Level of training and education
23. Date of employment
24. Date of termination
25. Length of employment (# of months)
26. Reason for termination
27. In-service training

Personnel Cost Data:

28. Professional Staff
29. Paraprofessional Staff
30. Clerical/Secretarial Staff

Purchase of Service Costs:

31. Individual consultant(s)
32. Instructional costs for training seminars
33. Other costs for professional services, i.e., psychological/social

Travel Costs:

34. Travel expense allotment
35. Cost for training and conference trips

Cost of Consumables:

36. Stationery and office supplies

Cost of Facilities:

37. Utilities
38. Equipment rental

Cost of Equipment;

39. Itemized purchases

Data Collection

The data required for the evaluation of the program area will be collected through a series of precoded forms, narrative reports containing summary statistics and cost expenditure forms. Data collection will be organized as follows:

Inmate Data Form (precoded) once per inmate, collected monthly.

Inmate Contact Form (precoded) per inmate contact collected monthly.

Personnel Form (precoded) once per employee, collected at the end of the data collection period.

Monthly Report Form (summary) collected monthly.

Cost Expenditure Form (summary) collected monthly.

D RELATED PLANS, PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS

Because law enforcement and criminal justice activities are so broad in terms of their relationship to other agencies and programs, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency is involved in varying degrees with a large number of supplementary or related plans and systems. The following plans and programs, not discussed in other parts of the Plan, are considered by the Agency to have a significant relationship to the comprehensive criminal justice planning activities for New Jersey.

Department of Community Affairs

The Department of Community Affairs, through the divisions and bureaus described below, administers a number of programs and provides a wide range of services both directly and indirectly related to criminal justice planning for units of local government throughout the State.

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The Division of Local Government Services plays a significant role in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of municipal and county governments. For example, in an attempt to assist local governments in following the federal requirements for the General Revenue Sharing Program, a Revenue Sharing Unit has been established in the Division. The Unit provides information and interpretations to local governments on various administrative reporting requirements of the Federal Office of Revenue Sharing. New Jersey local governments are utilizing substantial portions of their revenue sharing funds for operating and maintenance expenditures in the public safety category. In 1974, more than $56 million was expended in the field of public safety.

The Division operates through three basic units: the Bureau of Financial Regulation and Assistance, which is designed to maintain the fiscal integrity of local government; the Bureau of Local Management Services, which is structured to improve the managerial, planning and financial competence of local government; and the Research and Analysis Section, which develops and maintains factual information on local government affairs. The variety of programs administered includes financial regulation and assistance, debt management, computer applications, purchasing assistance, planning services, recreation program planning, budgeting systems and recruitment and intern programs. The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency provides a number of similar services to local units of government applying for action and planning grants. For instance, assistance is provided to applicants in the development of proposals consistent with a municipality's current and projected budget allowances.

One of the major efforts administered by the Division is the Safe and Clean Neighborhoods Program, authorized by P.L. 1973, c. 46. This Program enables municipalities to upgrade and augment municipal services and programs relating to safe and clean neighborhoods. Qualifying municipalities are those which received State aid pursuant to P.L. 1971, c. 64 and P.L. 1972, c. 5. From the appropriation for this Program, each of the 24 qualifying municipalities is apportioned an additional like amount as it received pursuant to P.L. 1972, c. 5 except that no municipality is apportioned more than $1 million. In order to receive its apportionment, each qualifying municipality must make application to and enter into a grant agreement with the Division and must provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis in a manner consistent with Title 40A of the New Jersey Statutes.

Safe Neighborhoods Program funds must be committed to the placement of additional, new walking patrol officers in selected neighborhoods. A total of 823 new officers have been hired under the Program since its inception. The duites of the walking officers include, but are not limited to, the enforcement of all laws, the preservation of peace, the protection of life and prevention of crime as well as the apprehension of criminals. The walking officer is, in addition, expected to report on damage to public property and any other unsightly conditions in the neighborhood. Total expenditures for the Safe component of the program in Fiscal 1974 and Fiscal 1975 were $22,116,913. The State's share was $11,058,456.

Clean Neighborhoods funds must be used for the following types of activities in selected neighborhoods: demolition of abandoned, hazardous structures; improvement of street cleaning, trash and garbage collection; acquisition and installation of public street furniture; improvements in street lighting and existing parks; creation of "vest-pocket parks" by utilizing privately-owned vacant land; and removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles.

DIVISION OF STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Division of State and Regional Planning maintains a long-range State development plan which provides guidelines in social and economic policy planning, offers technical assistance to regional and State agencies and reviews all federally-aided State and local planning projects. As the State Clearinghouse, the Division is notified of all anticipated actions of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency including submission of the State's Criminal Justice Plan and the Planning Grant Application. In addition, the Division assembles data about existing development conditions and trends, coordinates the development activities of State and local agencies and conducts studies on the need for programs to promote planning, development and redevelopment.

The Bureau of Review Coordination within the Division maintains close contact with six interstate agencies: The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, the Tri-State Regional Planning Commission, the Wilmington Metropolitan Area Council, the Delaware River and Bay Authority, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Bureau staff members attend meetings with these agencies to resolve any conflicts among state, regional and county plans.

DIVISION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

This Division is responsible for planning, coordinating, financing and operating a variety of programs that attempt to respond to the social and economic needs of youths, the poor and the aging.

The Bureau of Community Development is responsible for administering the State Community Development Program. It provides local governments with technical and financial assistance to improve local capabilities in the administration of both State and federal funds. The Program attempts to improve the capacity of local governments to deliver services to its residents while providing a mechanism for community residents to advise the local government in the area of planning to meet community priorities. State funds are disbursed in block grants to allow local officials to use the funds as matching grants to attract other State, federal and private dollars.

Under the Community Development Program, the Bureau provides technical assistance to any municipality or combination of communities not participating in the federal Model Cities Program but which exhibit some of the same urban problems; persistently high employment levels, poor housing, inadequate city services and other indicators of poverty.

The Bureau of Community Programs awards State-aid economic opportunity grants to community action agencies. These funds attract federal monies which support community improvement projects covering a wide range of activities, including education, job training, employment, recreation, health, day care and community development. Among the programs administered by this Bureau are: the legal services projects described previously; municipal youth guidance councils, which provide localities with a vehicle to divert youth from the court and correctional system and serve as local agencies to devise and coordinate programs for all youth in the community; and Trooper Youth Week, a week-long period of simulated police training and recreational activities sponsored in part by the Division of State Police.

The Office of Program Development analyzes the major factors contributing to poverty in New Jersey and develops demonstration projects that test new approaches or explore ways of making old approaches more effective. The Office awards State-aid grants to eligible applicants, usually community organizations serving the disadvantaged, to demonstrate ways of combatting poverty.

DIVISION OF HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL

Responsibility for program administration of urban renewal assistance rests with the Bureau of Housing and Renewal Services in this Division. The State Urban Renewal Assistance Fund is used to help municipalities pay for their local share of federally-funded urban renewal projects or to make interest-free advances for planning such projects. The loans may be converted to grants if the project receives federal approval.

To assist municipalities and urban counties that are eligible for community development revenue sharing funds, seven informational bulletins have been prepared concerning the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. They include general information about the Act, advice on how to prepare housing assistance plans, information on how to prepare community development plans, explanations of the environmental review procedures and A-95 review process. These informational bulletins have been transmitted to all eligible municipalities and urban counties throughout the State. Copies have also been forwarded to the governors of each of the 50 states.

Three intra-departmental teams have been formed which include professionals from the Divisions of Housing and Urban Renewal, State and Regional

Planning, Human Resources and Local Government Services, to assist municipalities in the preparation of their community development applications. Over 80% of the eligible municipalities in the State have received assistance from the Department of Community Affairs. The Department has reviewed the applications and forwarded them to the federal government. The Department has made a major effort to assist the urban counties to become qualified for participation in this program and to assist them in obtaining the required number of municipalities to reach the 200,000 population level for participation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF NARCOTIC AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

The Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control was established in the Department of Health pursuant to Chapter 153, P.L. 1969, "The Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control Act of 1969." This statute mandates that the Division provides for medical students, physicians, nurses, teachers, social workers and others, education and training in prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and control of drug addiction. The Division lends invaluable assistance to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in reviewing drug program applications submitted for action funding. In addition, the Division provides staff support in field work among subgrantees and assists the Agency in program development for the annual criminal justice plan for the State in a manner consistent with the State Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention Plan.

Serving as a permanent member of the Interagency Grant Review and Planning Committee, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency reviews and recommends action on all grants, plans and proposals related to drug abuse prevention activities within the context of the State Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention Plan.

Under New Jersey statutes, the Departments of Health and Education have been required to develop and implement narcotic and drug abuse preventive education programs for teachers and community members throughout the State. To avoid duplication, a cooperative arrangement has been established whereby qualified people from one department are assigned to coordinate a unified school-community education approach with members of the other department.

Department of Health, Alcoholism Control Program

The Department of Health is the State agency with primary responsibility in the area of care and treatment of alcoholics in the State, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 26:2B-1 *et. seq.;* the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, P.L. 91-616; and as required by the federal government for support under the Community Mental Health Services Act for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism. The Alcoholism Control Program staff in the Department of Health develops and administers the New Jersey State Plan for the Comprehensive Control of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Another function of the staff is the review of applications for formula grant funds made available to the State under P.L. 91-616. Contracts have been signed for the support of local agencies and organizations offering a broad range of services to individuals with alcohol-related problems. Project funds have been utilized for the following kinds of activities: the provision of psychiatric, psychological and other counseling services to hospital in-patients and clinic out-patients; a survey of the need in Burlington County for treatment, rehabilitation and educational services; the establishment of a personnel guidance office for State employees; the provision of educational services and training to professionals, paraprofessionals and the public in an expanded geographic area; the development of an alcohol information center and the establishment of a referral service for alcoholics.

During the latter part of 1973, a staff member began work on the development of a model program for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholic offenders confined at the State Prison in Trenton. This model, which has been adopted, involved the cooperation and support of the Division of Correction and Parole in the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the prison superintendent, staff and the educational branch of the facility.

The Alcoholism Control Program staff cooperates with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency through their review and endorsement of Agency-funded projects for the treatment of alcoholic offenders. In addition, Agency funds are made available to the Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, in conjunction with the Alcoholism Control Program to provide for the expansion of central intake units to include the alcoholic offenders referred from the criminal justice system.

Education

As mentioned previously, the Garden State School District receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I), the Adult Basic Education Act (Title III) and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 for various vocational and academic education programs.

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act

In 1969, Governor Richard J. Hughes designated

the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs as the agency to undertake planning and implementation in response to the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. The Department of Community Affairs created an Office of Juvenile Justice, whose initial activity was a statewide study of the juvenile justice system.

The Act, which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 1971, was subsequently extended to June 30, 1972. In 1972, the Act was revised, redesignated the "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act," and funding was extended through June 30, 1974. During the same year, the Bureau of Research, Planning and Program Development, an arm of the Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Institutions and Agencies, assumed the functions of the Office of Juvenile Justice.

In the fall of 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (P.L. 93-415) was passed extending juvenile delinquency programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act through Fiscal 1975. Responsibility for the new program rests with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), in its newly-created Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office. In addition to administering programs developed under the Act, LEAA, through membership on a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will play a role in coordinating and developing goals and objectives for all federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.

Presently, sole responsibility for supervising and administering the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plans which must be submitted by each state in order to be eligible for formula grants has been assigned to the state planning agencies created under the Crime Control Act. On June 12, 1975, LEAA received an appropriation of $25 million to implement the new Act. Of this amount, $10.6 million has been earmarked for state formula grants and $2 million for special emphasis grants for JJDP Act planning and capacity building.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has submitted a supplemental document to the 1975 Criminal Justice Plan in order to obtain formula grant funds to address the need for programs dealing with the therapeutic retention of students in local public schools and to supplement the State Planning Agency staff for the purpose of undertaking the major planning effort which will be made to secure Fiscal Year 1976 JJDP Act funds.

A special emphasis grant has been requested for the purpose of hiring a planning staff to work with appropriate State personnel in developing the most effective methods to implement changes necessary to achieve separation of juvenile and adult offenders committed to State correctional institutions.

National Highway Safety Act of 1966

Pursuant to the authority of the National Highway Safety Act of 1966 as amended and the New Jersey Highway Safety Act of 1971 (N.J.S.A. 27:5f-1 through 27:5f-17), an **Office of Highway Safety** was established in the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Law and Public Safety. Its objective is to establish an integrated and coordinated statewide highway safety program in order to reduce deaths, personal injuries and property damage caused by motor vehicle crashes on New Jersey's roadways.

The Office is responsible for the planning, operation, administration, and evaluation of programs in 18 federally mandated areas of operation in order to achieve its objective. These areas range from periodic motor vehicle inspection through accident investigation and reporting. The Office receives approximately $2.4 million per fiscal year in federal funds and $250,000 in State appropriated funds which are used as grants-in-aid to local political subdivisions and State agencies to finance the operation of the various highway safety related programs and projects.

A most important area is the expansion of police traffic enforcement under Federal Standard 315, Police Traffic Services. Police traffic programs funded by the office through April 30 of Fiscal Year 1975 include:

AGENCY	FUNCTION	AMOUNT
Division of State Police	Training	$ 63,943.00
Division of State Police	Training	19,204.00
Division of Motor Vehicles	Northwestern Training	19,204.00
Division of State Police	Training	5,419.00
Hamilton Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	50,336.00
Irvington Police Dept.	Training	9,602.00
Kearny Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	6,895.00
Wayne Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,232.00
Mt. Laurel Police Dept.	Traffic Safety Bureau	12,201.00
Middle Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	4,359.00
Millville Police Dept.	Accident Prevention	4,600.00
Middletown Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	2,300.00
Monroe Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	10,620.00
Wall Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	9,012.00
Mendham Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,300.00
Westampton Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	4,600.00
Burlington Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	4,800.00
Gloucester Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,400.00
Englewood Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	9,335.00
Riverdale Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	2,400.00
Princeton Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,400.00
Manchester Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	10,753.00
Delran Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	2,395.00
Neptune Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	7,619.00
Division of Motor Vehicles	Selective Enforcement	8,624.00
Mullica Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,400.00
Fort Lee Police Dept.	Establish Traffic Division for Selective Enforcement	19,535.57
Pennsauken Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	7,198.00
Keansburg Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	8,085.00
Montclair Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	8,578.00
Lawrence Twp. Police Dept.	Establish Traffic Division	11,627.00
Bellmawr Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,400.00
Howell Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	36,450.00
South Orange Police Dept.	Traffic Enforcement Unit	13,896.00
Lumberton Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	2,400.00
Division of Motor Vehicles	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	1,033.00
North Plainfield Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,400.00
Sayreville Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	15,843.00
Jersey City Police Dept.	Accident Prevention	37,836.00
Brick Twp. Police Dept.	Accident Investigation	23,970.00
Franklin Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	22,946.00
Hamilton Twp. Police Dept. (Mercer County)	Speed Enforcement	4,815.00
Jackson Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	12,205.00
Jefferson Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	3,704.00
New Providence Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,385.00
Evesham Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	4,770.00
Delanco Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	2,400.00
Ewing Twp. Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,808.00
Woodbridge Twp. Police Dept.	Selective Enforcement	49,230.00
Bergen County Police Dept.	Speed Enforcement	2,400.00
South Brunswick Police Dept.	Traffic Safety Operation	10,639.00
Trenton Police Dept.	Highway Safety Display	500.00
	TOTAL	$590,006.57

Related LEAA Funding Activities

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Under the provisions of Section 406 of the Onmibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), as amended, 27 colleges and universities in New Jersey are participating in the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). The purpose of LEEP is to upgrade the performance of those engaged in the administration of criminal justice by encouraging attendance at colleges offering courses generally related to their vocational development and also to encourage college students to enter criminal justice occupations. Both loans and grants are provided under the program. The student loan program provides up to $2,200 per academic year to full-time students in college study directly related to law enforcement. The loan is forgiven at the rate of 25% for each year of full-time service in law enforcement after completion of the program of

study. The grant program provides a stipend up to $400 per semester ($250 per quarter) for tuition, books and fees. Only currently active law enforcement personnel enrolled as part-time or full-time students are eligible. In Fiscal 1974, a total of $1,403,129 was awarded. In Fiscal 1975, the State's qualifying institutions were awarded $1,271,500. The following is a list of the participating New Jersey colleges and universities: Atlantic Community College, Bergen Community College, Brookdale Community College, Burlington County College, Camden County College, County College of Morris, Cumberland County College, Essex County College, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Glassboro State College, Gloucester County College, Jersey City State College, Mercer County College, Middlesex County College, Monmouth College, Montclair State College, Newark State College, Ocean County College, Rider College, Rutgers University, St. Peter's College, Seton Hall University, Somerset County College, Stockton State College, Trenton State College, Union College and William Paterson State College.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Grants for the Newark Impact Program totalling $1,185,813 and a grant of $179,000 for neighborhood team policing in Elizabeth constitute the National Institute funding effort in New Jersey.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS PROGRAM

As of July 31, 1975, a total of $30,125,250 (including $19,113,152 for Newark Impact projects) had been awarded in New Jersey. Since the inception of the program, 41 grants have been made to State agencies, 25 to counties and 51 to municipalities. In addition, the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Seton Hall University and Rutgers University have received grants. For a listing of projects funded under the Program as of July 31, 1974 consult the Agency progress reports, Dissemination Documents No. 15 and No. 18.

NEWARK HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

In addition to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds coming into New Jersey via the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) in the form of planning, action and discretionary monies, Newark, New Jersey was chosen as one of eight cities in the country to have up to $20 million made available to launch a concentrated program aimed at the reduction of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary.

The High Impact Program began in early 1972. Planning efforts for the Program expired on June 30, 1975. All projects were funded by January 1, 1975. A total of 49 grants totaling $19,113,152 were awarded to develop anti-crime programs.

All High-Impact grants awarded to the City of Newark were 90% federally funded with the City providing the additional 10% match. In instances involving a grant operating through a State agency, the State contributed match monies.

Impact projects have spanned the entire criminal justice system from alternatives to juvenile incarceration to vocational training for confined adults and from a police computer system to special processing of Impact offenders in the courts.

The Newark Impact staff has recognized that community participation is essential if stranger-to-stranger crime is to be reported and stopped. Impact has organized civic and block associations to fight crime.

The City of Newark is planning to institutionalize a portion of the Impact crime analysis team. Activities undertaken by the team will focus on general criminal justice planning and development, moving away from Impact-specific planning.

COMPREHENSIVE DATA SYSTEM PROGRAM

New Jersey participates in four components of the Comprehensive Data System (CDS). The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) component is a monitoring system which follows the offender as he passes through the phases of the State's criminal justice system. As the offender information is processed by the computer, the individual criminal history files are concurrently updated. One task of the OBTS/CCH involves the data reduction of the State's Court Disposition Reporting (CDR) information into the OBTS/CCH format. State Police are responsible for input of OBTS/CCH data into the computer system and for the re-design of CDR forms and procedures. The OBTS/CCH component is compatible with the State's Correctional Information System, the Judicial Management Information System, the Uniform Crime Reporting System and the Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS). As the SCIS expands, through the development of the regional network of terminals and provision of terminals to municipalities, the OBTS/CCH will be incorporated into this system.

The Data Analysis Center was created to provide the State with the capability and expertise to analyze and interpret criminal justice data; to coordinate a policy advisory group for the State's criminal justice information system and statistics activities; and to develop and execute quality control procedures for CDS components. The Center is a secondary source of raw data and statistics which can be correlated with the findings of existing State statistical units such as the Court Statistical Unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Jersey participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting component of the CDS in order to expand the current State program, thus providing more comprehensive and accurate crime information on a timely basis to all criminal justice agencies as well as other groups or individuals concerned with the crime problems in the State.

The Technical Assistance/CDS component was established to assist state and local agencies to develop and implement Comprehensive Data System Programs. This service is supplied by a group of technicians located in the Division of Systems and Communications as well as by consultants. Technical Assistance is available in the following areas: Statistical Services/Methodologies, Data Processing, Telecommunications, Criminal Identification Systems and Criminal Information Systems.

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