



# JUSTICE

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NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY

JUNE 1973

WILLIAM T. CAHILL, Governor

GEORGE F. KUGLER, JR., Attorney General

## Spring Grant Total Reaches \$5.4 Million

Improvements in New Jersey's corrections system, the combatting of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse, and improved police operations and techniques are major aims of some \$5.4 million in grants awarded recently by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The awards made by the Agency Governing Board at its May meeting included the first sizable allotment from 1973 funds. The 71 projects for which 1972 and 1973 funds have been awarded since March are outlined in the chart on Pages 3 and 4.

Among the more innovative programs is a \$150,000 grant which the State Department of Civil Service will utilize in efforts this year to recruit more than 2,000 new munic-  
*(continued on page 6)*

## \$18.7M AVAILABLE FOR 1973 PROGRAMS

New Jersey's 1973 Criminal Justice Plan and the companion Applicants Guide, calling for a record \$18.7 in

### NEW APPLICATIONS

New Application forms for Agency grants have been printed and are now being distributed on request. The 15-page application includes a revised non-supplanting certification and the negative environmental impact statement required by federal regulations. Four copies of an application are required by the Agency and the Application Authorization on each must be signed by the applicant mayor, freeholder director or State department head. Once the new forms are issued, the old forms should be discarded.

anti-crime project allocations through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, have both been published and distributed throughout the State. The 238-page Plan outlines the 44 program areas for which 1973 funds are available and includes a progress report of projects funded during the first three years of the Safe Streets Act program in the State. The Guide defines the specific programs, eligibility requirements and includes detailed directions for filing for funds.

The federal funds approved for New Jersey represent an increase of approximately \$2.6 million over Fiscal 1972. The new plan divides the spending program into nine functional categories. The largest single allocation—\$4.42 million—will go toward adjudication projects including improved probation and court practices and the development of a Statewide system for pre-trial release. Another \$4.37 million  
*(continued on page 2)*

## POLICE WHEELS PUT IN MOTION BY COMPUTER

City-wide foot patrols have been restored as an effective anti-street crime weapon in Paterson with the help of three-wheeled, radio equipped patrol scooters and a computer system, all provided with the aid of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant monies. The computer is being utilized by the Paterson Police Department to pinpoint high crime areas of the city and to ascertain the hours of highest crime. The data form the basis for the deployment of the 28-man "patrolster" squad throughout the city which has been divided into 21 patrol sectors.

According to police officials, this versatile and highly visible tactical force, called the "A" Squad, has not only contributed to a general reduc-  
*(continued on page 5)*



Paterson Patrolster on night assignment

Photo By Richard Gigli, Paterson Evening News



## PROFILE

**RONALD D. SOST**  
Assistant Director — Administration, SLEPA

The man who keeps track of how federal law enforcement funds are being spent in New Jersey is a relative newcomer to the law enforcement field but not to the task of monitoring federal aid monies. Ron Sost, assistant director—administration for the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, supervised urban renewal budgets totalling millions of dollars for the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs before shifting over to SLEPA in January, 1971. "The law enforcement assistance field is an expanding one and I like to be where the action is," says Sost.

In his SLEPA position, Sost is responsible for the various fiscal aspects of the program in New Jersey, including seeing that the funds get to the recipients—subgrantees—in time and that the monies are spent by the subgrantees on time. His staff also handles technical assistance to subgrantees.

Under Sost's supervision the Agency's overall grant management system has been reorganized to improve cash flow in accordance with LEAA directives. He's also been responsible for the development of more comprehensive grant audit capabilities and organization of training sessions for subgrantees.

A Trenton native, Sost earned his bachelor of science degree in business administration from Rider College in Trenton and is working on a master's degree in administration at Rider. He got his introduction to federally-aided government programs shortly after his 1965 graduation from Rider, spending some 3½ years as an urban renewal technician and supervisor for the Trenton Department of Planning and Development.

Sost moved over to the N.J. Department of Community Affairs in mid-1969 as a program development specialist and technical assistance supervisor for the Bureau of Urban Renewal, Division of Housing. The post included responsibility for administering State aid to urban renewal projects and implementing programs designed to eliminate some of the State's most serious housing problems.

By May of 1970, Sost had taken over as acting chief of the Bureau of Community Programs, which encompassed programs formally under the Bureaus of Urban Renewal and Relocation. It gave him direct responsibility for administration of State aid urban renewal and relocation assistance funds totalling more than \$1 million annually. Sost also headed coordination and preparation of 1972 Fiscal Year State aid and administrative budgets for the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal, requests for which totalled more than \$4 million.

Greater State input to various programs under the Housing Act of 1970 was the object of amendatory language Sost helped formulate for the National Governor's Conference in Washington.

## 1973 PLAN (continued)

is earmarked for law enforcement detection, deterrence and apprehension projects including police training, communications systems, special enforcement units, crime labs, improved arrest and booking procedures and police legal advisors.

Prevention, including drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation projects and residential and community-supported services for juvenile delinquents, is being allotted \$3.3 million in Agency monies. Some \$1.7 million will go toward projects designed to divert persons from the criminal justice system. These include youth service bureaus, police-juvenile relations projects and programs for alcoholic offenders.

Nearly \$1.9 million in Action and Part E Corrections funds will go toward non-institutional rehabilitation projects including community treatment facilities for juveniles and improved parole practices. Another \$1.9 million is earmarked for institution rehabilitation projects. This category includes improved practices for State, county and juvenile correctional facilities, vocational training and education for inmates and a new program of treatment for drug dependent inmates.

A Statewide law enforcement communications and information system and expansion of the correctional information system are targets of the Research and Information Systems category for which \$910,000 has been allocated. Funds also have been allotted for the assessment of police department needs and priorities by the Police Administrative Services Bureau and for retraining of criminal justice personnel in the proposed new penal code.

John J. Mullaney, SLEPA executive director, said he was urging all recipients of grants and potential applicants to familiarize themselves with new and revised regulations in the 1973 Guide. He also advises that contact be made with the Agency for guidance before an official application for funds is filed. Changes in the 1973 Guide include a revised detailed cost statement and a budget revision form amended to include a grant extension mechanism.

## QUESTION BOX

- Q. What specifically does the Agency mean by "start up time" for a project and how much time does an applicant have to get a project underway?
- A. Newly adopted procedures are designed to alleviate some misunderstandings that questions over start-up time have provoked in the past. The Operations Section analyst who works on an application is now establishing, in conjunction with the applicant, project duration dates that are mutually acceptable. The applicant has 60 days from the agreed upon start-up time to initiate the project programmatically and fiscally. A 30-day extension on the start-up time may be sought for valid reasons but a project not begun 90 days after the start-up time will be automatically aborted.

## NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1972 AND 1973 FUNDS

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
A-144-72	Mercer County/Daytop Village Inc.	Regional Drug Treatment	\$258,749
A-145-72	N.J. Dept. of Law & Public Safety/ Div. of Systems & Communications	Orientation Seminar-Statewide Information System	4,350
A-146-72	N.J. Dept. of Law and Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Crime Lab Service Expansion	375,000*
A-147-72	Newark/Community Information & Referral Service	Defendant's Employment Project (NDEP)	203,935*
A-148-72	Administrative Office of the Courts	Judiciary Training Coordinator	30,077
A-149-72	Passaic County/County Court Administrator	Automated Criminal Case Processing	16,340
A-150-72	Clifton/Police Department	Juvenile Relations-In-School Counseling	31,106
A-151-72	Edison/Police Department	Dictation-Recording System	19,490
A-152-72	Elizabeth/Police Department	Narcotics Enforcement Unit Expansion	35,257*
A-153-72	Franklin Twp./Police Department	Portable Report Dictation Equipment	14,136
A-154-72	Garfield/Police Department	Portable Radio & Data Processing Equipment	22,264
A-155-72	Gloucester County/Prosecutor's Office	Narcotics Enforcement Unit	57,521
A-156-72	Jefferson Twp./Police Department	Portable Dictation Transcriber Equipment	1,362
A-157-72	Kearny/Police Department	Police Communications Center	46,731
A-158-72	Newark/Community Information & Referral Service	Counseling, Employment Services for Persons on Bail	83,818*
A-159-72	Ocean City/Police Department	Improved Communications System	37,303
A-160-72	Ocean County/Narcotics Bureau	Narcotics Enforcement Unit	68,937
A-161-72	Paramus/Police Department	Juvenile Aid Counseling Services	30,838
A-162-72	Passaic County/Probation Department	Young Probationers Service Center	167,230
A-163-72	Paterson/Police Department	Modernized Communications System	108,016
A-164-72	Plainfield/Police Department	Model Computerized Police Information System	49,522
A-165-72	Trenton/Police Department	Portable Dictation Equipment	21,275
A-166-72	West New York/Police Department	Message Recorder System	15,466
A-167-72	N.J. Administrative Office of the Courts	Assistants to Court Administrators	80,281
A-168-72	Newark/Municipal Court	Court Management & Improvement Project	289,641
A-169-72	N.J. Dept. of Law and Public Safety/ Div. of Criminal Justice	Centralized Handling of All Criminal Appeals	100,000
A-170-72	N.J. Dept. of Law & Public Safety/ Div. of State Police	Community Relations Unit	21,000*
A-171-72	Bergen County/Probation Department	Volunteer Services for Juvenile Probationers	22,108*
A-172-72	Bergen County/Prosecutor's Office	Investigative Training for County and Municipal Officers	50,256
A-173-72	Camden/Police Department	Improved Data Processing System	78,171
A-174-72	Clifton/Police Department	Improved Radio Transmission Capability	1,323
A-175-72	Elizabeth/Police Department	Recorder Equipment	3,900
A-176-72	Essex County/Correctional Center	Diagnostic Services and Vocational Rehabilitation	111,486
A-177-72	Hudson County/Prosecutor's Office	Establishment of a County Narcotics Bureau	71,398
A-178-72	Mercer County/Prosecutor's Office	Consolidated Photo I.D. System	34,767
A-179-72	Middletown Twp./Police Department	Improved Communications System	51,649
A-180-72	Montclair/Police Department	High Crime Areas Street Lighting	7,500
A-181-72	Perth Amboy/Police Department	Improved Photo I.D. System	1,800
A-182-72	Sayreville/Police Department	Improved Communications System	31,303
A-183-72	Somerset County/Board of Freeholders	Home for Temporarily Displaced Children	52,080
A-184-72	Union County/Administrative Office of the Courts	Criminal Court Information Center	72,550*
A-185-72	New Brunswick/Police Department	Criminal Surveillance-Apprehension Team	68,755
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$2,848,691</b>

\* Continuation Grant

## NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1972 AND 1973 FUNDS

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
E-4-72	Mercer County/Mercer County Community College	Mobile Science Lab for Prison Education Network	\$ 23,500*
E-5-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Team Treatment Services for Inmates	150,000
E-6-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Expanded Vocational Skill Training	15,176
E-7-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Evening Vocational School-Annandale	52,753
E-8-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Specialized Treatment for Paroled Drug Abusers	137,761
E-9-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Community Reorientation for Maximum Sentence Releasees	60,893
E-10-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Volunteers in Parole	70,000
E-11-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Individual Adult Basic Education in Correctional Setting	97,814
E-12-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions and Agencies/ Div. of Correction and Parole	Evening Vocational School-Leesburg	23,016
E-13-72	N.J. State Parole Board	Counsel for Parole Revocation Hearings	33,060
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$663,973</b>

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
A-2-73	N.J. Dept. of Health/Division of Narcotic & Drug Abuse Control and Paterson United Against Drug Abuse (PUADA)	Comprehensive Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation	\$340,856*
A-3-73	Salem County/Health Department	Drug Abuse Services Expansion	106,412*
A-4-73	Woodbridge Twp./WAY-Drug Abuse Department and Alternate School	Therapeutic Treatment of Juvenile Drug Abusers	73,544*
A-5-73	Asbury Park/Police Department	Youth Service Bureau	101,080*
A-6-73	Camden/Concept House, Inc.	Drug Abuse Treatment & Rehabilitation	217,250*
A-7-73	Cape May County/ Drug Abuse Council	"Project Junction" Drug Abuse Treatment	98,485*
A-8-73	East Brunswick/Police Department	Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation & Rehabilitation	34,100*
A-9-73	East Orange/Board of Education	Help Aid Youth (HAY) Delinquent Rehabilitation	135,167*
A-10-73	East Orange/Drug Abuse Program	Physical Exam-Detoxification Unit	20,518*
A-11-73	Essex County/Integrity, Inc.	Residential Treatment for Young Drug Abusers	140,019*
A-12-73	Hudson County/Prosecutor's Office	Improved Surveillance Capability	7,959
A-13-73	Middlesex County/Sheriff's Office	Prisoner Transportation Program	56,140
A-14-73	Morris County/Sheriff's Department	Jail Inmate Rehabilitation Program	82,294*
A-15-73	Newark/Police Department	Youth Aid Bureau	56,882*
A-16-73	Newark/Mayor's Education Task Force	Improvement of Educational Climate	122,333*
A-17-73	N.J. Department of Civil Service	Police-Corrections Recruitment Improvements	150,000
A-18-73	New Jersey Department of Health/ Regional Drug Abuse Agency	Vocational Adjustment Center in Jersey City	55,240*
A-19-73	Trenton/Police Department	Crime Scene Investigation	37,943
A-20-73	Union County/Sheriff's Office	Inmate Rehabilitation Unit	72,449*
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$1,908,671</b>

\* Continuation Grant



**Computer guides Paterson patrol deployment**

## Comment

### **EFFECTIVE ANTI-CRIME PLANNING REQUIRES COOPERATIVE EFFORTS**

**By William J. Hoffman**  
*Principal Planner*

*Crime doesn't respect political boundaries and neither should criminal justice planning. Our highly mobile society has created many new demands upon local governments to cooperate and work together in developing and implementing joint projects for the protection of their citizenry. However, the developing and implementing has been, at best, minimal to date.*

*There is a need for local officials to support criminal justice planning which transcends local governmental borders so as to make crime reduction programs responsive to crime problems which cut across the borders of any one or several communities. Criminal justice planning capability must catch up with the operational capability of the criminal himself.*

*The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has recognized this need and is emphasizing cooperative criminal justice planning as one of the tools with which to correct this non-coordination of services. There are presently three city-county regional criminal justice planning units funded by the Agency as a step in this direction. The three units are Camden City-Camden County, Atlantic City-Atlantic County and Middlesex County-Perth Amboy. All three units were awarded 1973 Part B Planning Funds to coordinate criminal justice planning activities in their respective jurisdictions.*

*Criminal justice services can achieve optimum effectiveness only when the functional components of the criminal justice system realize their mutual responsibilities and goals. This realization has been achieved by the three city-county planning units through a formal planning process that involves both criminal justice officials in their jurisdictions and general elected officials as well as citizen participation on their local criminal justice planning boards.*

*The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency applauds the efforts of these three units in coordinating the services of their criminal justice systems and strongly encourages other counties and municipalities to start planning and seriously thinking about coordination of their criminal justice services. Action funds are available from the Agency to fund regional approaches to crime control, and planning funds will be made available with FY 1974 monies.*

## **POLICE WHEELS (cont. from page 1)**

tion in street crime in Paterson but has served as a crime deterrent, even during the hours when there isn't saturation patrolling.

"The patrolsters make the walking men more visible and more mobile," says Police Chief James T. Hannan. "The mere fact that a marked police unit is continuously visible in all areas of the city works as a crime deterrent. Because the patrolsters can cover an area more quickly than a walking man, they increase efficiency of the squad."

The patrolsters are equipped with detachable, relatively inexpensive, high frequency radios operated on a channel separate from regular police radio traffic. They also are equipped with rotating red emergency lights, oxygen and fire fighting gear. Although useful as a patrol vehicle, the patrolsters are designed more to transport patrolmen of the squad to their beats. They park the vehicles, detach the radios and patrol the neighborhoods on foot.

An example of the effectiveness of the system was the deployment of patrolmen in a section of the city that had been plagued with house burglaries.

The extra attention netted the arrest of five men. During one three-month period, 35 on-sight apprehensions were made by the unit. "A" squad statistics from the month of April included 13 breaking, entries and larcenies solved, two larceny arrests, one gun possession arrest and the recovery of 3 stolen cars and \$1,000 in stolen property.

The versatility of the unit has produced a number of other fringe benefits. The squad members can relieve regular patrol car units at the scene of fires, accidents or other incidents and events that produce traffic problems. They also can be called on to handle school traffic. And Paterson isn't the only beneficiary of the project, as neighboring municipalities are borrowing computer time to produce their own dispatch analysis data.

"The entire system is a valuable asset to a police department," says William P. Finkel, Chief, Police Programs for SLEPA. "It gives a department the ability to react quickly to changing patterns of crime."

Paterson police officials say special briefings to members of the patrolster squad on the sophisti-

cated system and particularly why shifts and patrol districts are being altered to counter predicted crime trends have contributed to high morale and an unusually low sick rate among squad members. "The system is one of the most flexible tools of law enforcement this department has ever had," says a police captain who evaluated the project.

### Post Award Confabs

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has initiated a post-award conference program to help project directors and fiscal officers deal with procedural questions and problems likely to crop up during operation of projects.

The mandatory conferences are being held approximately two weeks after each meeting of the Agency Governing Board at which grants are approved. Members of the Agency's Planning, Operations and Administration sections provide information on technical assistance, project monitoring and evaluation,

*GRANTS (continued from page 1)*  
ipal officers and State and county correctional officers. The grant is designed to permit a speeding of the testing process for candidates, improvements in the medical exam system and the quality of appointees and encouragement of recruitment among minority groups. It will permit Civil Service to institute a program of walk-in exams in urban areas where candidates in a single day can file an application, be interviewed and tested. The overall goal is to cut the present recruitment-testing-appointment cycle from the present three months to one month and eventually to two weeks.

A \$111,486 grant to Essex County will provide for the introduction at the Essex Correctional Center of such vocational skills as auto transmission and air conditioning repairs,

## AGENCY ADDS TWO STAFFERS

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has added two new staff members to its Prevention section.

John R. Marks, a community service officer in the State Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, has been assigned as the State Health Department's liaison to coordinate drug programs funded by the Agency. A former parole officer and supervisor in the State Division of Public Welfare, Marks replaced Steven Perkel, who is now working with Philadelphia's drug program.

The other newcomer is Andrew B. Consovoy, who is working as a senior program analyst. Consovoy

and fiscal procedures. The program also includes informal workshops which allow individual project problems to be aired and which have stirred an exchange of ideas between subgrantees and Agency staff members.

welding, landscaping and major appliance repairs. High Impact funds being given to Newark also will go into the project. Officials hope to be able to provide post release jobs for up to 280 inmates this year.

A comprehensive pilot course in criminal investigative techniques will be launched in Bergen County with the aid of a \$50,256 grant. Some 80 law enforcement officers will take the three-week course which was developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and is designed to cover areas which authorities feel are not adequately covered in basic recruit courses. It will include training in follow-up investigations, in eliciting good descriptions from witnesses, report writing and effective evidence gathering at crime scenes.

is a former probation officer for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Arlington, Va. and before joining SLEPA was employed as a juvenile court probation officer in Somerset County.

### Quarterly Report Change In Effect

Regulations governing the submission of quarterly narrative reports on State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded projects and on transfers of funds have been revised and are now in effect. The required quarterly reports are no longer based on a grant year but on the regular calendar year periods ending March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31. When a project is initiated less than a month before the end of a quarter, the report for the initial period can be included in the report for the following quarter. These requirements apply to all 1972 and 1973 subgrants.

The revised fund transfer regulations apply only to 1973 grants. A budget revision form is now required for any transfer of funds in excess of \$100 from one budget category to another. Any transfer in excess of \$100 within the same budgetary category requires written approval from the Agency.

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