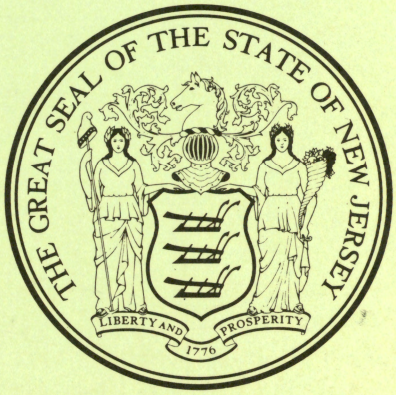
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR NEW JERSEY 1973

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

William T. Cahill
Governor

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(The 1973 Plan for Criminal Justice was prepared entirely by the SLEPA staff. Special acknowledgement is extended to all officials, institutions and agencies who willingly provided statistical data and guidance for program development. Thanks also is extended to private social service agencies and all others who shared information for the preparation of this Plan. This document is published and disseminated under U.S. Department of Justice Grant No. 73-P-334 (S-1) in accordance with the ongoing dissemination responsibility assigned to SLEPA by Public Law 90-351 (82 Stat. 197) as amended.)

LIAM T. CAHILL
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State of New Jersey

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March 13, 1973

TO: The Honorable William T. Cahill, Governor of New Jersey; The Honorable Joseph Weintraub, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; The Honorable Raymond H. Bateman, President of the New Jersey Senate; The Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly; and the Honorable Chief Executives of New Jersey's 567 municipalities and 21 counties.

Pursuant to paragraph 2(c) of Executive Order No 45, this Dissemination Document No. 13 is presented to you as the progress report "to the Governor, the Legislature, the Courts, and the Chief Executives of local government units within the State of New Jersey" with regard to the work of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA).

This document is the 1973 Plan for Criminal Justice in New Jersey. It traces the past progress of law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice within the State, outlines needs and problems, 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 Omnibus Crime Control Act.

This document is published and disseminated under U.S. Justice Department Grant No. 73 - P-334 (S-1) in accordance with the ongoing dissemination responsibilities assigned to SLEPA by Public Law 90-351 (82 Stat. 197).

John J. Mullaney
Executive Director
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY

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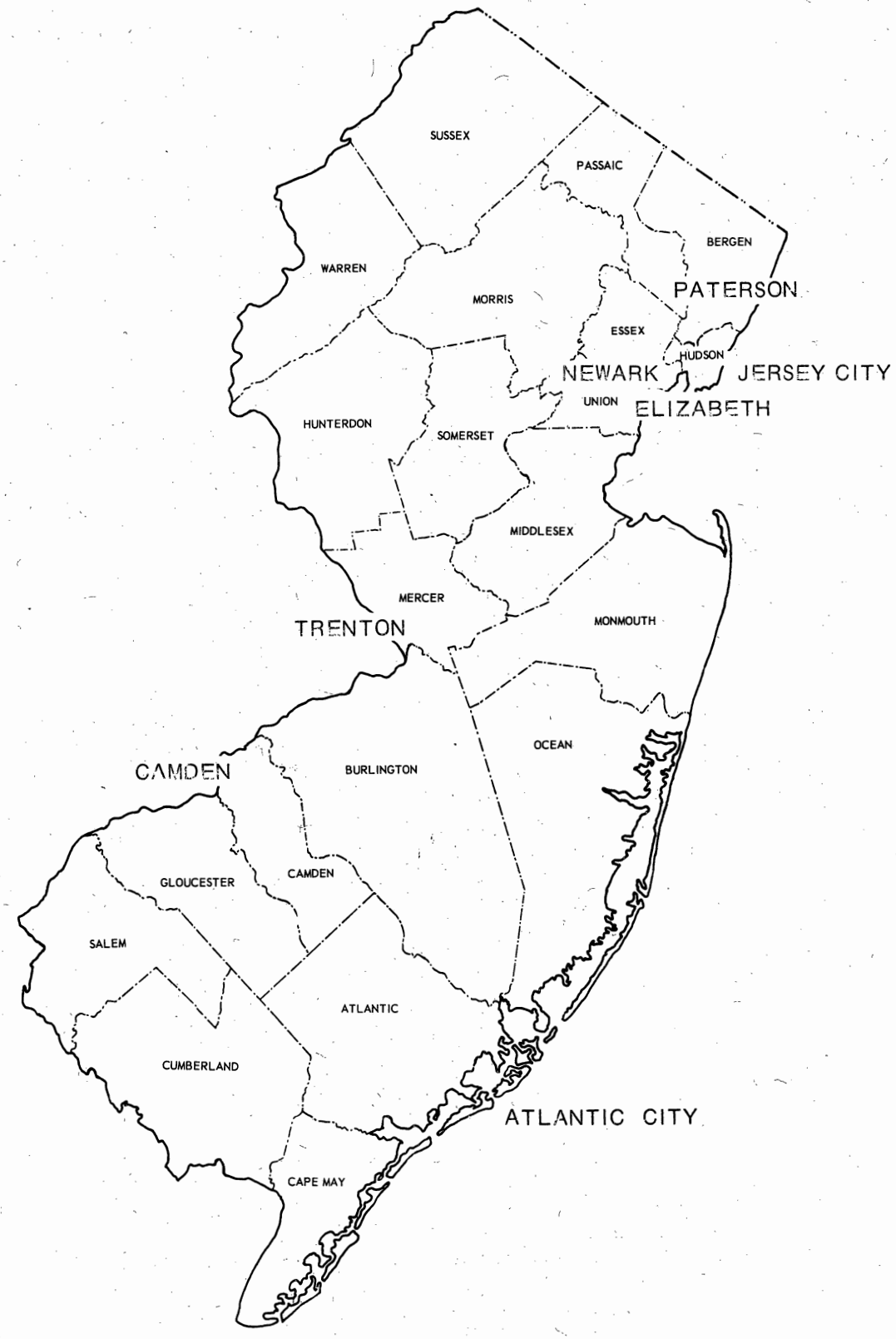
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STATE OF NEW JERSEY



A EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

In 1972, New Jersey had 591 law enforcement agencies. These included 449 organized municipal police departments, 81 special or non-organized municipal police departments, the 21 prosecutors' and 21 sheriffs' offices, two county police departments and eight county park police departments, the State Police, and numerous State agencies with some law enforcement responsibilities. Among the latter are: the New Jersey Marine Patrol, Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries, Division of Motor Vehicles, Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Forest and Park Service, and Forest Fire Service. Descriptions of these and other agencies, including their available resources, are set out herein.

Detection and Apprehension

Municipal Police

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 policemen on a full-time, permanent basis, we find that New Jersey has 449 organized municipal police departments; 81 special or non-organized municipal police departments; and no local police departments in 38 municipalities. 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 of five men or less, special officers must assist the regular force in patrol work at night and on weekends. While on duty, the special police officers have the full authority of regular police officers. They are appointed by the municipality's governing body on an annual or seasonal basis. Most of the State's 28 one-man departments depend on special police officers, assistance from adjacent police agencies, and the New Jersey State Police if emergencies develop or special work is required. New Jersey Revised Statutes provide that the appointment 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. New Jersey in 1971 had 16,480 uniformed and civilian municipal police employees, an increase of five percent over 1970. The number of municipal police employees is 2.3 per 1,000 residents. Municipalities with over 100,000 population had the highest police employment rate for the year with an average ratio of 3.8 police employees for every 1,000 residents. The remaining population has a ratio of 1.8 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 on 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, 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)

*These groupings are based on the 1970 census figures.

- Fourth class—less than 50,000 (not bordering on the Atlantic Ocean)
- Fifth class—bordering the Atlantic Ocean and with more than 100,000 population (Atlantic, Monmouth, and Ocean)
- 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, constitutional officer of the county is the prosecutor. He 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 (2A:158-5) detection, arrest, indictment and conviction of offenders. The prosecutor represents the State of New Jersey in cases where defendants appeal their convictions. He represents the State in appeals taken from convictions for disorderly conduct in the municipal court, as well as 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 one county (Somerset). Investigators are unclassified 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 park lands. 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 currently limited to the county park area. Various legislation is pending, however, which would extend their authority outside of the park limit generally or during times of riots or civil emergencies. The chief and officers of the county park police have all of 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 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency conducted a survey of State, county, and private colleges and universities in October, 1970. The survey included all of the State and county colleges and most of the larger private colleges. Every school contacted maintains a uniformed security force the size of which was determined by the size of the campus and the number of students enrolled. Small colleges and a few urban colleges contract with an outside agency for security forces. The contract specifies the number of men on duty during the week, and is expanded when events held on the campuses draw large numbers of people. Presently, the jurisdiction of campus police is restricted to the college grounds where their responsibilities include directing traffic, access to buildings, ticketing illegally parked cars, accompanying payroll, and generally overseeing student conduct. In the event of threatened or potential disorder, the security force notifies the college president who in turn contacts the police, since the campus police are generally 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

October, 1970, Governor William T. Cahill signed into law a bill empowering the governing bodies of colleges and universities to appoint policemen to enforce the law on the campuses. Since these men and women will have full police powers both on campus and on contiguous streets and highways, applications will be 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 will be filed with the Superintendent of State Police. The chief of police or the superintendent will then investigate and determine the character and competency of the applicants, and forward their approval or disapproval to the college.

State Law Enforcement

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. The staff is grouped into four broad functional areas: Operations; Investigations; Records and Identification and Administration. A deputy superintendent serves as chief of staff and in the absence of the superintendent, as acting superintendent. He also is responsible for the prompt and efficient execution of staff tasks and directs and coordinates the activities of the planning, research and computer bureau and the public information bureau. Present authorized strength of the State Police is 421 civilians and 1,704 officers. The State Police division maintains its central headquarters at West Trenton. There are 48 State Police stations located strategically throughout the State and under the supervision of five police commands: Troop A—Southern New Jersey; Troop B—Northern New Jersey; Troop C—Central New Jersey; Troop D—the New Jersey Turnpike and Troop E; the Garden State Parkway. The State Police are authorized to enforce laws of New Jersey and to furnish police protection for the inhabitants of rural sections of the State where there are no organized local police forces. The State Police also may lend assistance to any other State department, State or local authority in efforts to detect crime, apprehend criminals or preserve law and order.

OPERATIONS SECTION

The supervisor of the Operations Section directs and coordinates the work of eight bureaus; Interstate Highway Patrol, Helicopter, Police Traffic Liaison, Highway Traffic Patrol, Governmental Security, Training, Civil Defense and Special Services.

Traffic—The State Police operate traffic patrols, accident investigation patrols and safety patrols in rural areas. Enforcement methods include radar, drunkometer testing, truck weighing, safety equipment checks and VASCAR, the in-car radar system used to detect speeders.

The Interstate Highway Patrol Bureau is charged with the development of plans for a command to patrol the State's interstate highway system and already has several programs underway. One deals with the constant updating of interstate highway construction, opening dates of new highway links and anticipated problems relating to completion of the interstate system in the State. The data is being utilized to formulate an action schedule for providing police services for the system.

The Helicopter Patrol Bureau provides aerial surveillance for the division. It was established in 1969 with the aid of a grant from the National Highway Traffic Bureau of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Fourteen sworn members of the State bureau completed flight training in 1972 and qualified as commercial helicopter pilots. In addition, four members received ratings as certified flight instructors. The bureau now is based at two locations so that helicopters are readily available for traffic safety patrols and other law enforcement activities.

The State Police Traffic Services Liaison Bureau was established in the division on December 1, 1967 to implement the Federal Highway Traffic Safety Act of 1965 as it pertains to police traffic services. The bureau also identifies overall traffic safety program needs.

Training—The Training Bureau at Sea Girt conducts the training of State Police personnel as well as personnel from State, county and municipal law enforcement agencies. Field training programs for all agencies also are conducted at various locations within the State. During the past fiscal year, more than 5,050 law enforcement personnel received basic, advanced and specialized training at the Sea Girt Academy. In addition, bureau personnel conducted numerous seminars, workshops and lectures for other agencies as well as fraternal, governmental, and social groups. Attendance at these functions exceeded 4,000. The bureau also supervised municipal police applicant and promotional examinations.

By Executive Order of the Governor, a Riot and Civil Disturbance School was established in August, 1967 to train State Police, municipal police and New Jersey National Guard members in various phases of riot detection, prevention and control. To date, the project, known as "Operation Combine",

has provided a two-week resident training course for 1,507 command officers. The school has started a one-week course on tactics for field supervisors and operational personnel.

The State Police in 1969 joined with Trenton State College in initiating a college-accredited program in the fields of contemporary social problems, introductory psychology and the humanities. The program is offered to chiefs of police, supervisory municipal personnel, corrections officers and members of the State Police.

Special Activity—State Police provide aid to police and government agencies in the enforcement of regulatory measures including rules governing liquefied petroleum gas safety, licensing of private detectives and railroad police. Policing of the State Capitol complex is a function of the Governmental Security Bureau whose members include sworn personnel of the State Police Division and the State Capitol Police. State Police also provide security for state mental institutions and security liaison with the Department of Institutions and Agencies for their correctional institutions.

The Special Services Bureau, established within the division in July, 1970 under a federal grant from LEAA and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency provides special technical assistance in the areas of civil disorder, riots, campus and school disorder and other related emergency operations for all requesting law enforcement agencies. The operational phases are prevention, detection and control with emphasis on the prevention phase. The bureau also prepares, disseminates and coordinates law enforcement procedures, plans and regulations concerning these operational functions.

Emergency Services—State Police provide emergency services to protect life and property in catastrophies, civil disorders and accidents. They provide security and safe conduct for United States and foreign dignitaries during visits within the State. The State Police also coordinate with the State Division of Civil Defense in the operation of the State Civil Defense Control Center. This function falls under the Civil Defense Bureau.

INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

Crime

The State Police utilize the traditional detection and scientific methods to investigate crime but also have special units to conduct Statewide investigations of organized and sophisticated criminal activity. The Investigations Section provides investigative efforts in specific crime categories and in areas that require specially trained personnel. The section functions independently from detectives assigned to the five police commands. In command of the section is the Investigations Officer who supervises and coordinates the work of the Criminal Investigation, Narcotics, Organized Crime Task Force and Field Services Bureaus.

The Criminal Investigation Bureau is composed of five units: Auto Theft, Trial, Special Investigations, Central Security and Race Track.

Personnel in the Auto Theft Unit conduct independent investigations and assist State Police field commands as well as every State, county and municipal law enforcement agency in investigations involving motor vehicles. They are charged with cases involving theft, fraudulent registrations and title irregularities; theft of unused or blank certificates of ownership and vehicle titles; examination of vehicles sold at dealers' auctions by used car dealers and at junk yards; cooperative investigations with out-of-state and federal agencies and investigations of commercial car theft.

The Trial Unit assigns State Police detectives to the Division of Criminal Justice to assist in the preparation of court cases resulting from State Grand Jury indictments and to county prosecutors' offices to assist in special investigations and crime problems.

The Special Investigations Unit conducts criminal and security clearance investigations, State preemployment investigations and other confidential investigations for the State Police Superintendent, the Attorney General and other branches of the State government.

The Central Security Unit develops, collects and analyzes intelligence involving subversive activities, civil disorders, bombings and other similar criminal conduct.

It is the responsibility of the Race Track Unit to conduct all investigations of crime that occurs at the pari-mutuel wagering tracks located in the State while enforcing State Racing Commission rules. The unit also handles all requests for assistance from out-of-state agencies, federal authorities and county and municipal police agencies that pertain to racing matters.

The Narcotics Bureau is responsible for conducting independent investigations relating to narcotics and dangerous drugs. Personnel in the 76-member bureau also assist all law enforcement agencies on the federal, State, county and municipal levels through undercover activity, evidence identification and handling, legal document preparation, and arrests and by providing expert testimony in courts. The bureau has adopted a program of regionalized

enforcement through bases in four locations. A task force enforces high-echelon drug trafficking. The bureau also is involved in expanding drug enforcement training.

The Organized Crime Task Force Bureau was established in 1967 to identify, investigate and arrest individuals and groups engaged in organized criminal activities, i.e., conspiracy, illegal gambling, hi-jacking, commercial vice, extortion, loan sharking, business frauds, syndicate homicide, bribery and official corruption. The bureau is administered from division headquarters and is composed of three strategically located operational bases in North, Central and Southern New Jersey. The bureau also works in close cooperation with the deputy attorneys general of the Division of Criminal Justice. During Fiscal Year 1972, 13,972 investigations and 363 raids were conducted. They produced 1,109 arrests.

The Field Services Bureau, created in May 1971, has personnel assigned to functional responsibilities in five units: Polygraph, Private Detective, Liquified Petroleum Gas, Major Crime and Training.

Polygraph Unit personnel conduct polygraph examinations in the field for federal, State, county and municipal law enforcement agencies. A recent State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant enabled a Spanish-speaking member of the unit to complete polygraph training at the Keller Institute in Chicago, Illinois.

The Private Detective Unit conducts background character investigations of persons applying for licenses as private detectives in the State and investigates complaints against private detectives.

The Liquified Petroleum Gas Unit investigates fires, explosions and other dangerous incidents involving these types of gases and inspects bulk storage and transportation facilities of the liquified petroleum gas industry throughout the State.

The Major Crime Unit was established in January, 1972 and became operational in May, 1972. The unit conducts investigations and renders assistance in major offenses such as homicides, kidnapings for ransom and arson.

The primary function of the Training Unit, located at Sea Girt, is to develop, manage and conduct training courses and seminars in investigative techniques utilized in narcotics and organized crime cases.

General Police

State Police provide police and patrol services for rural areas and render assistance to county and municipal police agencies with enforcement problems.

RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Among technical services provided by the State Police is a Records and Identification Section for fingerprints, photographs, composite drawings, criminal information and scientific laboratory work. Also provided are Statewide police teletype services, a Uniform Crime Reporting System, New Jersey terminals for the National Crime Information Center, a court disposition reporting system, and a New Jersey terminal for SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories). The State Police also offer underwater search and recovery services, State and municipal criminal justice training and Civil Defense training and operate a ballistics lab and various other forensic science units. The Supervisor of the Records and Identification Section oversees and coordinates the activities of four bureaus whose services are essential to complete police records and identification of persons and evidence. They are State Records, Internal Records, Fingerprint Records and Forensic Sciences.

The State Records Bureau consists of four units which handle Court Disposition Reporting, Uniform Crime Reporting, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Firearms Investigation.

A coordinated effort by the Attorney General, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and a State Police Crime Study Committee, initiated in 1968, resulted in the Court Disposition Reporting System, whereby all data pertaining to persons charged could be collected, collated, analyzed and disseminated to law enforcement agencies. Responsibility for the program was given to the State Police who are now working in conjunction with the Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts. This System provides the necessary information on the "flow of the offender" through the various levels of judicial proceedings from the initial arrest or summons to the final disposition, including post conviction treatment.

The State Police have assigned seven field representatives to the Court Disposition Reporting Unit to explain and answer questions regarding program procedures and mechanics. This insures uniformity at each level of submission, i.e., police, court and correctional units, and is essential to maintain accuracy of the data submitted by nearly 1,200 individual contributors.

The Uniform Crime Reporting law established a system which involves the uniform compilation, classification and analysis of crime statistics reported by all police agencies of the State (N.J.S.A. 52:17B-1 et seq.). This information, once analyzed and refined, becomes intelligence upon which effective enforcement action can be based. On July

31, 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded $30,000 to the State Police to utilize the present crime reporting system in identifying specific crime problems within the community and to study their frequency.

New Jersey entered into the N.C.I.C. System on February 1, 1968 and maintains three terminals: West Trenton, Mantua and Hackensack. These terminals are manned and operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week and link law enforcement agencies throughout the State with a computerized nationwide criminal index at the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. This service is rendered to the police agencies of the State in the interest of increasing police efficiency in dealing with the criminal mobility factor.

The Firearms Investigation Unit maintains the central file on all reports pertaining to the acquisition and ownership of weapons within the State. It also is responsible for the investigation of wholesale and retail dealers of firearms and their employees.

The Internal Records Bureau is charged with receiving and processing all internal State Police reports.

The Fingerprint Records Bureau serves as the clearinghouse for all New Jersey law enforcement agencies for the submission of fingerprints and the return of criminal record information.

The Forensic Sciences Bureau has six units; Chemistry-Physics Laboratory, Document-Voiceprint, Photo-Composite Drawing, Ballistics, Latent Print, and Laundry-Jewelers Mark.

A complete Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory is maintained at the State Police central facility at West Trenton. Under the current lab expansion program, partially funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and LEAA, three satellite labs have been established, in North and South Jersey and on the Eastern shore.

The Document-Voiceprint Unit conducts examinations of handwriting, typewriting, paper, inks, indented writings, printing, charred or mutilated papers and analyzes magnetic tape records for identification purposes in criminal cases.

The Photography-Composite Drawing Unit is equipped for all types of photographic and composite drawing work such as photographing technical evidence, preparing exhibits for court, copying fingerprints and photographs of criminals, making drawings of wanted persons, reconstructing features of decomposed bodies and making detailed diagrams of crime scenes.

Services provided by the Ballistics Unit include conducting examinations of firearms, discharged bullets, cartridge cases, shotgun shells and restoring obliterated serial numbers on weapons. The unit also conducts examinations of powder-marked clothing and other materials to determine the range of the weapon's discharge.

The Latent Print Unit examines evidence of specimens for latent traces when submitted for other laboratory examinations.

The Laundry-Jewelers Mark Unit maintains an extensive file of the identifying marks for the cleaning and jewelry repair industries in New Jersey and adjoining states.

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

The Administration Section of the State Police Division is directed by a supervisor and has charge of the Logistics, Budget, Personnel and Communications Bureaus.

The Logistics Bureau has six units; Capital Construction, Transportation, Supply, Building Maintenance, the Print Shop and the Food Services Unit.

The Budget Bureau is responsible for the preparation of the division's annual budget and the fiscal control of expenditures and balances in the various accounts.

The Personnel Bureau maintains the records of all State Police and Civil Service personnel assigned to the division. The bureau also conducts entrance examinations for State Police personnel and processes civilian employment applicants. The Medical Unit within the bureau maintains Division health records. The Health Center at West Trenton retains three physicians for the treatment of ill or injured members of the division.

The Communications Bureau has four units; Teletype, Radio, Telephone and Maintenance. The Teletype Unit, established by law in 1930 to be operated by the division, provides and maintains 24-hour police teletype communications in New Jersey for 42 State Police stations, 286 county and municipal police agencies, and 49 State and three federal agencies on the National Law Enforcement Teletype System. Radio communications are provided to all units of transportation in the division. In addition, 250 handi-talkies are distributed through the division to provide a completely mobile radio-telephone system.

Project ALERT—The Division of State Police is a participant in the "Project ALERT" system. "Project ALERT" is an acronym for Allied Law Enforcement Radio Tie and is the code name for a program designed to place in the hands of law enforcement agencies in New Jersey a Statewide portable radio

communication system reserved for emergency use. The system provides instant and certain availability of emergency control communications equipment so that, in the event of civil or national disasters, demonstrations, campus disorders and rock festivals, the basic elements of an emergency inter-municipal portable radio communications system will be already in existence in the area where it is needed—a system which can be readily expanded to meet larger emergency needs. Participants currently include 40 locations selected on the basis of geography and potential for civil disturbance.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, under "Project ALERT" has provided the State Police with 100 handi-talkies and 25 base units, in groups of four handi-talkies and a base unit, to 25 cities to cover potential disturbance areas. Fifty handi-talkies and additional base stations are held in reserve for immediate issue to emergency scenes.

The ALERT system has also been used during non-emergency periods for radio access to police information records. Expansion of this system has begun to allow maximum participation. Command and control centers will provide status maps of virtually every section and prime city in the State. These control centers will be accessible to decision-making personnel at all levels of government.

An Intelligence Bureau and an Internal Inspection Bureau are responsible to the supervisor of the Administration Section. The Intelligence Bureau, established in 1965, expanded in 1969 and again in 1970, is composed of four units; Strategic Intelligence, Electronic Surveillance, Telephone Toll and Statewide Intelligence. The primary function of the bureau is to gather, collect, centrally file, collate, analyze and properly disseminate police intelligence related to organized crime to federal, State, county and municipal law enforcement agencies which share in the Inter and Intra-State Intelligence Systems. During Fiscal Year 1972, the Electronic Surveillance Unit conducted 88 separate electronic surveillances and/or wire taps authorized by the courts of the State. As a result of these court-ordered surveillances, the State Police arrested 225 individual defendants, many of whom were charged with more than one violation of the New Jersey statutes dealing with loan sharking, extortion, threats to take life, gambling and narcotics traffic. The Internal Inspection Bureau inquires into and reports upon all matters relating to the performance of the State Police and the efficiency and discipline within the division.

State Department of Law and Public Safety

The Attorney General, who is head of the Department of Law and Public Safety, is New Jersey's chief legal officer. He is a constitutional officer, appointed for the term of the Governor. As Attorney General, he administers the Divisions, Boards and Bureaus of the Department of Law and Public Safety, and enforces the provisions of the Constitution and all other State laws (N.J.S.A. 52:17 A-4). In addition, he serves as chairman of the Governing Board of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Through the Division of Criminal Justice, he consults with and advises the 21 county prosecutors in matters relating to the duties of their office, and maintains general supervision over them with a view to obtaining effective and uniform enforcement of the criminal laws throughout the State. For this reason, he is authorized to conduct periodic evaluations which include audits of funds received and disbursed in each county prosecutor's office.

DIVISION OF LAW

The Division of Law which is headed by the Attorney General and administered by him and the First Assistant Attorney General, consists of 152 employees, including a legal staff of more than 100 attorneys. In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 52:17A-11 and N.J.S.A. 52:17A-4(e) 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 elections and taxation.

In accord with the statutory requirement that the Attorney General is the sole legal adviser to State departments and agencies, a study was undertaken of legal services being rendered outside the division with a view toward having the division assume such responsibilities. As a result, a number of legal positions in other agencies, including the Departments of Institutions and Agencies and Labor and Industry, and the Divisions of Taxation and Alcoholic Beverage Control, are being or have been transferred to the Division of Law. This will afford the Attorney General increased control over expen-

ditures for legal services and provide more efficient and independent supervision of the State's legal staff.

In retaining the firm of Touche Ross and Company, the New Jersey Attorney General's office has become the first in the country to engage in a professional management consultant firm to study and improve management techniques.

The firm is developing:

- an improved Time Activity Reporting System to insure accurate and useful time report and work load data to provide more effective supervisory control over division activity;
- a computerized indexing and filing system for briefs and legal memoranda with improved information retrieval capabilities to make readily available to all staff members past work product and to avoid duplication of research and effort and advice inconsistencies; and
- a more efficient docket and follow-up system for litigation and administrative agency advice.

It should be noted that the New Jersey Attorney General's office served as a model for many of the recommendations contained in the May 1971 "Report on the Office of the Attorney General", prepared by the National Association of Attorneys General following a two-year study of the operations of the offices in 50 states. Similarly, at a "Management Institute" held in November 1971 by the National Association, it again became apparent that the State of New Jersey remains in the forefront with regard to the latest and most efficient management techniques employed in Attorney's General offices throughout the country.

On March 8, 1971, the division initiated its first time activity reporting requirements. Legal staff members keep an hourly record of time expended. These reports have proved extremely valuable in determining whether the staff is being used to maximum capacity and in evaluating comparative work loads. The statistics and work load data should also prove helpful in the preparation of future budget requests.

During 1971 approximately 15 new attorneys were added to the legal staff of the division to fill newly created positions, following screening of more than 200 applicants. In addition, approximately 200 applications were received for 20 summer law clerk positions. Included among the special projects which were assigned to summer law clerks were the research and updating of an administrative law manual, an extensive survey on the law of correction and parole, revisions of the rules and regulations pertaining to the professional boards and the Division of Consumer Affairs and the preparation of legal memoranda on such subjects as the powers of the Attorney General and administrative reform.

A professional law librarian has been added to the staff and has begun to develop centralized indexing and filing systems for the division's briefs, memoranda and opinions.

In June 1972, work was begun on renovations of the east wing of the second floor of the State House Annex, formerly occupied by the Departments of Banking and Insurance, to provide approximately 30 new offices for the legal staff, including a new office for the Attorney General. Plans for such new facilities had been under discussion for more than six years. Less elaborate alterations also are planned for the west wing of the Annex. When work is completed, the improved facilities will relieve overcrowding and enhance working conditions generally.

The Division of Law renders legal advice on a daily basis to 17 executive departments and over 400 sub-agencies. The advice involves general counseling as well as preparation of legal memoranda and formal opinions, attendance at agency conferences and special board and commission meetings, the prosecution of cases before the agencies, and advising hearing officers regarding the proper legal form for their decisions.

To insure that uniform, coordinated and independent legal advice is rendered to all State agencies, and to insure proper managerial control and supervision within the division, the system of section supervision which was established last year was strengthened. The seven sections (Claims Service; Consumer Affairs and Investment; Environmental Protection; Financial; Health, Education and Welfare; Public Employment and Urban Affairs; and Transportation) are headed by experienced attorneys responsible for supervising the work of the deputies within the section; reporting on a continuing basis concerning legal and administrative problems within the section; and at all times insuring that major questions of public importance are brought to the attention of the proper supervisory personnel. Semi-monthly and monthly meetings are held by the section chiefs with individual deputies for the purpose of discussing legal and other problems. Monthly meetings also are held between the section chiefs and the First Assistant for the purpose of reviewing major legal and administrative problems within the division so that the Attorney General is apprised of issues of major importance.

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; initiates and presents investigations to the State Grand Jury; supersedes the county prosecutor in any criminal matter as deemed appropriate by the Attorney General; acts, also in the discretion of the Attorney General, 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 for 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 has continued its development with the creation of three new Bureaus (Internal Affairs, Civil Anti-Trust and State Enforcement); the administrative elimination of one section (Investigation); and the addition of the office of the State Medical Examiner and the Police Training Commission. The latter two additions are in line with recommendations of the Governor's 1970 Management Study Commission. As a result of the foregoing, the division is effectively functioning in all areas of its responsibility, with a view toward the prevention of crime, the vigorous and uniform enforcement of the criminal law, and the continued improvement of the administration of criminal justice throughout New Jersey.

The director establishes policy and is responsible for and exercises general supervision and control over all aspects of the division's activities. An Internal Affairs Bureau within the director's office has inititally been charged with responsibility to provide general legal advice and services to the director and selected State agencies, including the Division of State Police; to coordinate the general administration of the division; and to provide the director with appropriate support in assigning, managing and analyzing the division's workload.

The Organized Crime and Special Prosecutions Section has primary responsibility for planning and implementing the division's attack on organized crime and official corruption. It investigates and develops cases of Statewide significance for presentation to the State Grand Jury, including analyzing facts and marshalling evidence into a case format; conducts necessary legal research; structures cases by selecting defendants and charges; drafts indictments; selects and interviews witnesses; and makes certain witness immunity decisions.

This section's personnel also draft and prepare all electronic surveillance applications, orders, authorizations, inventories and other legal documents, through consultation with the appropriate State Police investigating unit and the Electronic Surveillance Unit of the State Police Intelligence Bureau.

At the present time, preparations are under way for establishment of a criminal anti-trust bureau within this section to increase prosecutions concerning infiltration of legitimate businesses by organized crime. The bureau will be responsible for investigating and initiating prosecutions against those aspects of organized crime activity falling within the ambit of the New Jersey Antitrust Act of 1970. The bureau will utilize both State and county grand juries to meet its responsibilities, and function in close liaison with federal, State and local law enforcement agencies and the Trial Section's Civil Antitrust Bureau.

Trial Section—The primary responsibility of the Trial Section is to try all indictments returned by the State Grand Jury. Additionally, the 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. The section also assigns trial attorneys and assumes responsibility for the disposition of specific criminal matters when a county prosecutor requests such assistance.

A Civil Anti-trust Bureau has been established within the section to conduct all civil antitrust proceedings brought by the State under both State and federal antitrust laws. Its dual role is to protect the rights of consumers as purchasers of goods and services, and to prevent the development of monopolistic business activity within the State. Use is made of the statutory remedies of injunction, penalties and treble damages to accomplish these ends.

In addition, a State Enforcement Bureau has been established within the section to provide, when appropriate, investigative and prosecutorial services for the handling of selected criminal and quasi-

criminal matters, including Bureau of Securities prosecutions, welfare fraud cases, cigarette and motor fuel tax cases as well as drunk driving and various other motor vehicle cases. The Bureau will, in addition, provide prosecutorial services for various State agencies charged with criminal or quasi-criminal enforcement responsibilities and handle appropriate selected federal and State civil cases. The former Investigation Section of the division has been abolished and its personnel, duties and responsibilities have been assigned to the State Enforcement Bureau.

The Appellate Section performs a three-fold function within the division. First, its staff handles appellate proceedings in the New Jersey and federal courts involving matters handled at the trial level by other sections of the division, including those which result from State Grand Jury indictments. Second, the section is responsible for coordinating and providing assistance to the county prosecutors in the disposition of appeals. By the end of Fiscal 1974, it is anticipated that the section will handle all criminal appeals generated throughout the State. At the present time, the section is handling all of the appeals generated by eight counties. The staff of the section engages in periodic conferences with the various county prosecutors to analyze and coordinate their appellate needs. Finally, this section has responsibility for all criminal appellate matters involving, as parties, the Attorney General and other designated State officers. (Federal and State provisions regarding certain aspects of the criminal law require that the Attorney General be given notice concerning the pendency of certain actions in which the State may have an interest. He then determines whether or not to intervene, either in his own behalf or as attorney for other State officers.) In addition to the foregoing, the Appellate Section is continuing to develop and will maintain a "brief bank" to serve as a centralized information retrieval system for the division and for all county prosecutors. A bi-monthly "Newsletter" of the Division of Criminal Justice is prepared and published by the Appellate Section to provide dissemination of significant developments in the courts and Legislature of this and other states to all persons involved in law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.

The Prosecutors' Supervisory Section maintains general supervision over the 21 county prosecutors with a view toward obtaining effective and uniform enforcement of the criminal laws throughout the State. The section conducts periodic evaluations of each prosecutor's office. In addition, the section requires and 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 to elevate the quality and efficiency of criminal justice procedures in the State.

The Research and Planning Section is charged with responsibility for making studies and surveys of the organization, procedures, methods of operation and administration of all law enforcement agencies within the State, including bi-State agencies, with a view toward preventing crime, improving the administration of criminal justice and securing the efficient enforcement of the criminal laws of New Jersey.

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 as defined under the Laws of New Jersey. This includes the investigation of all violent deaths, whether homicidal, suicidal or accidental, and deaths related to disease resulting from employment and those which might constitute a threat to the public health. The Office of the State Medical Examiner is located in Newark with close affiliation with the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. The laboratory is equipped to perform toxicological, chemical, histological and seriological examinations on all specimens submitted to the laboratory by county medical examiners. The State Medical Examiner has general supervision of the county medical examiners. He performs autopsies, and also serves as an expert medical witness in many cases subject to judicial review. (Early in 1972, the office was transferred to the Division of Criminal Justice.) County medical examiners and their assistants are appointed by the board of chosen freeholders in the respective counties. In April, 1971, a Superior Court judge in Monmouth County, in agreement with the freeholders and the county medical examiner, authorized the State Medical Examiner to assume the duties of the medical examiner's office pending a complete reorganization of the office and the appointment of a new medical examiner. The reorganization was completed September 1, 1971, and Dr. Stanley Becker was appointed Medical Examiner. On June 25, 1971, following a court order by Hudson County Assignment Judge Samuel A. Larner, the supervision and reorganization of the Hudson County Medical Examiner's Office was undertaken by the State Medical Examiner. The reorganization is still in progress. 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, or an autopsy may be requested by an assignment judge of the Superior Court, the county prosecutor or the Attorney General. The total number of autopsies performed on medical examiner cases in 1971 was 5,509.

The Police Training Commission was created pursuant to Chapter 56, Laws of 1961, to administer the provisions of the Police Training Act. (Early in 1972, the Commission was relocated administratively to the Division of Criminal Justice.) The commission's major activities may be classified under three broad headings: administration of a mandatory basic training program for all newly-appointed county and municipal police officers; administration of a voluntary in-service training program for veteran officers; and cooperation and consultation with universities and colleges to establish degree programs for police personnel. The commission staff consists of 26 employees, 14 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 State budget for the 1972-1973 Fiscal Year was $413,413.71. During the commission's last report year, 1971-1972, a total of 1,474 law enforcement officers were enrolled in 14 certified schools for basic training programs; this represented an increase of 7.7% from the preceeding year when 1,368 attended the basic program. From the commission's inception to the present, 11,222 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 14 academies. All of the academies exceed the minimum requirement, averaging 368 hours of instruction. The commission also certifies instructors teaching the curriculum and performs inspectional services to insure compliance with commission regulations and procedures. The commission has established police libraries in each of the 21 counties. It researches and publishes lesson guides for instructor use; furnishes audio-visual equipment to approved schools; conducts police instructor training courses; distributes give-away training materials; publishes a monthly training publication and assists in curricula development. The commission also operated two mobile in-service training units. However, the 1970-1971 reporting period marked the end of the mobile training units. The last programs were presented during the week of April 12, 1971. During the shortened period of operation, in-service courses were offered in the subject areas of Supervision, Laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure, and Instructional Methods. A total of 676 law enforcement officials attended these courses conducted in the mobile classrooms.

During the year a grant of $37,000 obtained from the New Jersey Highway Safety Office enabled the Commission to equip each of the 14 approved training schools with a sight-sound training system that incorporates material developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The values of the system have been assessed by an independent party who found the system to be effective in the teaching of highway safety courses. In order to satisfy the numerous requests from police agencies over the availability of in-service training courses, a training directory was developed, published and mailed to every police agency in the State. The directory lists courses being conducted by federal, State and local law enforcement agencies. Included in the information presented are: the sponsoring agency, a description of the course, dates the courses are in session and a responsible official to contact for enrollment information. The commission received a grant of $1,500 from the New Jersey State Highway Office to purchase copies of the State Motor Vehicle Code for distribution to each recruit trainee over a one-year period. This will permit the instructors who teach this course and the trainees in attendance to more effectively use the time mandated for this subject. In December of 1969, funds were allocated for the establishment of the Police Administrative Services Bureau within the Police Training Commission. At the written request of a freeholder, mayor or police chief, the bureau provides management consultant services to law enforcement agencies, without remuneration. To date, two department-wide surveys have been completed, two staff assistance surveys are in progress; advice and counseling were furnished to seven departments and 12 staff assistance studies have been completed, with 40 service requests pending.

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, instead, would offer a core of courses designed to prepare leaders for the

criminal justice system. In accordance with this, Ocean County College, Rider College and Rutgers University inaugurated associate degree programs during 1966 and 1967. Since then, 15 additional programs have received the approval of the Department of Higher Education. As other colleges expressed an interest in law enforcement education, they were encouraged to participate in periodic meetings. The New Jersey Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement, an organization 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, was the result of these meetings. The council's first goal was to develop a master plan for the State which would include guidelines insuring quality law enforcement education programs. These guidelines were prepared in a document, "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. Membership on this committee includes representatives of the following institutions and agencies: Rider College, Rutgers University, Ocean County College, Camden County College, William Paterson College, Trenton State College, Police Training Commission, New Jersey State Police, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Policemen's Benevolent Association, Chiefs of Police Association, and an at-large community representative.

LEEAC reviews all programs submitted to the Department of Higher Education for approval. Curricula generally follow the objectives outlined in the CEILE plan. Since the inception of CEILE and of LEEAC, attention has been focused on expanding existing services and implementing new ones in the law enforcement field. The Police Training Commission continued scholarship support for 230 police officers who are in attendance at 29 colleges in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, under the Police Scholarship Program initiated in 1968. A total of $48,906.60 was awarded during 1971, providing tuitional aid of up to $280 for all scholarship winners and alternates. Twenty-eight scholarship winners received their associate degrees in law enforcement. Approved law enforcement college and university programs in New Jersey continued to expand with the inauguration of two new associate degree programs at Burlington County Community College and Mercer County Community College. These additions bring to 18 the number of colleges in the State offering approved program for pre-service and full-time practitioner students. Two-year degrees in law enforcement are now readily available in all geographical areas of the State. In 1971 four state colleges were authorized to offer law enforcement baccalaureate degrees to accommodate the number of students graduating from the two-year colleges who wish to continue their education. The following list indicates the number of law enforcement officers enrolled in each of the approved colleges:

LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENTS ENROLLED IN APPROVED PROGRAMS – 1968 – 1972

College	Fall 1968	Spring 1969	Fall 1969	Spring 1970	Fall 1970	Spring 1971	Fall 1971	Spring 1972
Atlantic Community College	105	135	117	99	105	110	149	146
Bergen Community College	54	54	95	95	150	150	224	260
Brookdale Community College	–	–	30	30	145	145	102	107
Burlington County College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camden County College	–	55	66	62	142	160	270	273
County College of Morris	65	105	147	213	254	290	320	355
Cumberland County College	60	65	65	65	68	75	85	90
Essex County College	–	–	–	–	22	28	40	55
Glassboro State College	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	238
Gloucester County College	7	15	37	42	58	73	73	82
Mercer County College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ocean County College	126	151	145	161	175	167	175	200
Rider College	62	62	85	101	109	110	142	95
Rutgers University	163	190	220	255	350	350	425	425
Stockton State College	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	58
Trenton State College	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	125
Union College	58	58	82	79	101	101	160	168
William Paterson College	–	–	–	–	–	110	177	251
Total	700	890	1089	1202	1679	1869	2602	2928

The New Jersey Adjudication System

Under Article VI, Section I of 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 New Jersey 21 County District Courts, 21 Surrogate Courts, 21 Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, and 524 Municipal Courts comprising, in the aggregate, the "inferior courts of limited jurisdiction" authorized by the Constitution.

The Courts in New Jersey

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. 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 to 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 Court Project and a Court Planning Service. Recording services of the courts also are 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. A municipality having a Municipal Court must provide space for the court and any other services 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. The justices may retire at 65 if they wish. With the exception of the Municipal Court judges and Justices of the Supreme Court themselves, the State Supreme Court can temporarily assign all of the judges in the court system to sit in the Superior Court. Under constitutional and statutory authority, the Supreme Court may also remove 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 five parts. The court hears appeals from:

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

The Law Division has general jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, and under the rules may hear actions filed in lieu of prerogative writ. **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 terms of appointment, tenure, and retirement of judges of Superior Court are the same as accorded to Supreme Court Justices.

NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice and 6 Associates Initial Term of 7 years with tenure on reappointment. Mandatory retirement at 70.

Final appeal in:

1. Constitutional questions.
2. Where dissent in App. Div.
3. Capital causes.
4. Certifications.
5. In such causes as provided by law.

SUPERIOR COURT

96 Judges. Term, tenure and retirement same as Supreme Court.

LAW DIVISION

1. General jurisdiction in all causes, civil and criminal.
2. Proceedings in lieu of prerogative writs, except review of state administrative agencies.

APPELLATE DIVISION

Appeals from:

1. Law and Chancery Divisions.
2. County Courts
3. County District Courts.
4. Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts.
5. State Administrative Agencies.
6. As provided by law.

CHANCERY DIVISION

1. General Equity.
2. Matrimonial.
3. Probate

21 COUNTY COURTS

101 Judges authorized, 1 to 12 per county. Term: 5 yrs; tenure after 10 years and third appointment. Mandatory retirement at 70.

1. Law Division: General Jurisdiction, civil and criminal within county. Hears appeals from Municipal Courts and Division of Workmen's Compensation.
2. Probate Division: Contested probate matters.
3. No equity jurisdiction except as required to finally resolve matter in controversy.

524 MUNICIPAL COURTS

1. Traffic.
2. Minor criminal.
3. Ordinance violations.
4. Probable cause hearings.

21 COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS

1. Contract actions to $3000.
2. Negligence actions to $3000
3. Landlord and Tenant.
4. Concurrent jurisdiction with Municipal Courts.

21 JUVENILE & DOM. REL. CTS.

1. Exclusive jurisdiction juveniles.
2. Support.
3. Temporary custody of children.
4. Adoptions

21 SURROGATE'S COURTS

1. Uncontested probate matters.
2. Serves as clerk of Probate Division of County Court.

As of August 31, 1972

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 101 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. Judgments by the court which provide for support and maintenance may be docketed in Superior Court, thereby effecting property of the judgment 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 also may 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. Thirty 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, and $3,000 in negligence cases. Criminal jurisdiction is concurrent with that exercised by the Municipal Court. Presently, there are 34 authorized County District Court judgeships. 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. 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 N.J.S.A.:169-1 through 2A:171-12;
- Violation of the Poor Laws, Ch. 1 and 4 of Title 44, and N.J.S.A.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 N.J.S.A. 2A:8-22 where the judge is an attorney and the one charged waives in writing indictment and trial by jury.

JUDGES

Constitutional provisions and State laws pertaining to judgeships are intended to provide for a qualified and competent judiciary having a large measure of political and economic independence. Supreme

Court, Superior Court, and County 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. Supreme Court and Superior Court judges may not practice law or engage in any other gainful pursuit. The Constitution prohibits their salaries from being reduced during their terms.

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. In addition, the prosecutor represents the State in appeals by defendants to the Appellate Division of Superior Court and to the New Jersey Supreme Court. He also represents the State in appeals taken to the County Court by those convicted in the Municipal Courts of violating the Disorderly Persons Act and the Motor Vehicle Act. 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"); he may decide under certain circumstances to ask a judge for permission to drop a case after a grand jury has returned an indictment. It is truly said that the quality of county law enforcement in New Jersey is directly affected by the quality of the prosecutor.

For these reasons among others, Senate Bill No. 448 was enacted into law on February 9, 1970, creating full-time prosecutors in certain more populous counties. The law, Chapter VI, Laws of 1970, stipulates that prosecutors appointed on or after January 20, 1970, will devote full-time to the duties of office and not engage in the practice of law or other gainful employment. The law applies to counties of the first class, i.e., more than 600,000 population (Bergen, Essex, and Hudson), counties of the second class having a population in excess of 265,000 according to the 1960 census (Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Passaic, and Union), and counties of the fifth class with a population in excess of 265,000 according to the 1960 census (Monmouth). Prosecutors already in office in those counties on the effective date of the Act may choose to devote full-time to their duties by filing notice to the Governor, Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the County Board of Freeholders. The Act also provides that full-time prosecutors receive the same annual salary as full-time judges of the County Courts, and that assistant prosecutors must also devote full-time to the duties of the prosecutor's office rather than practice law or pursue other gainful employment.

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. The third in a series of four training programs, financed under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, was conducted in October, 1971. The program was attended by 25 assistant prosecutors from 14 counties and four

Deputy Attorneys General from the Division of Criminal Justice.

In June, 1972, the fourth training program was held. Attendees included a county prosecutor, 16 assistant prosecutors from six counties, and seven Deputy Attorneys General from the Division of Criminal Justice. The instructors were primarily former or present prosecutors in the several counties of New Jersey. The training included instruction in such topics as criminal investigation, constitutional problems in the admissibility of evidence, grand jury preparation and proceedings, trial preparation, trial practice, sentencing, and post-conviction applications. Other formal specialized courses are available to members of the prosecutor's staff on an infrequent basis.

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 — 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 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.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Effective on July 1, 1967, the State of New Jersey established the Office of the Public Defender to provide 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 was later expanded (N.J.S.A. 2A:158A-24) to include indigent juveniles, formally charged with the commission of an act of juvenile delinquency, whose prosecution could result in institutional commitment (in the opinion of the juvenile judge). The services of the Office of the Public Defender are rendered in the County Courts of New Jersey, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, 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 for 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.

The Office of the Public Defender, within the Department of Institutions and Agencies, is administered by the New Jersey State Public Defender, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of five years. The Office consists of headquarters at Trenton, appellate section in Newark and 15 field offices. The headquarters section is composed of the Public Defender and Deputy Public Defenders, who handle liaison work in the Northern and Southern Regions and supervise the Statewide juvenile program, as well as the appeals section in Newark. The statute provides for 165 trial attorneys, 28 appellate attorneys, 119 investigators and 15 pools of private attorneys maintained to participate on a case basis. This practice of maintaining private attorneys insures interest in the administration of criminal law, provides 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 paid in compensation for services rendered by trial 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 the 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, located in Newark, 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 Office of the Public Defender has stated 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 the indigent as though they were privately retained, and without regard to the use of public funds to provide such services. In addition to his 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. Information for FY 1972 indicates that 19,086 cases were pending at the beginning of the year with 31,730 further cases added. Of these, 28,931 cases were disposed of, leaving 21,885. At the end of Fiscal 1972, there was a trial backlog of 8.3 months. This was a result of increased attorney productivity, a longer court day, and an increase in experience level. The costs of the Office of the Public Defender are borne entirely by the State, and in Fiscal 1972-1973, $6,529,049 was appropriated for operations.

LEGAL SERVICES PROJECTS

The Office of Economic Opportunity'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. If the civil matter, however, is one of a fee-generating nature (e.g., workmen's compensation or an auto negligence claim as plaintiff) 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, an application can be made by the person charged to the judge of the Municipal Court. Counsel will then be assigned from the master list which the assignment judge maintains. In 1972 there were 13 projects located in New Jersey, generally as part of community action agencies, but operative out of neighborhood law offices in 18 of the State's 21 counties. O.E.O. grants pay 80% of the operating costs of the projects and the balance is raised locally, usually by county appropriations or bar associations. The Department of Community Affairs provided $250,000 to these projects in Fiscal 1973 to meet local share costs of legal services grants awarded by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. The applicant for legal assistance must swear to an affidavit of indigency.

Corrections In New Jersey

State Government Corrections

The Department of Institutions and Agencies is the unit of State government responsible for administering 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.

THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE

The division develops programs and operates institutions and agencies directly concerned with corrections at the State level. Its components are two staff bureaus (the Bureau of Programs and the Bureau of Operations), two operational bureaus (the Bureau of Parole and the Bureau of State Use Industries), ten correctional institutions, four residential group centers, one community treatment center, the Parole Resource Office and Orientation Facility and a readjustment unit housed in the Vroom Building of the Trenton Psychiatric Hospital. 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 the effectiveness and conformity of their operations to division standards.

The Bureau of Parole supervises all parolees age 14 and over from New Jersey State and county correctional institutions, and parolees from other State jurisdictions accepted under the terms of the Inter-State Compact for the Supervision of Parolees. Parolees under the age of 14 are supervised by the Division of Youth and Family Services. The Bureau of Parole investigates requests for parole planning from in-State and out-of-State sources, develops parole

placements and completes special, related investigations as requested. To implement these programs, the bureau operates from nine district offices strategically located throughout the State; from institutional parole offices in the major correctional institutions, a community residential center in Jersey City and from a central office in Trenton. Professional staff consists of 123 field officers and 48 parole supervisors. As of June 30, 1972, there were 7,323 cases under supervision in New Jersey from in-State institutions, for an increase of 18.3% over the previous year.

Year Ending	Cases Under Supervision in N. J.	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	Numerical Increases
6-30-66	4981	0.4%	22
6-30-67	5430	9.0%	449
6-30-68	5335	−1.7%	−95
6-30-69	5351	0.3%	16
6-30-70	5762	7.7%	411
6-30-71	6190	7.4%	428
6-30-72	7323	18.3%	1133

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. A similar project has been initiated for juveniles.
- Specialized caseloads of juveniles encompassing prior parole violations, of minimum discharge cases, and of mothers of children born out-of-wedlock. Data on these special caseloads are not presently available.

The first New Jersey community-based parole facility, located in a low-income housing complex in Jersey City which operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, continues in operation. 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 planned for the Newark area. A Parole outcome study for a one-year period by the Bureau of Parole in conjunction with the National Probation and Parole Institutes utilizing their "Uniform Parole Reports," which will permit the Bureau to evaluate New Jersey parolees against national statistics.

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. In 1972, the Bureau operated 28 industries in seven institutions. There are 767 full-time jobs at the prison and youth correctional institution complexes to which 2,991 inmates were assigned during the past fiscal year. Wages paid to inmate workers in the past fiscal year for the State Use production totaled $108,710.26, up 1.0% from last year. A voluntary citizen State Use Advisory Council serves in an advisory capacity to the Bureau's operations.

STATE PRISON COMPLEX

The State prison complex consists of three major institutions, Trenton Prison, Rahway Prison, and Leesburg Prison, as well as three satellites — the Prison Unit at West Trenton, the Prison Unit at Marlboro, and the Rahway Camp. The prison complex population as of June 30, 1972, totaled 3,383 inmates. This represented a 2.2% increase from the same period of the previous year. It was distributed accordingly:

Trenton Prison	1310
West Trenton Unit	164
Readjustment	35
Rahway Prison	968
Marlboro Unit	147
Leesburg Prison, medium	474
Leesburg Prison, minimum	285

Trenton Prison is the receiving institution for male adults committed with fixed minimum-maximum sentences. Prison admissions are then classified and assigned to remain at Trenton Prison, minimum security satellite at West Trenton, Rahway Prison or to its minimum security satellites at Marlboro or Rahway Camp, or Leesburg Prison, either the medium security unit or the minimum security unit. As of June 30, 1972, the new Leesburg medium security unit housed 474 inmates. However, the continuing increase in commitments indicates that present expansion of facilities will be inadequate to meet even the present overcrowding of the Trenton and Rahway Prisons. A study done by the Division of Correction and Parole on projected prison populations indicates that the State may expect an approximate prison population increase of 32% by 1980. A conservative projection for 1976 places the total prison population at 4,000.

Trenton Prison and its satellite have 375 staff positions; 241 custody staff positions, 39 positions in the medical, social service, psychology and

education areas, and 95 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. The Rahway Prison operations are carried out by 308 employees: 199 employees hold custodial positions, 27 hold medical, social service, psychology and education positions, and 82 hold industrial, maintenance, trade and support positions. There are 227 employees at Leesburg Prison: 150 employees are in custodial slots: 28 hold medical, social service, psychology and educational positions: and 49 are in industrial, maintenance, trade and support positions. The 1972-1973 Fiscal Year operating expenditures budgeted for Trenton Prison and its satellite are $4,834,359; the budget for Rahway Prison and its satellites is $3,728,558, and the Leesburg Prison operating budget totals $2,982,912.

YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COMPLEX

The Youth Correctional Institution Complex consists of three major institutions — the Youth Reception and Correction Center at Yardville, the Youth Correctional Institution at Bordentown, the Youth Correctional Institution at Annandale, and seven satellite units: the West Trenton Unit, Community Correction Center and Wharton Unit of the Youth Reception and Correction Center; the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute Unit and the New Lisbon Unit of Bordentown and the Stokes Forest and High Point Units of Annandale.

As of June 30, 1972, the Youth Correctional Institution Complex had a total population of 2,296, representing a 2% decrease over the same period of the previous year, distributed as follows:

Youth Reception Center at Yardville	210
Youth Correction Center at Yardville	519
West Trenton Unit	33
Wharton Unit at Vincentown	42
Community Correction Center (Yardville)	10
Youth Correctional Institution at Bordentown	695
Bordentown Unit at Neuro-Psychiatric Institute	29
Bordentown Unit at New Lisbon	58
Youth Correctional Institution at Annandale	607
Annandale Unit at Stokes Forest	46
Annandale Unit at High Point	47

The Youth Reception and Correction Center, opened in January 1968, receives and classifies all male Youth Correctional Institution commitments. It has a capacity of 296 for indeterminate sentenced inmates awaiting classification in the reception unit, offers a special residential treatment unit with a capacity of 60 beds for severely disturbed youth correctional inmates, and provides a residential facility with a capacity of 518. From the Youth Reception and Correction Center, inmates may be placed in its minimum security satellite units at West Trenton, Wharton, and Community Correction Center, or may remain in residence at the Correction Center. They also may be sent to the Youth Correctional Institution at Annandale with subsequent option for placement in one of Annandale's minimum security satellites, or may be sent to the Youth Correctional Institution at Bordentown in one of Bordentown's minimum security satellites.

The Youth Correctional Institution at Bordentown is an institution for males, ages 16 to 30 who have not previously served a sentence in a prison or penitentiary. The institution attempts a 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 at Annandale is a cottage-type institution for males, ages 15 to 23, who have had no previous commitment to a youth institution or prison. The institution attempts 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.

The Youth Reception and Correction Center and its satellites have 321 staff positions: 177 custody staff positions, 65 positions in medical, social service, psychology and education areas, and 79 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Bordentown and its satellites have 264 staff positions: 163 in custody, 29 in medical, social service, psychology and education areas, and 72 positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Annandale and its satellite units have 222 positions: 130 custody staff positions, 27 medical, social service, psychology and education positions, and 65 staff positions in industrial, maintenance, trade and support activities. Appropriated funds for operating expenses in the Youth Correctional Institution complex for the 1972-1973 Fiscal Year are as follows: Youth Reception and Correction Center $4,067,221, Bordentown $3,394,046, and Annandale $3,001,804. Funding and staff for the satellites is included in the appropriations for the three major youth correctional institutions.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Training School for Boys, Skillman, began receiving commitments in January, 1969. The facility consists of twelve brick cottages arranged in a horseshoe pattern facing an all-faith chapel. It can accommodate 200 boys between the ages of eight and 13, thus permitting the separation of first and very young offenders from the influence of older, more sophisticated delinquents. The training school is a self-contained school, providing small academic and remedial classes, psychiatric and school services, arts and crafts and an indoor-outdoor recreation program. The population at the Training School for Boys, Skillman, as of June 30, 1972, was 157, a decrease of 2.5% from the previous year.

The Training School for Boys, Jamesburg, is a cottage-type facility for juvenile male commitments between the ages of 13 and 16. The correction program is concerned with developing good work habits, preliminary training in certain skills, and vocational and social interests. In addition, there is individual and group counseling, and formal schooling available to the residents. The population at the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg, as of June 30, 1972 was 272.

The Training School for Boys, Skillman staff complement totals 149; 72 of these positions are custodial; 39 are medical, social service, psychology and education positions; and 38 are in maintenance, trade, and support activities. The Training School for Boys, Jamesburg, has 248 staff positions; 112 of which are custodial positions; 57 are medical, social service, psychology and education positions; and 79 are in maintenance, trade, and support activities. The 1972-1973 Fiscal Year budget for operations at the Training School for Boys, Skillman, is $1,672,971. Operating budget at the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg, in the 1972-1973 Fiscal Year is $2,880,483.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Training School for Girls in Trenton is an institution for juvenile delinquent females between the ages of eight and 17. Population at the Training School for Girls as of June 30, 1972, was 109. Many of the girls committed have had previous institutional or probation experience. The staff consists of 126 employee positions; 48 are custodial positions; 30 are medical, social service, psychology, or education positions; and 48 are maintenance, trade, and support activities. The operating budget for the Training School for Girls for Fiscal Year 1972-1973, including its community residence, totals $1,340,465.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

The Correctional Institution for Women is a cottage-type institution for females 16 years and over. The population as of June 30, 1972, was 255 with nine of these at the community center. The offenses range from juvenile delinquency to homicide, and one-third of the women are under 21 years of age. The Correctional Institution for Women operates a residential community center in the town of Clinton where women gain experience in community living while still in inmate status. Staff positions total 206; 102 are custodial positions; 26 are medical, social service, psychology, and education positions; and 78 are in industrial, maintenance, trade, and support activities. The Fiscal 1973 operating budget for the Correctional Institution for Women and its satellite is $2,410,498.

RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTERS

The Highfields-type residential group center originated in New Jersey in 1950. Highfields, originally supported by private funds, occupies the former residence of Charles A. Lindbergh. In 1952, the State of New Jersey assumed complete financial responsibility for the Highfields Center. The Division of Correction and Parole now supports four such centers, three for boys and one for girls. All of the centers follow the same program of work, community contacts, and guided group interaction that has characterized Highfields. The only change is the location of the center and the type of work engaged in during daytime hours.

Boys at the Warren Residential Group Center, which opened in 1970 in northern New Jersey, work at a fish hatchery operated by the State Department of Environmental Protection. In 1961, Turrell, the first such residential center for girls, was established in central New Jersey. The fourth and newest center, Ocean Residential Group Center, was opended in southern New Jersey in 1963. Turrell girls help care for geriatric patients at Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital, and the boys at Ocean work at the State Game Farm.

Residents in group centers retain legal status as probationers and are responsible directly to the Juvenile Courts. This is not the case with commitments to other institutions of the Division of Correction and Parole. The age grouping of 16-18 years has been continued from the original Highfields concept as have the other criteria of admission; namely the residents should not be psychotic, mentally retarded, sexually deviate, or have any

previous commitment to a state correctional institution. Their length of stay is limited to four months. New Jersey Juvenile Courts find the residential centers a welcome alternative to youth correctional institution commitments for 16 through 18 year olds who have failed under the usual conditions of probation in their home communities. Each residential group center has a capacity of 20 youngsters at any one time. Each facility has a staff of six, including a superintendent and assistant superintendent. The 1972-1973 Fiscal Year operating budgets for the centers are: Highfields — $85,347, Warren — $83,052, Ocean — $86,626, Turrell — $87,394, a total of $342,419.

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 services for State institutions.

TRAINING

The Division of Correction and Parole conducts a number of training programs for its operational unit staffs. In the 1972 Fiscal Year, monthly one-day orientation programs for new employees reached 70 new staff members. Twenty-three line officers from the ten major operational units completed a six-day school concerned largely with the treatment of the offender, the philosophy of corrections and the goals of the division. One hundred and eighteen new correction officers completed the three-week residential program at the new Officers Training School whose curriculum includes 50 different subjects within the broad categories of custody and security, the history and philosophy of corrections, the nature of inmate supervision and the correctional officers' role in the care and rehabilitation of the offender. In addition, eight experienced officers attended the Training School as participant-observers and 11 experienced county personnel audited the Training School program.

The Division Group Counseling Workshop Series continued this year and proved again to be one of the more significant training efforts of the division. Sixty-six persons were included in the Basic Workshop Series, and 11 took part in the Advanced Workshop Series. The series emphasized the intent and techniques of group counseling. A one-week pilot training program for experienced Correction Officers was held during the Fiscal 1972 period. Eighteen men successfully completed this program consisting of more advanced and in-depth training in the nature of the offender, custody and security, correctional philosophy, and criminal investigation.

INSPECTION AND CONSULTATION SERVICES

The Division of Correction and Parole is legally responsible for inspecting county jails, workhouses, and penitentiaries, county juvenile detention shelters and municipal police lock-ups. The Division also inspects the physical plant and custodial operations of its own institutions. Inspections are made to insure that facilities safely contain prisoners, provide the necessary comforts, and insure the separation of juveniles from adults. During the last fiscal year, Division of Correction and Parole staff inspected more than 300 of the State's county municipal lock-ups and conducted field audits of all division institutions. Division staff provides consultation services to local government units engaged in building or remodeling existing correctional facilities. Many consultations were held during the fiscal year regarding new construction and alteration of physical facilities. Other special assignments included interviews with inmates regarding grievances and surveys of custodial staff needs and special operational areas. These services are performed primarily by six staff members — two correction captains, a correction lieutenant, a senior jail inspector, a project specialist and a senior operations analyst.

CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

A new Correctional Information Section in the Division of Correction and Parole provides statistical information for planning, budgeting, and research uses. Special statistical studies undertaken are concerned with the characteristics of selected offender subgroups and past trends and future projections in correctional population. In addition to the preceding discussion of Division of Correction and Parole programs, there are corrections activities that are either not under the direct jurisdiction of the Division of Correction and Parole or are shared with other units of State government.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Voluntary citizen Boards of Trustees, 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 Prison Complex, Youth Correctional Institution Complex, Training School for Boys, Training School for Girls and the Correctional Institution for Women. Except for the State Prison and minimum-maximum sentenced women at the Correctional Institution for Women, the Board of Trustees is the paroling authority.

STATE PAROLE BOARD

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

PAROLE SERVICES OF THE DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Institutions and Agencies, is responsible for supervising paroled children from the juvenile institutions under age 14; or those between ages 14 and 16 who have special problems that can best be handled by this agency. Field Services of the agency are performed from 22 district offices, one in each county except Essex which has two district offices. As of June 30, 1972, the division had assumed 94 new cases under parole supervision — 30 from the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg, 40 from the Training School for Boys, Skillman, and 24 from the Training School for Girls. Since correctional services are not divorced from general field services, it is not possible to state the budget for correctional services rendered.

FORENSIC UNIT

The forensic psychiatry section 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 hospital section. 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 common at the time the plant was built. The treatment resources of the physical plant are markedly inferior to the plant's security resources. Because the unit's population has been reduced, some space previously used in its 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 their original institution as soon as the major symptoms that require their 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 their 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 their area of residence. Availability for the continuation of their 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, electrotherapy, 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

de-personalization (steel bars, rooms that were designed as cells, prison-type locking devices, lack of privacy, etc.).

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 115 and the maximum length of stay, which is fixed by statute, is 90 days. The average length of stay is presently 62 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 1972, 525 youths were examined in the inpatient department which represents a slight increase from the previous year. 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 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 diagnosis and antisocial behavior in the community. During FY 1972, 875 adults and 401 children 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 finally, individuals referred to the Center for electroencephalograms. A total of 404 adults examined were evaluated for the sex offender program. This represents an increase of 35.2% over the previous year. 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 is ordered to the Diagnostic Center for analysis not to exceed 60 days. Upon completion of the offender's physical and mental examination, but in any event 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 appears that 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 which he has 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 satisified that the person is capable of making an acceptable social adjustment in the community. Each chief executive officer of any institution confining a sex offender reports in writing, at least semi-annually, 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; or, if his continued custody is an overriding factor, he may be transferred to Trenton 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 and workhouses, juvenile detention centers, and for financing probation agencies. In January 1970, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency undertook a survey of county jail operations. The survey included informational inputs on facility operations in terms of staff, population, and program profiles and represents the most current picture of county jail operations.

JAILS

Each of New Jersey's 21 counties operates a jail for housing adult prisoners over the age of 18 and juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18. According to law, specifically N.J.S.A. 2A:44-33, juveniles must be housed in quarters that are physically separated from adult quarters. A few counties ignore this statute when jail facilities are overcrowded, but most counties do separate adults and juveniles in their jails. The statute also prohibits incarcerating juveniles under the age of 16 in any prison, jail, lockup or police station. The bases for county jail confinement are:

- 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 grant 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 a juvenile between 16 and 18 awaiting court action, who cannot be released because the charge is serious or because there is no other immediate place of residence available;
- If he is an adult, 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

Of New Jersey's 21 counties, Essex and Hudson Counties operate penitentiaries; Mercer and Middlesex 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 Monmouth, Hudson, Middlesex, Union, Morris and Bergen Counties. Sixteen 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 one authority of the sheriff, but its workhouse is administered by the board of freeholders.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS

Fifteen counties operate juvenile detention centers. The institutions are used for the temporary shelter of juveniles up to the age of 16 who are awaiting Juvenile Court action, or transfer to a State correctional institution, or are pending a parole decision, or are in need of a sheltered situation while an agency secures a community placement. 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.

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 activities, the probation departments conduct investigations and prepare pre-sentence reports for the courts. In the court year 1971, probation services collected and disbursed $50,935,502 of court-ordered monies for alimony and support payments. Since a large number of those persons to whom disbursements are payable (estimates place the figure close to 1/3 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 cost of operating the probation service during the 1970-71 court year amounted to $11,816,057. As compared to the overall costs of operating the court estimated at $50,722,126 during the past court year, probation expenditures amounted to slightly more than 23% of that total. The total number of investigations completed rose from 28,769 in 1970 to 34,224 in 1971 — representing an increase of about 19%, while the number of persons on probation increased from 34,144 in 1970 to 41,774 in 1971 — representing an increase of 22.3%. Most of the increased work volume came from the adult criminal courts in Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties. Thus, while the increase in probation officers and investigators rose by about 13%, the probation work volume increased about 20%.

Municipal Government Corrections

Corrections at the municipal level in New Jersey consists of the police lockup. There are 261 police lockups distributed throughout the State. Each lockup accommodates from one to over 50 prisoners for the temporary detention of those who await Municipal Court hearing and cannot be released. These persons are considered to represent a danger to themselves or others, or they 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 (formerly the Morrow Association on Correction) is a

citizen's organization with the expressed purpose of ameliorating the conditions of inmates and their families and promoting education and arousing the interest of citizens of New Jersey in correctional and rehabilitative programs. It cooperates with State and local agencies to reduce recidivism and restore offenders to society. The Association has chapters in seven of New Jersey's 21 counties and is striving for increased membership throughout the State. The Morrow Projects of the NJAC operate institutional, residential and community programs for offenders in Mercer and Middlesex Counties. Since the inception of these projects in 1966 almost 6,000 men and women have received service from the professional and para-professional staff. The programs are based on the belief that recidivism can be reduced through a comprehensive program of social rehabilitation directed specifically toward assisting the offender to overcome his deficiencies and to become a contributing member of society.

Institutional: One of the first contacts the sentenced inmate has is with a counselor at his initial interview soon after admission to the county correctional institution. Immediate personal problems are undertaken first. These may involve family, friends, employers, legal aid, public welfare, creditors, or other personal relationships outside the institution. As the counselor begins to know the inmate, a plan for the long-range objectives of re-socialization starts to evolve.

The job developer begins an evaluation of the inmate's job potential. This screening effort assesses his work experience and aptitudes, physical and emotional health, mental level, attitudes, interests and job preferences. To remedy any lack of educational skills, a program has been established using professionally qualified teachers to provide courses in adult basic education and preparation for high school equivalency examinations. There are also group therapy sessions with skilled professional leadership and the staff calls on community resources for in-depth and concentrated supportive treatment and service. Prior to release, the inmate and staff work together on a release plan which will help the offender become an independent, productive member of society.

Residential: Clinton House in Trenton and another house to be located in New Brunswick are residential centers which provide a family type group living experience for men who are able to recognize the residential program as a potential source of help and who understand and are willing to give the personal commitment necessary to achieve success in the program. Minimum stay is three months and emphasis is placed on attempting to integrate the resident into the community as a productive employed citizen and not to keep him dependent on the residential center longer than necessary. Residency is open to releasees, parolees, probationers and work releasees.

Community non-residential: Project staff at offices in Trenton, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy provide non-resident service for men and women who have been incarcerated and feel the need for the professional guidance available through the projects. These offices are also used for follow-up work with releasees who have received staff service while incarcerated.

The Morrow Projects are currently funded in Mercer County by the Office of Economic Opportunity through the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and in Middlesex County by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency through the Middlesex County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Interaction Among Police, Courts and Corrections

Interaction by the Police

The criminal justice system has three separately organized facets — the police, the courts, and corrections — and each has distinct tasks. However, these facets are by no means functionally independent. In fact, interaction and cooperation among the components of the criminal justice system have become our 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 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 Alcohol 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 investigation 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 described previously is another comprehensive component that renders services in the following areas to all law enforcement agencies: general criminal investigation, auto theft, narcotics, polygraph, private detectives, subversion, liquified 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 discussed earlier 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 serves as visiting lecturers for the 14 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 reciprocity 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 14 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 men 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 1972, the State Police gave assistance to a great many local police departments in all phases of investigation. Undercover investigations supporting field investigations, and resulting raids on gambling were performed by the State Police to reinforce local efforts. During Fiscal Year 1972, members of the Criminal Investigation Bureau conducted 306

gambling raids in 21 counties. Undercover efforts on the part of the Narcotics Bureau during 1972, in cooperation with other agencies, resulted in 5,700 separate arrests of narcotic law violators and the recovery of approximately $2,362,861 in confiscated illegal drugs. Raids were conducted in all 21 counties.

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 for 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 interaction by police officials occurs with the Offices of Sheriff and 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 prosecutor's offices. They assist in gambling control and other matters as required.

Local police assist the State Police by providing arrest information, and by 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 service to students and parents through the school safety patrol. The State Police also sponsor Trooper Youth Week — a one-week camping experience at the State Police Academy in Sea Girt for high school students. The week is designed to give students an insight into police-community relations.

Many local police departments hold open house at their headquarters during National Police Week. Special displays of police work are constructed, and guided tours of the headquarters are given to the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school classes and other interested persons. At the suggestion of the Attorney General, many prosecutors' offices have organized intra-county law enforcement squads. Generally working under the direction of the County Prosecutor, the squads engage in gambling and narcotics investigation and undercover work. Raids or arrests resulting from their investigations are made by the regular County Prosecutor detectives. Each municipality contributes one or more police officers to the squad. 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.

Interaction Among Police, Courts, Corrections, and Colleges and Universities

Law Enforcement Education Program

Under the provisions of Section 406 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), 26 colleges and universities in New Jersey are participating in the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). The purpose of the 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 $1,800 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 $300 per semester ($200 per quarter) for tuition and fees. Only currently active law enforcement personnel enrolled as part-time or full-time students are eligible. For the Fiscal Year 1972, 26 institutions were awarded $560,742. In Fiscal 1973, the State's 26 qualifying institutions expect to utilize a total of $883,000. The following is a listing of the participating New Jersey colleges and universities: Atlantic Community College, Bergen Community College, Brookdale Community College, Camden County College, County College of Morris, Cumberland County College, Essex County Community College, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Glassboro State College, Gloucester County College, Jersey City State College, Mercer County Community College, Middlesex County College, Monmouth College, Montclair State College, Newark State College, Ocean County College, William Paterson College, Richard Stockton State College, Rider College, Rutgers-The State University, Seton Hall University, Somerset County College, St. Peter's College, Trenton State College, and Union College.

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, civil rights matters, etc. The Federal Courts also handle many types of civil cases, generally dealing with matters of an interstate nature. The United States 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 United States 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. The court may, in any juvenile case where the interest of justice requires, 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 Judge, do perform investigative functions. By statute, a pre-sentence report deals not only with the defendant as an offender, but contains information about his normal social roles; i.e., employee, husband, 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 guidance and inclusion in the offender's file.

If there is a determination that the defendant was insane when he committed his offense, the court will order institutional treatment. If the defendant was not insane when the offense was committed but is at the time of 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 services, programs, and facilities possible that may improve correctional practices. Some arrangements 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 Division of Correction and Parole is the recipient of federal funds to develop and augment programs in elementary and secondary education, adult basic education, vocational training, and training for correctional personnel. For this purpose, the Office of Chief Educational Consultant, administratively part of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, serves as liaison between the Division of Correction and Parole and the Department of Education. Legislation establishing a school district in the Department of Institutions and Agencies to be administered by a superintendent was introduced during Fiscal Year 1972. The school district will enable 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 $469,840 were received in 1972. These funds were allocated to five institutions: the Youth Reception and Correction Center, the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, the Training Schools for Boys, Jamesburg and Skillman, and the Training School for Girls. Funds helped establish such programs as learning disabilities, developmental reading, speech correction therapy, guidance counseling, inservice training for educational staff, 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 by the Youth Correctional Institutions, Bordentown and Annandale; the State Prisons, Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg, and the Correctional Institution for Women. The total allocation for 1972 was $66,550. The Correctional Institution for Women and the Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale are recepients of funds under the Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415) of 1965 as amended. Funds received under this Act are matched by the State through cash allocations and supportive materials, such as facilities and in-kind services. The M.D.T.A. project at Annandale, started in 1967, provides programs in adult basic education, pre-occupational welding, carpentry, plumbing, gas station attending, building maintenance, and mechanics. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale, received $119,931 in federal support in Fiscal 1972. A vocational training release program under an M.D.T.A. Grant was initiated during Fiscal 1972 for inmates at Bordentown and Jones Farm, a satellite of Trenton Prison, at Mercer County Skills Center. It covers vocational areas of automative mechanics, auto body repair, diesel mechanics, welding and a large cluster of clerical occupations with supportive Adult Basic Education training. Under the Vocational Education Act for Distributive Education, $10,819 in funds were made available to the Training School for Boys, Jamesburg.

With funds provided through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Division of Correction and Parole seeks to develop a third major alternative in dealing with offenders, in addition to outright probation and incarceration; namely, the supervised community residence. Efforts were made during Fiscal Year 1972 and actively continue to locate two community treatment centers in northern metropolitan areas of the State. The Community Treatment Center in Camden County, also federally funded, admitted its first cases early in the fiscal year when eight referrals from the Camden County Juvenile Court were accepted. By the middle of the year, the center was accommodating 20 juveniles in its program, 15 in residence and five non-residents. As community awareness of the center's program grew throughout the year, family participation was noted in the increasing interest by parents in the welfare of their children. Volunteers assisted also in providing transportation to a variety of recreational activities in the community. Two community service centers are also being developed to house 50 men each, most of whom will be minimum security Prison and Youth Correctional Complex inmates working or attending educational or vocation training programs in the community. The service centers also will provide short term residential services and other assistance to inmates released on parole and at expiration of maximum sentence.

INTERSTATE LEVEL

The New Jersey State Correctional System is directly involved in the improvement of law enforcement through its membership in the Interstate Compact, Chapter 41, Laws of 1937. 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, including 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, Chapter 83, Laws of 1953, 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 re-incarceration 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 state. New Jersey is a member of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Chapter 55, Laws of 1955. 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 delinquent 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, Chapter 12, Laws of 1958. This agreement makes the clearing of detainers possible at the insistance 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, information 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.

STATE LEVEL

The Division of State Police has a blanket agreement with the Department of Institutions and Agencies to house and care for arrestees, if it is necessary, during riots and civil disorders. The chief of the Bureau of Parole is coordinator of this project. Channels have been opened within the institution to reach first-line employees who might be apprised, either through inmates or visitors, of impending community disorders.

The Department of Education and its Division of Vocational Education audits federally-funded programs in education, vocational training, and training for correctional personnel handled by the Division of Correction and Parole.

Annual assessments are undertaken in each of the institutions by staff members of the Bureau of Education and Pupil Personnel Services in the Division of Curriculum and Instruction, and professional consultants from various education department workshops are available for the institutions' education departments.

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 office inspects county jails and municipal lock-ups. There are currently seven staff members who inspect ten State correctional institutions and their satellites, 27 county jails and penitentiaries, 261 municipal lockups, and 15 juvenile detention facilities. They are inspected at least annually. 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 arrangements exist in those areas surrounding correctional institutions.

Interaction by Other Agencies

The New Jersey State Rehabilitation Commission includes corrections as a further extension of its rehabilitation services through the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965 (P.L. 89-333). The commission's involvement with corrections began in 1966 as a cooperative venture between the Division of Correction and Parole and the commission.

The initial funding for the correctional institution projects was shouldered by the Rehabilitation Commission. The institutions provided office space and other available resources. Expansion of services is planned through a third party funding clause; each dollar expended by the Division of Correction and Parole would be matched by three from the Rehabilitation Commission. The funds expended by the Division of Correction and Parole would include cash, services and facilities over and above the goods and services normally required. The Rehabilitation Commission assigns counselors to the two district parole offices in Newark and each of the institutions in the Youth Correctional Institution complex—the Youth Reception and Correction Center and the Youth Correctional Institutions, Annandale and Bordentown. Counselors interview referrals within the institutions, serve as guidance counselors and make post-release arrangements for medical and/or social treatment, vocational training, and job placement. Upon release from the institution, the Rehabilitation Commission assigns the parolee to a district office and continues follow-up until the individual has adjusted satisfactorily to a job. The Youth Correctional Institution, Annandale and the Correctional Institution for Women receive services for pre-released 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 Correction 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 and the Correctional Institution for Women.

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 extends the correctional practice of the county jails and penitentiaries. It permits selected prisoners to engage in work release, vocational training release, or to be released 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 is senior procedures analyst. He consults with the county board of freeholders, advises the county work release administrators and audits the program's operations in accordance with the regulations of the Division of Correction and Parole. At present, there are sixteen counties: Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Union and Warren implementing work release programs with several others considering taking similar action. During the first three years of operation, there were 268 inmates given the opportunity to work in communities while serving their sentences. By the fourth year, the program had expanded so that in the Fiscal Year 1972 there were 350 inmates participating. Morris and Essex Counties had the largest number of inmates: 103 and 75 inmates respectively. In the less populated areas of

the State, a considerably fewer number of inmates completed work release; in Salem and Warren Counties there were 24 and 14 inmates respectively.

Additional legislation was enacted on April 23, 1969, Chapter 22 Laws of 1969 (State Work Release), which permits selected inmates committed to State correctional institutions to work at paid employment or participate in training or educational programs in the community. The State work release program was initiated on June 2, 1969, when two inmates from the Rahway State Prison were placed. In addition to Rahway, the prisons at Trenton and Leesburg, the Youth Reception and Correction Center at Yardville, and the Youth Correctional Institutions at Annandale and Bordentown have inmates participating in work release. On May 31, 1972, 318 inmates were going daily into the community to 106 different job or training sites in contrast to the 216 inmates participating in the program on the same day of the previous year. Fiscal Year 1972 statistics on inmates who have completed the program show they have earned more than $1 million. These inmates have also paid more than $150,000 in income taxes and Social Security, and almost $250,000 in maintenance fees to the institutions. They have also contributed more than $56,000 to their families and paid nearly $20,000 on debts and fines. Significantly, these inmates have saved, for their release, more than $273,000 with a number of them having more than $1,000 each on release. Additionally, these inmates have spent $342,201 for transportation, lunches, union dues, work and release clothes, inmate canteens and furloughs. Cooperative arrangements exist also 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, Montclair State College, working in cooperation with the Division of Correction and Parole, were awarded a $490,000 federal grant to implement the first year of the 1972-74 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 citizens on probation, in institutions, on parole and following discharge. Six teaching teams were 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 42 corps members comprised of 36 teacher interns and six team leaders. Their major task is to create new educational opportunities and alternatives for some 500 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. Thirty former inmates of the Youth Reception and Correction Center were placed in apprenticeship occupations with auto dealers throughout the State during Fiscal Year 1972. The National Alliance of Businessmen developed the contract, which involved an $80,000 grant to the New Jersey Automobile Dealers Association. The youngsters were enrolled in apprenticeship programs of auto mechanics and auto body repair and completed up to 700 hours of their training while at the Yardville institution. Their on-the-job training continued under the National Alliance of Businessmen job program, in which the United States Department of Labor reimbursed the individual auto dealers for extraordinary costs incurred in training the apprenticeship trainees, while the dealers paid $2.30 an hour wages and benefit costs of the trainees. The New Jersey Automobile Dealers Association was the sponsoring agency and administered the program. The Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown and the Trenton Prison Minimum Security Unit at West Trenton participated in a work release program to place 40 inmates in vocational training at a community facility, the Mercer Manpower Training Skills Center in Trenton. Funding for the program was provided by a grant under the Manpower Development Training Act. Training is provided in the vocational areas of offset printing, auto body repair, welding and diesel mechanics. The aim of the program is to provide trainees with entry-level skills in those trades. A maximum of 60 inmates can be placed in the program. The division received a grant from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to defray the cost of a full-time correction officer to supervise and transport the trainees from the two institutions, and the division was able to provide a 44-passenger bus through the State Prison, Trenton.

EDUCATION AND OTHER SERVICES

At the Correctional Institution for Women, federal funds provided additional staff and materials for a full range of educational programs throughout the year. The College Level Examination Program began during the year, and for the first time inmates were enrolled in Somerset County College courses.

College level courses continued to be offered by Trenton State College. In cooperation with William Paterson College, the Clinton institution was able to provide student teaching experience for art students. This highly successful program provided leisure-time activities for inmates in the individual living units while providing the student-teachers themselves with a correctional experience. Two addict inmates presented classes in drug education in local school systems under the supervision of a social worker.

A Lawyer-Volunteer project was initiated during Fiscal Year 1972. Sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Parole and the New Jersey State Bar Association, with assistance from the American Bar Association, the one-year project was 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 assigned, in most cases, 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 in providing them effective parole services. Emphasis in 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.

It was determined at the end of Fiscal Year 1972 that 1,202 parolees were accepted in Economic Opportunity Act programs as a result of referrals to various agencies including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Manpower Development and Training. This represents an increase of 56 cases or five percent over the previous fiscal year. During the calendar year 1971, 9,801 parolees under supervision in New Jersey earned $12,616,325, an increase over the previous year's earnings of $624,000. Fifty-four percent of the parolees under supervision were classified as "employed". This figure represented a decrease of five percent from previous years and reflected the higher unemployment rate of the general population in the county as a whole. The James Kerney Foundation established a fund of approximately $2,000 in Fiscal 1972 to provide assistance for State Prison parolees in the Trenton area. A parolee is hired on a part-time hourly basis as a para-professional with particular emphasis on creating and improving avenues of communication between parole officers and selected parolees.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A major portion of community involvement with corrections exists in the Training Schools. During Fiscal Year 1972 there was a 45 percent increase over the previous fiscal period in all areas of volunteer and community services at the Training School for Girls. Three hundred and fifty volunteers participated in friendly visiting programs, library and recreation, sewing instruction, 4-H club work, reading and mathematics instruction and tutoring. The Community Volunteer Auxiliary gave a total of 452 hours and a total of $402 in monetary gifts. Seminarians from Princeton Theological Seminary and students from Rider and Trenton State Colleges visit the Training School regularly and hold group counseling sessions. Groups of college seniors studying special education practicums at Trenton State College work for six week periods at the Training School for Girls. The students diagnose and recommend remedial action for specific learning disabilities. Inservice training for the school also is conducted by the Special Education Department of Trenton State College.

The Training School for Boys, Skillman is served by a variety of community agencies: the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and Garden Clubs, the Princeton Soroptimist Club, the Princeton Women's Club, the Hopewell Valley Women's College Club, the Montgomery Women's Club, and the American Businessmen's Association. During Fiscal Year 1972, citizen volunteers provided the school with 26,275 hours of volunteer activities.

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. The Rutgers Graduate School of Social Work and Rider College also participate in an "Interim Study Project" utilizing the Training School as a base for field work.

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 Legislature and signed

into law by Governor 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 penalities 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. Registrants are required to keep records and maintain inventories in conformance with federal laws and the rules and regulations of 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 re-classify substances by administrative means. Under this new 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 new 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 penalities, 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 problems. 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, the Governor 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 two 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 now 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. The causes of drug abuse are profound and complex and do not easily admit to solution. 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. This division is the central coordinating agency charged with the responsibility to develop prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs, supervise the statewide system of drug abuse clinics, dispense funds to approved private programs and educate the public to the perils of drug abuse. Other State agencies supplement this activity with programs pertinent to their own particular roles, but with advice and direction by the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control. In order to avoid duplication, reduce inefficiency and provide for a harmonious coordinated drug abuse program, Governor Cahill also formed an Advisory Cabinet Council of Narcotic Control in 1970. This group is composed of the Attorney General, the Chancellor of Higher Education, the Commissioners of Institutions and Agencies, Education, Community Affairs, and as Chairman, the State Commissioner of Health. The Council meets monthly.

The only thing more difficult than determining the causes of drug abuse is developing an effective treatment program. Complexities arise from the very nature of the problem, human nature. Many different types of persons abuse many different types of drugs for many different reasons. They represent every race, class, ethnic and socio-economic background. Many are of superior intelligence, many are not. Some respond to the discipline demanded by treatment, some rebel. There are those who have underlying emotional and psychiatric disorders, while others mirror the psychological norm. Some are infrequent abusers, but many live for nothing else. Some are motivated towards rehabilitation and others are not. No one has yet devised a single treatment approach effective for all drug abusers, and therein lies both the problem and a clue toward its solution. New Jersey experiences the same handicap as other states, and nations as well. Drug abuse, on a wide scale, is a fairly recent phenomenon and methods of treatment have not been developed at the same rate as the growth of the problem. Yet despite these difficulties, New Jersey has developed a treatment program which attempts to recognize the differences inherent among individual abusers and to utilize delivery to good advantage. Rather than force individuals into monolithic treatment and rehabilitation programs, supervise the Statewide the State has instead formulated a working partnership with other public and private groups to develop a flexible program offering a variety of techniques and environments that recognize the differences among drug abusers. Today there are over 100 treatment facilities throughout New Jersey offering some kind of assistance to drug abusers. Many receive some form of state aid. They range from small methadone maintenance clinics to large therapeutic residential communities.

The following list represents the major treatment facilities:

MAJOR DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY

N.A.R.C.O.
2006 Baltic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

N.A.R.C.O.
1705 Arctic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-4035

N.A.R.C.O.
282 Massachusets Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

N.A.R.C.O.
2001 Bacharach Blvd.
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
609-345-1141

BERGEN COUNTY

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

Englewood Drug Abuse Program
Narcotic and Drug Abuse Committee
11 North Dean Street
Englewood, New Jersey 07631
201-569-0022

Englewood Drug Abuse Program
Narcotic and Drug Abuse Committee
20 Englewood Avenue
Englewood, New Jersey 07631
201-568-2326

Monsignor Wall Social Service Center
25 Hudson Street
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
201-646-2576
201-342-2565 (24 hour)

BURLINGTON COUNTY

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

Burlington County Drug Abuse Clinic
118 High Street
Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060
609-267-3610

Burlington County Drug Abuse Clinic
42 Grant Street
Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060
609-267-3610

CAMDEN COUNTY

Camden County Drug Abuse Clinic
212 South Broadway
Camden, New Jersey 08103
609-541-8780

Concept Corporation
321 Kaighn Avenue
Camden, New Jersey 08103
609-541-0370

Harmony House
506 Linden Street
Camden, New Jersey 08108
609-541-0654

Operation Concern
1260 Markress Road
Cherry Hill, New Jersey
609-424-3050

Operation Concern
21 Whitehorse Pike
Oaklyn, New Jersey

The Archway School
Jackson Road
Atco, New Jersey 08004
609-767-5757

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Junction
1040 Asbury Avenue
Ocean City, New Jersey 08226
609-398-1700

Junction
2900 Pacific Avenue
Wildwood, New Jersey 08260
609-729-1663

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland County Drug Abuse Clinic
Cumberland Hosp., Ward II
Cumberland Road
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302
609-455-5447

ESSEX COUNTY

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

City of East Orange
65 Freeway Drive
East Orange, New Jersey
201-675-6422

City of East Orange
East Orange Drug Abuse Prog.
East Orange General Hospital
Trailer Location
201-675-6422

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

DARE
209-211 Littleton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07107
201-642-7411

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

Day Care, Inc.
49 South Munn Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey 07205
201-672-0333

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

Get Your Head Together
12 High Street
Glen Ridge, New Jersey 07028
201-748-9150

Integrity,Inc.
45 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

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

Integrity, Inc.
37 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity, Inc.
97-99 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity, Inc.
103 Lincoln Park
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Integrity, Inc.
1080 A Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-0600

Liberty House
Cedar Grove
Fairview Avenue
P.O. Box 881
Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009
201-857-1211

Liberty House #2
125-16th Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07103
201-242-1268

Liberty House #4
154 Broadway
Newark, New Jersey 07107
201-481-3220

Liberty House #10
East Orange Outreach
70 North Grove Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019
201-674-5544

Martland Medical Center Drug Abuse Center
65 Bergen Street
Newark, New Jersey 07107
201-643-8800 Ext. 711

Mount Carmel Guild Narcotic and Rehabilitation Center
9 South Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201-623-5313

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

N.E.D.A.C.
North Essex Drug Abuse Comm.
65 Chestnut Street
Montclair, New Jersey
201-783-6655

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

Orion House
19 Church Street
Verona, New Jersey 07044
201-239-6137

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

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

HUDSON COUNTY

Christopher House
NARA
239 Clerk Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304
201-332-8040

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

Kearny Community Council on Drug Abuse
462 Elm Street
Kearny, New Jersey 07032
201-997-4000

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

Liberty Village
Burma Road
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
201-451-2275

Liberty House #1
Union City Outreach Cnt.
507-26th Street
Union City, New Jersey 07087
201-867-0364

Liberty House #3
Jersey City Outreach Cnt.
350 Johnston Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
201-435-9630

Liberty House #5
Hoboken Outreach Cnt.
104 Jefferson Street
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030
201-798-8850

Liberty House #6
Bayonne Outreach Cnt.
10 West 22nd Street
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
201-823-2200

Friendship House
(Liberty Village Satellite)
Union City, 1003 Central Avenue
Union City, New Jersey 07087
201-348-0451

Riverview House
(Liberty Village Satellite)
5700 Blvd. East
West New York, New Jersey 07093
201-861-9600

Patrick House Drug Abuse and Family Health Center
81 York Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
201-451-6000

Patrick House Drug Abuse and Family Health Center
93 Columbia Terrace
Weehawkin, New Jersey 07087
201-451-6000

Patrick House Drug Abuse and Family Health Center
1114 43rd Street
North Bergen, New Jersey 07047
201-451-6000

Patrick House Methadone Maintenance Center
287 Clerk Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Patrick House
320 Pacific Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Patrick House
47 Jackson Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

Patrick House
Medical Center, Six F
50 Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 08822
201-451-6000

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Hunterdon County Clinic
Hunterdon Medical Cnt.
Drug Abuse Clinic
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-2121

MERCER COUNTY

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

Daytop Village, Inc.
150 South Olden Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08609
609-394-3202

Drug Addiction Treatment Center-N.J. Neuro-Psychiatric Inst.
P.O. Box 1000
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
609-466-0400

Institute of Applied Psychotherapy
291 Witherspoon Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
609-924-1164

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

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Middlesex County Methadone Maintenance Clinic
c/o Roosevelt Hospital
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840
201-548-1000 Ext. 276

Middlesex County Drug Addiction Clinic
Georges Rd. & Route 1
North Brunswick, New Jersey 08002
201-247-6727

Woodbridge Drug Agency
800 St. George Street
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07094
201-634-5100

MONMOUTH COUNTY

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

Discovery House
Marlboro State Hospital
Marlboro, New Jersey 07746
201-946-9444

Discovery House
Long Branch Outreach Cnt.
366 West Street
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740
201-222-1448

Discovery House
Neptune Outreach Cnt.
1145 Corlies Avenue
Neptune, New Jersey 07753
201-988-4422

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

Discovery House
Asbury Park Outreach Cnt.
802 Main Street
Asbury Park, New Jersey 07712
201-775-3400

Teen Challenge
Central New Jersey, Inc.
646 Broadway
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740
201-222-1448

Teen Challenge
New Jersey Chapter
39 Broadway
Paterson, New Jersey 07505
201-742-8955

MORRIS COUNTY

Borough of Madison
Madison Health Center
22 Cook Avenue
Madison, New Jersey 07940
201-377-8000

Dover Drug Abuse Cnt.
20 East Blackwell Street
Dover, New Jersey 07801
201-361-9083

Morris County Aftercare Clinic
Thebaud Building
All Souls Hospital
95 Mt. Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-267-2066

New Well
159 Speedwell Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-267-3778

Parsippany Troy Hills
("The Source")
415 Parsippany Road
Parsippany, New Jersey
201-887-6000

Reality House
95 Washington Street
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-267-9275

OCEAN COUNTY

Brick Twp. Outreach Cnt.
660 Mantoloking Road
Brick Twp., New Jersey
201-920-0877

DARE
Halfway House
2 Central Avenue
Island Heights, New Jersey 08753
201-244-5600

Discovery House
Lakewood Outreach Center
114 Main Street
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701
201-364-7782

P.H.O.T.O.G.R.A.P.H.
Outreach Center
105 Washington Street
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
201-244-8799

PASSAIC COUNTY

Citizens Against Drug Abuse (CADA)
1 Railroad Place
Pompton Lakes, New Jersey 07442
201-839-4955

Damon House, Inc.
371 Market Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-279-5563

Dismas House for Drug Rehabilitation
396 Straight Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-525-1858

Good Samaritan Narcotic Rehabilitation Center
52 Paterson Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07509
201-278-1999

Northside Addicts Rehabilitation Center
96 Jefferson Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07522
201-752-6595

Passaic County Drug Abuse Clinic
231 Monroe Street
Passaic, New Jersey 07055
201-777-2961

Passaic County Aftercare Cnt.
Paterson Branch
323 Main Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07505
201-279-9116

PUADA
359 Van Hooten Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07501
201-345-4040

The Bridge, Inc.
329 Passaic Avenue
West Caldwell, New Jersey 07706
201-575-8844

W.H.O.
156 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey 07044
201-783-6033

SALEM COUNTY

Faith Farm
Stretch Road
Cohansey, New Jersey

Salyaide
52 Market Street
Salem, New Jersey 08079
609-769-2126

Salyaide
19 South Broad Street
Penns Grove, New Jersey 08069
609-299-6666

SOMERSET COUNTY

Somerset Citizens Against Narcotics (SCAN)
852 Hamilton Street
Somerset, New Jersey 08873
201-846-8118

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

SUSSEX COUNTY

Self Help Drug Rehabilitation Center of Sussex County
Old Homestead Road
Branchville, New Jersey 07826
201-383-9492

UNION COUNTY

DARE Drop-in-Center
Scotch Plains
1834 Front Street
Scotch Plains, New Jersey
201-322-5675

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

Crossroads
301 North Avenue
Westfield, New Jersey
201-645-3866

His Place
1096 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
201-353-7668

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

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

Commissions

State Commission of Investigation

On September 4, 1968, the Legislature enacted Chapter 266, Laws of 1968, thereby creating a State Commission of Investigation. The Law established a four-member, bi-partisan commission created for a five-year term ending December 31, 1974, and appropriated $400,000 for the first year's operation. The FY 1972-1973 budget appropriation was $350,000. The primary and paramount statutory responsibility vested in the commission is set forth in Section 2 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 of officers and employees of public corporations and authorities;
- Any matter concerning the public peace, public safety and public justice.

Further, Section 3 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 or 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. During 1969, counsels to

the commission were called on to defend several legal challenges made in the State and federal courts against the constitutionality of the enabling statute. Chief Judge William H. Hastie of the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the commission, declaring that the constitutionality of such investigative agencies was firmly established in law. An important weapon in the commission's arsenal is the power to grant immunity to witnesses under several safeguards spelled out in the law. On January 20, 1970, the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the State Commission of Investigation and the exercise of its immunity powers.

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. This 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. The measure which would include licensing cargo handlers and policing airport facilities to stop rampant theft and pilferage is presently undergoing federal Congressional hearings. 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 combating 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 66 investigators. Of these, 28 men are in field patrols on the piers, 18 are in a special enforcement squad that investigates major thefts, four are in administrative positions, five are in communications and 11 men conduct full-time investigations of organized crime and other rackets on the piers. The commission's investigators excercise full police powers in the Port of New York and New Jersey.

The Waterfront Commission is supported exclusively by an assessment upon waterfront employees of a statutory 2% of the wages paid to persons licensed or registered by the commission. The operating budget for Fiscal Year 1973 is $4,433,395. The commission operates eight 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 is investigating information that organized crime is endeavoring to place persons in key positions on the waterfront for the purpose of gambling, loansharking, larcenies, and other illegal activities and thereby exert a more powerful criminal influence on the waterfront and derive substantially more income through such influence. On July 9, 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration approved a discretionary grant in the amount of $251,544 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," is devoted to the elimination of the aforementioned gambling, loansharking and larcenous activities of organized crime on the bi-state waterfront. Intelligence reports on organized crime activities in the port are being gathered which will result, hopefully, in the accumulation of evidence of law violations by people working in concert with organized crime figures.

Criminal Law Revision Commission

This legislative commission was established, pursuant to Chapter 281 Laws of 1968, to study and review the statutory law pertaining to crimes, 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 such 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 and conflicting, overlapping and redundant provisions; and to revise and codify the law in a logical, clear and

concise manner." The commission received an appropriation of $50,000 in Fiscal 1969, and delivered its final report to the Legislature on December 1, 1971. This report calls for a major overhaul of prison sentencing and parole procedures. The Commission urged the abolition of sex penalties between consenting adults although it did not call for the legalization of prostitution. Also, 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. There were 16,000 copies of the report printed, with 11,500 of these being sent to attorneys in the state. The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report on this study during calendar year 1973.

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 further 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 meet the quasi-judicial test, they must conduct a fair hearing, necessitating their having subpoena powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of records; make a determination based on the evidence; and give reasons for their decision. 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 of 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 make arrests and issue summonses and complaints 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 Anti-trust Act" and appropriated $100,000 towards 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 to advise 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. The committee consults with and advises the division on programs, policy, and research to meet consumer needs.

In 1972, the 40 local offices of the Weights and Measures Operations within the division issued 25,439 licenses and permits; the four weigh stations weighed approximately 70,000 vehicles, uncovering 3,600 violations; 2,353,000 testings, reweighs and inspections were conducted, resulting in 1,230 prosecutions; and fines collected totalled $450,000.

The Bureau of Securities conducted 4,000 special investigations and held 250 hearings and conferences during 1972. The activities of the division with regard to protecting the rights of consumers included in 1972, the reception of 12,190 complaints; disposal of 8,146 complaints, with 1,742 pending at the end of the year; and savings to consumers in the amount of $390,000. Of the complaints received, 2,530 were invalidated and 1,232 were referred to other agencies. Eighteen professional and occupational licensing boards are housed administratively with the former Division of Professional Boards, now attached to the Division of Consumer Affairs. Essentially, licensing of certain professions and occupations is designed to protect the consumer public which relies on the professional and technical competence of those performing such services as medical practice, nursing, dentistry, optometry and others.

Division of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission

The New Jersey Real Estate Commission, established in 1921, 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. Necessary supportive personnel, office space and furniture are provided the commission by the State Commissioner of Insurance, who works in liaison with it. All applications for real estate broker or real estate salesman licenses are made to the Real Estate Commission. To qualify for a broker's license, the applicant is obliged to serve a two-year apprenticeship as a licensed real estate salesman within this State. The commission promulgates rules and regulations for qualifying examinations and grants licenses to those who satisfactorily pass and have been adjudged to have sound moral character. Licenses are renewed on an annual basis upon request and payment of the annual fee without examination. The commission is empowered to investigate any reports of malpractice and may subsequently suspend or revoke the license of any broker or salesman who is found guilty of violating the statutes as specified in (N.J.S.A. 45:15-17). Prior to suspending or revoking a license, the commission must formally notify the licensee of the charges made, and afford him the opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Final decisions or determinations of the commission are reviewable by the Superior Court by a proceeding in lieu of prerogative writ.

Department of Public Utilities

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners operates under N.J. R.S. 48:2-1 et seq. It 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. The board has broad regulatory jurisdiction over the more than 1,243 public utilities which serve the State with gas, electric, water, sewer, telephone, telegraph, pipeline, street railway, autobus and railroad services. On November 6, 1970, the collection and disposal of solid wastes came under its jurisdiction as public utilities. The number of companies so engaged is estimated at approximately 3,000. The board's jurisdiction also includes the elimination of grade crossings on other than State highways. By law, its responsibilities and powers are based on the importance of providing the public with safe, adequate and proper utility services at fair and reasonable rates. State control over private utilities arises from the fact that, generally speaking, utilities enjoy a State-enforced monopoly. In return for this benefit, utilities must accept regulation of their rates and supervision of the adequacy, safety, and quality of their services. The PUC tries to assure that the public is well served while at the same time assuring the utilities a reasonable enough return on their investment to make continued operation worthwhile.

As an administrative agency, the PUC promulgates rules which the regulated utilities must follow, investigates services, and grants or denies applications for rate or service changes. The board can order a company to improve services under penalty of losing its franchise. In such an event, it could order the company to buy new equipment and authorize it to float bonds and raise rates; but the PUC cannot compel a company to stay in business. To decide disputes or requests for changes, the department holds hearings presided over by a staff member acting as a hearing examiner or, in significant cases, by one or more commissioners. Unless interested citizens or officials participate, the public's "side" is presented only in important rate increase cases, when the Attorney General appoints

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table III

In a state as densely populated as New Jersey, using municipal boundaries for analysis is not totally valid. When the surrounding areas and counties are included, a more accurate picture of the crime area is shown.

The following data relate to violent crimes reported for municipalities, their respective counties, and the State. The data for the municipalities was based on figures released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The data for the counties and the State were based on figures released by the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the New Jersey State Police. Both sources of data caution that the figures are preliminary and final reports will not be produced until after the end of calendar year 1972.

The table shows the number of reported murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults for the period of January, 1972, through June, 1972. The counties in which each of the major cities is located are as follows: Camden City is in Camden County; Elizabeth is in Union County; Jersey City is in Hudson County; Newark is in Essex County; Paterson is in Passaic County; and Trenton is in Mercer County.

Table III (a)

Municipality	*Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	*Forcible Rape	*Robbery	*Aggravated Assault
Camden	10	26	317	290
Elizabeth	8	21	240	178
Jersey City	15	30	667	200
Newark	80	146	2,294	1,284
Paterson	11	9	387	399
Trenton	16	16	443	254

*Statistics from the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the New Jersey State Police

Table III (b)

County	**Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	**Forcible Rape	**Robbery	**Aggravated Assault	% Change of Reported Violent Crimes Jan. through June 1971 to Jan. through June 1972
Camden	20	51	438	378	+ 20.54%
Union	17	38	520	345	+ 25.34%
Hudson	19	42	822	367	+ 1.87%
Essex	87	191	2,863	1,549	+ 0.02%
Passaic	14	28	556	564	+ 2.74%
Mercer	16	22	505	291	+ 25.03%
State Wide Totals	235	575	7,092	4,823	+ 7.82%

**Statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Profile of the Six Major Cities

Table IV

The following data relate to reported crimes for the municipalities and the State. The data were based on statistics obtained from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1971." 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; if reporting is inaccurate, the statistics will be inaccurate; and statistics lend themselves to human error as does anything else. Therefore, caution is advised when trying to interpret the data. Even though caution is advised the following crime data makes 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.

Municipality	*Crimes Reported 1971	% of Crimes Reported to State's Total	Crime per 100,000 Population Population Rate based on estimated 1971 Population	% Increase of Reported Crime 1970-1971	*Violent Crimes Reported 1971	% of Violent Crime Reported to State's Total	Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Rate based on Estimated 1971 Population	% Increase of Reported Violent Crimes 1970-1971
Camden	7,233	3.21	6,962.17	3.24	1,168	4.41	1,124.26	14.51
Elizabeth	5,535	2.46	4,874.71	16.92	844	3.19	743.32	32.08
Jersey City	11,215	4.99	4,302.54	45.67	2,174	8.22	834.03	65.20
Newark	34,899	15.53	9,119.03	9.77	8,712	32.95	2,276.43	19.97
Paterson	8,521	3.79	5,819.36	23.37	1,956	7.40	1,335.84	98.38
Trenton	7,848	3.49	7,381.84	5.03	1,258	4.76	1,183.28	30.09
State Wide Totals	224,709	100	3,076.94	14.28	26,437	100	362	28.10

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1971"

B THE MULTI-YEAR PLAN

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS

The following criminal justice needs and problems for the State of New Jersey are the result of input from the local criminal justice planning groups and individuals who have contacted the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with concern for reducing crime and improving the operating efficiency of New Jersey's Criminal Justice System.

This section is divided into nine (9) separate components correlating directly with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) functional categories. Following each individual need and problem statement is a reference to those local planning units and State Agencies which have identified that statement in their respective correspondence to this Agency.

To avoid unnecessary duplication, those needs and problems which are applicable to more than one LEAA functional category have been placed in a separate section preceding the nine (9) LEAA functional categories.

Multi-Functional Needs and Problems

There is a need for the recruitment, selection, and training of minority group criminal justice personnel.

The lack of racial balance in the criminal justice system causes distrust and animosity by minorities toward the criminal justice system as a whole. By an active program in the recruitment of minorities, this distrust and animosity can be lessened and a more effective criminal justice system can result.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Mercer County, Jersey City, and Trenton.

There is a need to improve, expand and coordinate recruitment efforts in order to attract more and better personnel into the criminal justice field.

The improvement and expansion of recruitment practices is of fundamental importance to the criminal justice system. Deterrence effectiveness, for instance, has a positive correlation with the increased police presence in high crime areas. It is the quality of recruits, however, that determines the quality of criminal justice services over a period of time. Incentives are needed, particularly in the police, corrections and probation fields, which have pressing personnel needs, for a more systematic and integrated recruitment effort.

There are existing recruitment difficulties in New Jersey's criminal justice system. Municipal police services are highly fragmented, and salaries are low in many areas as to directly inhibit recruiting of qualified persons. Residency restrictions also often impede necessary recruitment efforts, and lateral entry of persons with special skills or education is almost non-existent. Most municipal police departments have not been able to recruit a sufficient number of applicants to fill their vacancies. Critical personnel needs are evident in such cities as Newark, Plainfield and New Brunswick.

Some municipalities now must create their own police capability in areas which were previously provided for by the New Jersey State Police. Standard police patrol practices and operations must over a period of time be assumed by local jurisdictions since the State Police feels this is a local responsibility. There is a need, therefore, for these municipalities to create their own police capability or to regionalize with existing neighboring police departments to provide these services to their citizens.

• The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Hudson County, Mercer County, East Orange, Plainfield, Irvington, Trenton, Jersey City, and Passaic.

There is a need to establish standards of educational, mental, moral and physical fitness for all criminal justice personnel.

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 of any indictable offense or any crime or offense involving moral turpitude. These standards may hamper recruiting efforts by disqualifying some possible worthy candidates.

Civil Service sets standards regarding educational level, height, weight, vision, and medical qualifications and has attempted to ease requirements to facilitate recruitment. At present, candidates in Civil Service muncipalities 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. Failure on the written test and insufficient educational background are two of the most common reasons for failing the Civil Service screening process. At the present time, it is not known what relationship exists between the examination and the actual policeman's job. It is not known whether the examination excludes potentially capable policemen.

To be more certain that local police officers possess the qualities necessary for police work, it is essential that standards relating to educational, mental, moral, and physical fitness be established. For such standards to be established, it is necessary to conduct research in identifying and measuring the relationships, if any, which exist between personal characteristics and successful police performance.

• The above was cited as a need or problem by: Hudson County.

There is a need to expand and improve training and educational opportunities for criminal justice personnel.

The need for an educational improvement program is apparent. The efficiency of police departments, as well as other agencies within the criminal justice system, depends in large measure on the basic intellectual and technical skills afforded by academic education.

There is also 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 a sophisticated knowledge of the humanities and other college level disciplines. One example of great importance is the creation of police legal advisors in municipal police departments who can act as a focal point of dissemination and explanation of developing police law which is vital to individual justice and ultimately to good community relations.

Though their duties may differ, personnel in all parts of the criminal justice system—police, courts, prosecution and corrections—must attain high levels of excellence. Of what use is it to arrest, only to have an unprofessional correctional or court experience discourage rehabilitation? Anyone who regulates, directs or controls human behavior must be armed with more than a gun, key or gavel and the ability to perform "programmed" movements in response to a situation.

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 inter-personal relationships and interactions between criminal justice personnel and the citizenry they serve. The town of Hillside, for example, requires 30 college credits for all police recruits, and some municipalities have incentive pay plans for their police personnel to acquire a college degree.

There is little doubt that a college education can improve managerial skills and enhance professional development, particularly if that education is on a graduate level.

• The above was cited as a need or problem by: Trenton and Orange.

1. Legislation

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related primarily to the legislative process.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State Agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need for the passage of criminal legislation specifically aimed at keeping the criminal element out of the union hierarchy and the field of labor consultation. Additionally, there is a need for review of existing general criminal legislation in such areas as bribery, extortion and embezzlement, and the penalties thereof.

In the labor-management field, New Jersey is a highly industrialized State where trade and industrial unions represent a large part of the labor force. There is increasing evidence that organized criminal elements are perverting organized labor in order to secure monetary gain for themselves at the expense of employer and employee alike. These persons infiltrate the organizational hierarchy of unions and their welfare and pension funds, hire themselves out as labor consultants for the purpose of insuring against trouble from the labor movement, and gain influence over public officials charged with letting out and administering a large variety of public contracts.

The Governor has recognized the need for the revision of the existing New Jersey penal laws to allow for the standardization of sentencing procedures, to simplify the plea bargaining processes, and for the overall updating of the existing laws as they affect both juveniles and adults.

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. There is an urgent need for the passage by the New Jersey Legislature of an updated criminal code.

New Jersey's present juvenile code has remained virtually unchanged since the 1920's. The growing problem of juvenile delinquency in New Jersey reveals the depth of the failures of the juvenile justice system. The present juvenile justice system must be overhauled and a law must be enacted which will meet the needs of our children and our society by updating treatment and prevention methods and by encouraging active community participation.

Built into the proposed revision of the laws is a one-year grace period before the code will take effect. In order to retrain the criminal justice system personnel, a training strategy must be prepared.

• Cited as a need or problem by: the Division of Criminal Justice and the Police Training Commission.

There is a need for the passage of legislation aimed specifically at reform procedures in our State and county correctional institutions.

Based on recent prison disturbances, there has evolved a mutual feeling on the part of prison authorities and inmates of the need for revision and updating of institutional procedures and standards for incarceration. To aid in prevention, there is need for further studies to deal with expressed needs of inmates.

There is a need for enabling legislation for the establishment and implementation of a State commission on police standards and training.

A study of police personnel problems in New Jersey indicates that most local police departments are in need of upgrading recruitment efforts, minimum standards, selection procedures and training.

There are, at present, no Statewide standard, effective selection and screening techniques, no mandatory in-service training, and no organized recruiting programs. With the exception of police departments under the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission, the only Statewide recruitment standards pertain to age, citizenship, residency, and freedom from criminal record. Even in Civil Service jurisdictions where a high school education is required, this minimum can be waived to permit candidates with a tenth grade education to apply for the written entrance examination. There are no Statewide requirements or standards regarding emotional fitness, and no overall standards for promotion.

Most local police departments demand little or no training beyond the recruit-level training mandated by the Police Training Act of 1965 (N.J.S. 52Lk7B-66 et seq.), and administered by the New Jersey Police Training Commission.

New Jersey is one of the few states that 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.

2. Planning and Evaluation

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related to the general process of program development and system "overhead."

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State Agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need to continue the local comprehensive planning effort to insure continuous input into the State Plan for Criminal Justice.

The comprehensive planning program developed in 1971 and continued in 1972 has had as its primary goal the development and implementation of a criminal justice plan. Cities and counties will be encouraged to regionalize their planning efforts in future years. There might also be a need to supplement Planning funds with funds from the Action Program to the major cities to insure adequate funding for their respective planning units.

- Cited as a need or problem by: Union City, Kearny, Camden City, Orange, Paterson, East Orange, Irvington, Trenton, Hudson County, Atlantic County, Atlantic City, Essex County, Union County, Camden County and Passaic County.

There is a need to establish a planning task force within the Division of Youth and Family Services to develop a comprehensive residential placement capability for juveniles.

The Division of Youth and Family Services effectiveness is hampered by:

1. Lack of precise guidelines for determination of children needing treatment;
2. Lack of a classification system for ascertaining institutional capability and specialty;
3. An inconsistent funding system;
4. An inefficient process for arranging placements.

For the majority of children in need of residential treatment, the division must purchase services from private facilities. These private institutions number in the hundreds and although they must be approved by the division, the agency has no control over the type of services they offer. This means that the division must seek residential placements from a non-related mass of residential institutions. Since the division's facilities have five to ten applications for every vacant bed, the usual course of action in attempting to place a youth is that the caseworker involved sends out 50 to 60 applications to residential schools and waits for possibly one or two acceptances. The institution in which the youth is finally placed is based, therefore, secondarily on what the youth needs, and primarily on institutional availability.

The dysfunctions of this system result in a four or six-month wait for residential treatment and gross inequities in the allocation of residential treatment services. The division concludes, therefore, that the entire system for arranging residential placements must be restructured before any new residential facilities can be effective.

There is a need for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded projects on the local level.

Due to the very large increase of funded projects during the past few years, the need has become apparent to utilize the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency-funded local planning units to assist in evaluation and monitoring of projects operating in their jurisdictions. The emphasis on evaluation has been placed on the state planning agencies to determine what projects have been successful and why, and what projects have been failures and why. Hopefully, this will prevent duplication of funding unsuccessful projects and increase the capability to plan more effectively for efficient allocation of funds.

There is a need to increase the capability of the Police Administrative Services Bureau of the Police Training Commission.

The Police Administrative Services Bureau provides management analysis and surveys for local police departments. Currently, 40 police agencies are awaiting assistance that can be provided by the Police Administrative Services Bureau representing a backlog of approximately two years. This backlog must be substantially reduced in order to get the much needed managerial assistance to local police agencies so they may more effectively utilize their resources; namely, money and manpower.

- Cited as a need or problem by: Division of Criminal Justice and the Police Training Commission.

3. Research and Information Systems

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey which are basically of a research nature and those related to general information systems.

The following statements are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State Agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need to expand research and to develop methods for evaluating the effectiveness of correctional programs.

An inadequacy in New Jersey correctional operations is the inability to evaluate reliably and validly which correctional programs are successful, which programs should be modified, and which programs should be abandoned.

The State Division of Correction and Parole has completed a small research study within the psycho-

social typology framework which relates the basic problem type of 400 parolees to the type of treatment intervention provided by their parole officers. The objective of this study was to show the value of certain descriptive scales rated by both parolees and parole officers.

This Parole Techniques Study, in relying extensively upon previous investigations, represented an effort to organize the most objective measures of the strongest variables studied in previous research studies. Thus, the resource consuming task of developing new specific measures was avoided.

There is a need to study a broader range of problems for a broader sample of offenders using the solid general framework of previous results to guide specific new investigations.

It is also becoming evident that the rising costs of corrections may outstrip the State's capability of meeting them. It is clear that waste and inefficiency cannot be tolerated in the competition for funds. Means of insuring better returns on resource investments must be found, and an adequately supported management research component can make a significant contribution to this effort.

- Cited as a need or problem by: the State Division of Correction and Parole of the Department of Institutions and Agencies.

There is a need to research and develop innovative approaches to provide probation services to the courts and the community.

In New Jersey, as elsewhere, changes are being proposed or are actually taking place in the probation setting, without the kind of carefully conducted research and evaluation which is needed to determine what works and what does not work in rehabilitative efforts. Obviously, such a condition is potentially wasteful of resources and effort. What is needed then, is a coordinated effort by a centralized research and evaluation service, which will undertake responsibility for the validation of established goals, programs, methods and standards of probation in light of present day needs and circumstances.

With a legislative appropriation and matching federal funding through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Administrative Office of the Courts was successful during the 1970-71 court year in creating a research and development service for operation within the probation system. The following are representative of the projects already begun by the service:

1. Review and evaluation of traditional methods of performing investigation services to improve the quality and thoroughness of investigation reports to the courts.
2. Examination of methods of supervision in order to allocate resources according to the degree of supervision required in particular cases.
3. Statewide probation personnel survey outlining present employment situation, projecting future changes and needs and examining just what probation officers are actually doing in their jobs and what kinds of services they are providing to probationers.
4. Providing consultative assistance in the development of a statewide probation information system component of the proposed Judicial Management Information System.

The unit is also expanding its contacts within the judicial process for purposes of playing a more active role in the design, development, monitoring and evaluation of innovative programs within the court-probation structure.

Additionally, it will expand interstate contacts to study innovative projects and programs which appear to be successful in improving probation practices and supervision, and make more possible New Jersey's participation under the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers.

There is a need to continue the activities of this service unit in view of the consideration now being given to the creation of a centralized state-operated probation service and the need for recommending ways of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of daily operations of probation services, as well as a need to implement on a pilot basis projects recommended by the unit.

- Cited as a need or problem by: the State Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need for problem-oriented research and for experimental and demonstration projects in reducing juvenile delinquency.

For treatment purposes, the delinquent population must be considered to consist of many subgroups, each requiring a different treatment scheme. However, there is little reliable information on the nature of the delinquent population; methods of differentiation into subgroups for treatment purposes; and treatment or correctional programs appropriate for various youthful offenders.

All functionaries in the juvenile justice system are faced with recurrent problems involving the exercise of 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.

- Cited as a need or problem by: Atlantic County, Passaic County, and the State Division of Youth and Family Services.

In order to serve better the youth of New Jersey who are in need of various types of correctional settings, there is a need for a study of the complete range of residential settings available to juveniles, and for the development of guidelines for the standardized operation of these different functions.

There is also a need to undertake intensive research in the field of urban educational problems. Often external forces have the effect of interrupting the educational process leading to disruption, truancy and dropping out. Efforts should be made to examine the interaction of these external forces with the school system.

There is a need for a comprehensive automated information system which will provide data essential to effective prosecution of a large volume of cases and facilitate planning and management decisions in the prosecutor's office.

In many prosecutors' offices throughout the state, major policy and management decisions are made on impressions rather than facts. The statistics and other data necessary for sound decisions simply are not available. In the large city's assembly line criminal courts, even conviction rate information is largely unavailable and/or unreliable. There is a need for a system which would supply to the prosecutors:

1. Reports and statistical information on cases processed, and method of disposition;
2. A method of tracking defendants through the criminal justice system in order to minimize delays, and crime committed while on bail.
3. A daily list of cases which would rank cases in order of urgency for prosecution and identify potential problem areas, and
4. Automated notification of prosecution witnesses concerning court appearance dates, change of trial dates, and cancellation of trials.

- Cited as a need or problem by: the State Division of Criminal Justice of the Department of Law and Public Safety.

There is a need for a State-wide communications and information system.

New Jersey currently benefits from a large base of criminal information stored in the State Records and Identification Section, gathered through such mandatory reporting systems as Uniform Crime Reporting, Court Disposition Reporting, Firearms Control, and criminal history records supported by fingerprinting submissions. Present manual methods of information gathering, storage, retrieval and dissemination are inadequate to meet present day demands of the criminal justice system. This need was recognized and a Division of State Police Computer Unit was established to conduct studies and research the feasibility and design of a system to fulfill these requirements. A study resulted in a master plan for a Statewide communication and information system that will benefit all law enforcement, including federal, State, county and municipal. This system will provide computer-based message switching and "real time" inquiry, and replace the presently overburdened and inadequate State teletype system. The full implementation of this system must be continued.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Kearny, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Newark, Camden City, and Orange.

4. Prevention

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related to crime prevention used in its broad context, whether undertaken by criminal justice or non-criminal justice agencies.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State Agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need for the 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.

One element in reducing crime is a better understanding and appreciation of the criminal justice system by all citizens, but most particularly by potential offenders. There is a need for public education in this regard.

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 prevent becoming a crime victim can be a valuable asset to crime control programs, if they have the interest and cooperation of the citizenry.

Public education programs utilizing innovative techniques may 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. Groups such as merchants, housewives, and bank owners all have different problems in relation to crime. Most experts believe that effective programs must be cooperative in the sense that all of the interests of a community are represented.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Atlantic County, Mercer County, Paterson, Union City, Orange, and Trenton.

There is a need to improve public attitudes toward the police and public respect for the police.

Essential to all effective crime prevention and control efforts is a respect on the part of the general public for the policeman and his work. The citizen must feel confident that the police department is there to protect him and must, as a result of his confidence, have no hesitation in cooperating with and assisting police officers. Yet, there is substantial evidence that the policeman is distrusted and even disdained by some. Very often members of minority groups harbor much of this distrust.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Hudson County, Atlantic County and Trenton.

There is a need to improve relationships and understanding between the community and the criminal justice system, and more specifically, between the community and the police.

Some cities in New Jersey, both large and small, have established police-community relations units in order to deal with the tensions arising from an influx into the cities of new people not accustomed to urban life in the United States, from rising crime rates, and from a pervasive ignorance and misunderstanding of the role and function of the police. Yet, much more is needed. All large police departments have not made the commitments and taken the necessary steps to improve substantially community relations. For example, many of the officers in the police-community relations units have not been trained intensively and comprehensively in their role. Goals have not been well defined. The community relations programs, where they exist, have not been tied into other specific ongoing efforts of the police department.

Training is essential in order for policemen to understand their jobs and the implications and obligations of police-community relations training as an ongoing part of an in-service training program with the basic intent of breaking out of the traditionally narrow, specific police function orientation that is all too typical of training policemen. A well-established and well-trained community relations unit is a major step forward in improving human relations training throughout the department.

Although New Jersey police departments are making some efforts to plan, supervise, and implement community relations programs, these programs tend to be separated from the general work of the police force and tend to involve only a few members of the force rather than the department as a whole.

Improving community relations should not be the exclusive business of special units. Community relations touches all aspects of police work, especially the work of the individual officer on the street. It is true that a community's attitude toward the police is influenced most by the action of individual officers on the street.

One of the ways to improve relations with the whole department is to have a variety of contacts outside of the strict street relationship of policeman to citizen. A general need in this direction is for common police-community efforts on community betterment or other working projects.

Improved police-community relations will go a long way toward improving relationships between the community and the criminal justice system as a whole.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Hudson County, Atlantic County, Union County, Union City, East Orange, Plainfield, Irvington, Paterson, Trenton, Camden City, Orange, and Passaic City.

There is a need to create an agency or agencies to arbitrate disputes before disorders arise.

Specific causes of civil disorders are a general disaffection and disappointment over specific issues and a serious lack of communication between the established authority and community elements. This lack of communication results in part from the fact that there is no central complaint bureau which could investigate and solve problems when they originate. There is a need for disputing groups to have the opportunity to discuss grievances.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Trenton and New Brunswick.

There is a need to establish local information and rumor clearance channels.

Frequently, a civil disorder starts with distorted or even unrecognizable versions of an incident, spread by word of mouth through the community and feeding upon previously charged feelings and tensions. There is a need for established channels for providing accurate information to disprove or at least dispute false rumors that can otherwise lead to civil

disorders. To be most effective, such channels should include both official and community aspects.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Trenton.

There is a need to reduce the number of criminal offenses commited as a result of narcotic drug use.

A dramatic increase in the abuse of dangerous drugs within recent years has caused additional strain on the already overburdened criminal justice system. Drug-related crimes have filled arrest records, jammed the courts and have complicated correctional programs because of the special needs of the drug dependent individual.

There is a need to reduce the incidence and expansion of organized crime activities.

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. As the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice indicated, "prevention fails unless citizens, individually and through organizations, devise solutions and encourage their elected representatives ..... Above all, the endeavor to break the structure and power of organized crime ....., requires a commitment of the public far beyond that which now exists. Action must replace words; knowledge must replace fascination. Only when the American people and their governments develop the will can law enforcement and other agencies find the way."

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. The President's Crime Commission said on this point: "Organized crime affects the lives of millions of Americans, but because it desperately preserves its invisibility, many, perhaps, most Americans are not aware how they are affected, or even that they are affected at all." There is a need for taking preventive steps through public education as one means of coping with this massive problem.

It has come to be widely recognized that organized crime has had a pervasive influence on, and domination of, many of the societal institutions in the State of New Jersey. Nearly every element of the State's criminal justice system has been found to be corruptible and therefore demeaned.

Not only are lasting improvements in urban and suburban life impossible in any atmosphere of lawlessness, disorder and violence, but at the same time, effective law enforcement requires the support of the community and the dedication on the part of every criminal justice official to respect the rights and dignity of all individuals.

Organized crime has the major role in the importation and wholesaling of heroin, the chief addictive narcotic. Gambling, sponsored by organized crime, is another major siphon of funds from all segments of society.

Doing something about organized crime is not easy. Private citizens who are aware of it and may have been victimized by it will not discuss the subject, and certainly will not become complainants or witnesses. Large segments of the public are not aware of the magnitude of the problem of organized crime and do not understand its far-reaching impact on them. Governmental leaders, who have not commanded the resources required to deal with organized crime, have until fairly recently, largely ignored the subject. It should be no surprise, then, that the criminal justice system in New Jersey has not responded adequately enough in combating the serious menace to all society.

There is a need to continue the operation of the Special Services Bureau within the Division of State Police.

This bureau is to provide technical assistance to all requesting agencies, both State and local, in the area of civil disorders, riots, campus and school disorders and related emergency situations.

Most units of State and local government have been operating independently and without coordination with regard to civil disorders. Certain departments have task forces, each having the same or similar functions, but without knowledge of the other's goals and objectives. The Special Services Bureau is designed to operate in liaison with local agencies, coordinated through the 21 county prosecutors, and in liaison with the pertinent State agencies. In addition to involving governmental units, suitable programs should be developed for the participation of citizens and citizens' groups. Training programs should be developed to assist local and regional groups in both prevention and control activities.

There is a need to provide non-correctional emergency shelters for juveniles.

Presently, almost all temporary refuge for juveniles is provided in shelters designated for juvenile court detainees. The failure to care for the child, or the mingling of non-delinquents with delinquents, often leads to a child's delinquency. There is a need for emergency shelters for non-delinquent children who are awaiting diagnostic service, foster homes, or institutional placement.

• The above cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County and Jersey City.

A need exists for establishing group homes for delinquents.

Many juveniles who are not hard core delinquents, but have committed some delinquent act do not require correctional handling. A number of these juveniles should be removed from bad home environments as opposed to being sent to correctional institutions. Home-like placement and non-correctional group-type facilities for such juveniles are necessary to accomplish this. There is a particular need for 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.

• The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County, Mercer County and Trenton.

5. Detection, Deterrence, Apprehension

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related to detection of crime, deterrence of crime, and the apprehension of criminal offenders.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need for the deterrence of crime by rendering its commission more difficult.

Crime targets should be hardened, i.e., they should be better protected, in order to increase the difficulty of committing crime.

The reduction of the number of breaking and enterings, robberies, rapes and larcenies can be accomplished by: providing better outdoor lighting, improving existing police services, obtaining the active cooperation and assistance of the public and community organizations.

There is a need for development of methods for hardening various crime targets, and a need for public education about those methods. Such techniques as new and different kinds of radio and television broadcasting, advertising and use of billboards could bring about greater community involvement in preventing crime.

• The above was cited as a need or problem by: Atlantic County, Mercer County, Union County, Hudson County, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Paterson, Union City, Trenton, and Orange.

There is a need for the investigation, detection and prosecution of organized crime.

There is a need in New Jersey for a Statewide enforcement and intelligence network that would be coordinated with appropriate police departments and law enforcement agencies. This system would augment the present State teletype system and would permit collection and analysis of data on State and national figures engaged in organized crime activities, as well as providing general criminal information.

• The above was cited as a need and problem by: Mercer County, the Division of State Police, and the Division of Criminal Justice.

There is a need to activate an interstate State Police compact between New Jersey and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania for the detection and apprehension of those engaged in organized criminal activities; and to establish a central criminal intelligence bureau to gather, evaluate and disseminate to law enforcement officials of the compact states data about organized crime, its leaders and their associates.

Too many investigations begin by retracing the steps of a previous one, often within the same agency. A good regional intelligence system can prevent this and also be a memory bank for other valuable data. All investigations uncover facts that may not be immediately useful in the case at hand, but which could be helpful for another investigation or agency. Much valuable information now stays locked away and, therefore, is of no use to agencies in other states or often within the same state.

Local law enforcement agencies are understaffed. There is a short supply of expertise and equipment for controlling organized crime. Not enough general training on organized crime is provided for all law enforcement officers; insufficient intensive training is given to specialists. Specialists with skills in law, accounting, and intelligence analysis are rarely available or used in investigations.

Local police have small reserves of funds to support an informant system, and there are seldom enough funds to support undercover personnel and surveillance teams with the proper equipment. A regionalization of efforts on a county-wide basis

seems to be a logical solution to alleviate many of the above problems.

There is a need for more effective local communications systems, and for local information storage, retrieval and dissemination systems.

Because the members of a police force are so widely dispersed when at work, the efficiency of police communications systems is crucial. A need exists for the improvement of communications capabilities on the local, regional and Statewide levels.

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 emergency situations requiring the cooperation and support of neighboring police departments. If the 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. To overcome this, a standardized network of communications facilities is needed for use by all police departments in the State.

In addition to communication problems within the department and between departments, a communications problem exists between the public and the police department. 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, existing communications equipment should be modified, such as the "911" telephone system.

Police, even more than other agencies, are inundated with information that can only be useful if it is properly classified, stored and retrievable. This need exists on the local, regional, and Statewide levels. Some aspects of a total approach to this need can be affected on each level.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Union County, Hudson County, Atlantic County, Kearny, East Orange, Union City, Plainfield, Irvington, Paterson, Trenton, and Orange.

A need exists for the introduction and expanded use of specialized detection and apprehension equipment in local police departments.

Mobility and sophistication of criminals today requires modern technology for their detection and apprehension. There is a need to establish, on a pilot basis, which are the best kinds of specialized equipment, and to expand the best as broadly as there are personnel capable of using such equipment effectively.

For example, the use of electronic surveillance equipment of a portable nature could alert the police to intrusions into certain designated vulnerable premises or crime areas and result in more on-the-scene apprehensions. There is a need to augment police effectiveness through the use of such devices.

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 through scientific police detection and apprehension.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Hudson County, Kearny, Plainfield, Trenton, Orange and Jersey City.

There is a need for additional forensic laboratory services.

The precision with which the detective branch of the police can conduct its field investigation is facilitated by its access to scientific methods for the collection, preservation, and analysis of evidence. For such activities, laboratory skills and apparatus are required. Such central forensic laboratories exist in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and at the headquarters of the State Police. These forensic laboratories are not sufficient to service over 440 municipal police departments in the State. The Central Laboratory has been expanded and satellite units are being established to fill existing voids.

Some of the problems necessitating an expansion and regionalization of crime laboratories are:

1. The impact of recent court decisions putting greater importance on the introduction of carefully analyzed physical evidence.
2. The required presence of laboratory personnel as court witnesses.
3. An increase in narcotic and dangerous drug examinations and a need for rapid identification in such cases.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Passaic County, Hudson County, Paterson, Union City and Orange.

A need exists to continue and expand efforts to reduce police response time after a crime has been reported.

Studies show that reduction of police response time relates directly to efficiency of apprehension. There is a need for testing locally the best methods for reduction of response time.

Where the demands for police service are overwhelming, and where personnel are in short supply, a lack of continuous, direct communications is a severe handicap which blocks significant improvement in police service.

To maximize its effectiveness, a police department must, through improved communications and other means, minimize the time required for its personnel to respond to actual or potential crime situations.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Mercer County, Kearny, and Trenton.

A need exists to develop techniques for allocating existing police department resources more efficiently.

No 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.

There is a clear need for the development of improved management information and reporting systems that will enable police administrators to measure clearly the economy and effectiveness, in quantitative terms whenever possible, of the programs carried out by their organizations. In order to meet this need, a methodology must be developed for allocating or reallocating police manpower resources, which will provide police management with a useful quantitative technique to assist it in making more objective resource allocation decisions. One such decision must be to provide civilian personnel to assume the clerical tasks now performed by police officers, thus freeing them to devote more time to police functions.

- The above cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Hudson County, Atlantic County, East Orange, Irvington, Paterson, Trenton, Union City, Newark, and Orange.

There exists a need to analyze efficiently and accurately a tissue specimen, in order that the results are quickly available for use, when appropriate, in criminal investigations and trials.

Pursuant to the State Medical Examiner Act of 1970, the State Medical Examiner has supervisory responsibility over each of the State's 21 County Medical Examiners. He must perform all toxicological examinations on tissue specimens submitted to him by a County Medical Examiner and for that purpose maintains the only publicly-funded forensic toxicological laboratory in the State.

The various medical examiners have responsibility to investigate and establish the cause of death in all unusual or suspicious circumstances. Their findings could and do form the scientific base for the initiation or further prosecution of criminal proceedings in connection with a given death. Accuracy of scientific analysis is, therefore, essential to the operation of the State Medical Examiner's laboratory.

During Fiscal Year 1971, 1,368 specimens, requiring the performance of 17,672 individual tests, were submitted to the State Medical Examiner for scientific analysis. During Fiscal Year 1972, 2,589 specimens requiring 45,985 individual tests were similarly submitted. The figures projected for Fiscal Year 1973 are 3,500 and 56,000 respectively. The increases are attributed to the increasing awareness of the services being provided by the State Medical Examiner's laboratory since its inception in 1970.

A Mass Spectrograph Combination is necessary in order to increase the scientific certainty of the results of toxicological analyses.

The Mass Spectrograph Combination is an instrument which measures the atomic masses of fragments of chemical compounds contained in a mixture of components and gives characteristic fragmentation patterns for each compound contained in the mixture.

The Mass Spectrograph Combination thus established, with the greatest scientific accuracy and efficiency available today, the chemicals existing in a given tissue sample, thus providing a more reliable data base for establishing causes of death.

Since the State Medical Examiner investigates unusual or suspicious deaths, any increase in the accurancy of analysis and efficiency of operation of his office will have a correspondingly beneficial effect on the process of detecting, apprehending and convicting those who unlawfully cause the death of others.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Division of Criminal Justice.

There is a need to provide legal services to municipal police departments.

The presence of attorneys on the municipal level would provide a meaningful liaison to the County Prosecutor's Office; such personnel would enhance the probability of successful prosecution of individual cases and would orient municipal police to the needs of the court system and the Prosecutor's Office. The establishment of police legal advisors would improve the street level performance of police officers in the areas of arrests and evidence collection and would guarantee that defendants were properly charged at the booking stage of the criminal justice process. It is observed by both municipal police departments and by the County Prosecutors that the effectiveness of police officers is inhibited by the constant development of new and amended legislation and court decisions.

It has been observed that time and personnel are

wasted in case preparation between municipal police, prosecutor's investigators and assistant prosecutors; this waste would not be so prevalent were legal advisors provided at the initiation of cases on a municipal level.

- Cited as a need or problem by: Hudson County and Trenton.

There is a need for the establishment of specific crime preventive tactical units to provide services for interjurisdictional units of government throughout the State.

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. Crimes of this nature often require the investigative capability of bridging these jurisdictional intrastate boundaries and establishing an operational rapport with interstate agencies. There is a need for the establishment of a fugitive search unit, a firearms tactical unit, and a major crime unit to assist in solving the intrastate jurisdictional problems.

- Cited as a need or problem by: the Division of State Police, Department of Law and Public Safety.

6. Diversion

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related to diversion. Diversion for purposes of this plan may be defined as those activities designed to divert persons from further processing within the criminal justice system after initial contact.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need to continue improvements in the pre-trial release system.

New Jersey has made a consistent effort to improve its bail system. The Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts have encouraged changes in New Jersey's bail practices. Rules concerning bail have been modified and law enforcement officers have been authorized to issue a summons in lieu of arrest for certain non-indictable offenses.

The problems that do emerge regarding bail result from a lack of uniform implementation of existing policies. Courts may release a defendant on his own recognizance after an investigation into his stability in the community and availability for trial. In some instances, courts will release defendants on their own recognizance. In some other instances, courts are able to effect such a release but choose not to. In the absence of such a release, the defendant must raise bail. This has resulted in a pile-up of detained persons who remain in some county jails as long as four months as they await grand jury action and trial. The problem is compounded by the failure of some county jails to separate those persons awaiting trial from those serving sentences. Jails are either too small or personnel too scarce for separate facilities.

The sole lawful purpose of bail is to insure that the accused appear in court at the time of trial. Bail itself, however, does not provide adequate security that released defendants will return for trial. Since the fee to the bondsman for posting bail is not refunded to the defendant regardless of whether he appears in court, the defendant has no personal financial incentive to return to court, although there may be some incentive in those cases where there is a cosigner for the bail bond. The only real security, in any event, is the defendant's own view of his interest and sense of responsibility. Although the bonding company can civilly sue the defendant for the return of the defaulted money, it seems that this legal recourse would hold little incentive to a defendant who plans to jump bail.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Union County, Mercer County, Passaic County, Plainfield, Trenton, Jersey City, Orange and the Administratve Office of the Courts.

There is a need to improve police-juvenile relationships through developing and implementing programs within police departments that promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems.

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 juvenile relations units in police departments to handle juvenile problems, 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 juvenile control. Some police departments conduct their own in-service training, but those without training officers or training units rely on informal on-the-job instruction.

Few of the State's organized municipal police departments have formalized policy guidelines, or adequately trained staffs, for dealing with juveniles.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by:

Camden County, Hudson County, East Orange, Paterson, Trenton, and Orange.

There is a need to establish, improve and expand delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups.

A promising way to prevent delinquency is by establishing programs within the community that offer a measure of support and guidance, and also have the active involvement of lay citizens, parents, teachers, and community leaders. This conceptual approach is based on the premise that delinquency is closely related to the juvenile's successive and accumulating experience 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 marshall all of the existing community resources.

The need for viable community programs was underscored by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. It called attention to three basic factors: agency structures created to deal with delinquency generally function only after the individual has become delinquent; many of these agencies are not responsive to neighborhood-level community processes and, therefore, are unable to deal effectively with them; and within these community processes may lie the very important causal factors of delinquency. Thus, if specific processes within the community are key components in generating delinquent behavior, they must be addressed via community-based programs of prevention and control.

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

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County, Irvington, Trenton, and Paterson.

7. Adjudication

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related to the adjudicative process.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those indentified by major units of local government and State Agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order or priority.

There is a need for the continued expansion of prosecution of organized crime.

The detection of organized criminal activity frequently requires the careful review of records, documents and business papers by accountants, statisticians, tax specialists and systems analysts specially trained in this field; yet such personnel do not presently exist in sufficient numbers among the appropriate State Agencies.

If the State of New Jersey is to increase its efforts to combat organized crime, the offices of the county prosecutors must be staffed with a sufficient number of assistant prosecutors to handle such prosecutions when directed to do so by the Attorney General. Full-time assistant prosecutors are being utilized in a number of the more populous counties with expansion anticipated.

Most assistant prosecutors currently have no tenure and consequently spend little more than one or two years in that position. It is particularly important in complex, protracted organized crime investigations and prosecutions that assistant prosecutors be men of experience who can assume responsibility for a case and remain on the case for its duration.

Many offices of county prosecutors are substantially undermanned at present. Adequate resources must be provided at both the State and county level for the recruitment, training and equipment of both investigative and prosecutive personnel.

There is a need to reduce the case backlog of the courts through a more expeditious process of handling defendants from the time of arrest to the time of disposition by the court.

Deficiencies in the quantity and quality of manpower, weak administration, and a rise in volume of cases may have one of two immediate consequences: either a constantly expanding backlog of cases emerge along with a lengthening period of disposing of them, or a short-circuiting of the careful, deliberative judicial process occurs. As the Courts Task Force of the President's Crime Commission summed up the dilemma:

> "In those courts in which high volume interferes with the orderly movement of cases and creates tremendous pressure to dispose of business, one may observe concomitant delay in the disposition of cases and hasty consideration when these cases come to be heard.
>
> One statistical comparison tells the story of delay in the State criminal courts. In Great Britain, the period from arrest to final appeal frequently is only four

months; in many States the interval is one and one-half years."

The consequences for the quality of justice are serious, as already illustrated in the description of the criminal justice process in the lower courts. Prosecutors often press for dismissal in order to keep their caseloads down to a manageable size. Defendants may manipulate the system to obtain sentencing concessions in return for guilty pleas. Others, unable to secure pretrial release on bail, are under heavy pressure to plead guilty and begin serving their sentences promptly. The overall result is that most criminal cases are disposed of by dismissal or plea of guilty.

As the backlog of cases rises, delay increases and with it the pressure to dispose of cases, so that reducing the dockets tends to become an end in itself. Disposition by dismissal or guilty pleas are often marked by insufficient attention to sentencing and correctional considerations.

In addition to the period prior to trial, much delay also occurs after trial and sentence, at the stage of appellate review. Ten to 18 months may elapse between sentence and disposition of a final appeal. This often prolongs the release on bail of potentially dangerous convicted offenders and may mean the deferment of correctional treatment.

Delay may diminish the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system in the eyes of the potential offender as well as undermine public confidence. Delay also creates other social and economic costs. The public after all pays when crimes are committed by offenders released pending consideration of their cases, or by persons released prematurely because of caseload pressures that the court is unable to handle.

Participants in a trial suffer losses, in time and dollars; police officers must await the calling of cases in which they are to testify; other witnesses and jurors must wait for their cases to be called, sometimes from one day to the next and often at a considerable financial sacrifice. The offender, too, is affected economically, whether or not he is ultimately found guilty. When days pass while his status remains uncertain, he may lose his job, accumulate bills, and his family may start to disintegrate or become dependent upon public assistance.

- Cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, East Orange, Union County, Plainfield, Irvington, Atlantic County, Hudson County, Mercer County, Union City, Trenton, Jersey City, Orange and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need for the centralized handling of all criminal appeals for the State.

The Criminal Justice Act of 1970 authorized the Attorney General, through the Division of Criminal Justice, to act for any county prosecutor in representing the interests of the State in any and all appeals and applications for post-conviction remedies. In order to relieve the prosecutors from the rapidly expanding burden of handling appeals and to develop a consistency of position and effort on behalf of the State in appellate matters, the Division has already assumed full responsibility for appeals in seven counties. There is a need to expand this responsibility to all 21 counties in developing this trend toward centralized criminal appeals which permits development and presentation of consistent positions of law to the courts and, by way of guidance, to the prosecutors. This will release personnel in the several prosecutors' offices who must now spend a disproportionate share of time doing frequently repetitive legal research to devote their full time to the investigation and prosecution through the trial stage of the criminal business of the State.

- Cited as a need or problem by: The Division of Criminal Justice of the Department of Law and Public Safety.

There is a need to improve, expand and coordinate recruitment efforts in order to attract more and better personnel into the courts, including prosecution and defense.

Not only are judges in short supply, but the same holds true for prosecutors, defense counsel, and probation officers. The consequences of heavy workload are seen in overcrowded corridors and long calendars that allow only cursory consideration of individual cases. The crush of the court caseload tends to make docket-clearing the primary objective of the lower court process, to the detriment of the defendant's rights, careful sifting of facts, and judicious determination of appropriate sentence. Moreover, the greater the volume, the longer the delay between arrest and disposition for many defendants. Delay erodes the deterrent effect of the criminal process, sometimes causing collapse of the prosecutor's case as witnesses fail to appear and memories fade, needlessly wasting witnesses' time, and prolonging pretrial detention of defendants who cannot afford bail.

The lower courts in general are manned by part-time personnel as opposed to the trial courts of general jurisdiction. In almost every city, judges in the latter courts are better paid, are more prominent members of the community, and are better qualified than their lower court counterparts.

Cases often are appealed from inferior courts for

lack of judicial competence at the lower level. The waste of time for litigants, witnesses, jurors and judges in repeating an entire performance usually is compounded by the lack of a record from the lower court.

In a jurisdiction where the State is represented by a district attorney, the least experienced members of the staff generally are assigned to the lower courts. As they gain experience, they are promoted to the felony courts. Moreover, the lower courts usually are given less favorable treatment in the assignment of defense counsel. Where counsel are assigned, often they are not paid and their performance is poor. Finally, probation services are frequently not available in the lower courts. The Corrections Task Force of the President's Crime Commission found that over a third of the counties in its sample survey had no probation services for misdemeanants, and where services were available, they were inferior to those in felony courts.

There is also a need to provide foreign speaking personnel in the courts which handle numbers of non-English speaking defendants. Foreign language programs or interpreters must be provided to alleviate the communications problem now confronting many of our large northern cities.

- Cited as a need or problem by: East Orange, Union County, Camden County, Plainfield, Atlantic County, Hudson County and Union City.

There is a need to speed the process of criminal justice by developing modern information systems for the adjudicative agencies of the criminal justice system.

It is difficult to evaluate the effect of the activities of the judiciary on the growing crime and juvenile delinquency problems with the summary data presently being collected by the State Administrative Office of the Courts.

The present manual system sometimes provides data that is not timely enough to be useful as a management tool for recognition of problem areas or effects of procedural changes. The Judiciary can no longer either do without or depend on the occasional services of other State agencies. To speed the process of justice, it is essential that the Judiciary develop its own modern automated information system.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County, Camden County, Irvington, Atlantic County, Hudson County, Mercer County, Trenton, Union City, Camden City and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to provide the juvenile court with complete, detailed, diagnostic reports on juveniles who are placed in custody, and on other juveniles charged with delinquency who evidence severe emotional disturbance.

Probation departments sometimes are unable to devote the time necessary to investigate thoroughly the factors contributing to a child's delinquency, and in all instances do not have enough available personnel with the requisite special areas of knowledge to do an adequate diagnosis. Most juvenile detention shelters in New Jersey have little or no capability to either diagnose or begin the rehabilitation process during a child's brief period of shelter confinement.

It is particularly important for juvenile court judges to have relevant diagnostic information available at the time of sentencing. Diagnosis can assist the court in deciding on a program that will attack the causes of delinquent behavior while insuring the protection of the community.

In those instances where custody pending adjudication is deemed necessary, either for the protection of the individual or the community, there is an incontrovertible need to fully examine the child's behavior, in the context of his total environment, in order to determine, on the basis of the facts, the best action to be taken toward resocialization. When children's behavior is disruptive beyond the bounds of social tolerance, evidencing emotional, psychological, or social maladjustment, and resulting in delinquency, a thorough background investigation is in order in planning remedial action.

It has been an established practice for the Juvenile Court in many New Jersey counties to refer socially and/or emotionally maladjusted youngsters to the State Diagnostic Center at Menlo Park for psychiatric and psychological work-ups. This has been due primarily to the lack of diagnostic services at the county level. The increase in the use of existing facilities underscores the reality that present techniques for handling the diagnostic problems of juveniles are not adequate to accommodate the needs of many jurisdictions.

- Cited as a need or problem by: Passaic City, Union County, Camden County and Mercer County.

There is a need to increase the use and capabilities of juvenile conference committees dealing with juvenile delinquency in the community.

The Juvenile Conference Committees serve as adjuncts to the county-based Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts and are authorized by New Jersey Supreme Court Rule 5:10-2.

The Conference Committees look into acts that are minor and do not warrant coming before the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. This provides a means

to correct juveniles in an informal court hearing and without the risk of juvenile delinquency adjudication.

While the committees have been of assistance both to the courts and to the communities they serve, they can be of far greater value than at present. For example, Mercer County, one of the larger counties in the State, disposed of 2,434 cases in the Mercer County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court during the court year 1970-71. Of these, 265 or 11 percent were referred to the Juvenile Conference Committees. Committees can be of greater assistance to the court than they have been in the past by supplying them with additional resources, including staff, volunteers, and funds. These would permit an increase in the number of juveniles they could assist.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Camden County, Hudson County, Mercer County, Plainfield and the Administrative Office of the Court.

There is a need to expand the capability of the Public Defender's Office in order to insure adequate defense for any persons accused of an offense which could result in incarceration, and to help reduce the court backlog by responding to calendar calls.

Effective on July 1, 1967, the State of New Jersey established the Office of the Public Defender to fulfill the promise made by the Legislature in chapter 43, P.L. 1967: . . . "to provide for the realization of the constitutional guarantees of counsel in criminal cases for indigent defendants by means of the system and program established and authorized by this act to the end that no innocent person shall be convicted, and that the guilty, when convicted, shall be convicted only after a fair trial according to the due process of the law."

Since the inception of the program in 1967, case assignments have steadily increased. Case dispositions have also increased, but not at the same rate. The result has been an increasing backlog which threatens to limit the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. A delay in the ability of the Public Defender to handle cases imposes a delay on the Court processing of cases. No case can be tried until the Office of the Public Defender is prepared to try it. The backlog, therefore, can delay the trials of a great many defendants.

At the end of the 1971 Fiscal Year, the backlog of cases at the trial level was enough to require Public Defender effort for 8.5 months, even if there were no new assignments within this period.

At the end of the 1972 Fiscal Year, the trial backlog was 8.3 months. This was due to increased attorney productivity, a longer court day and an increase in experience level.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Plainfield, Union County, Newark and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to expand the formalized administration and management capabilities of the courts.

In the period from 1967 to date, court administrators were appointed in the State judiciary's 12 administrative regions. These administrators have taken over an increasingly greater share of the assignment judges' administrative duties. This has permitted the assignment judge to discharge more adequately his administrative role, which is an extensive one under New Jersey's court rules. The success of the program is evidenced by the expansion of the court administrator role by assignment judges.

The problem is that court administrators have reached the limits of their capacity with respect to the responsibilities which they can assume. As the sharing of responsibility between assignment judges and court administrators takes place, it has become increasingly evident that both are experiencing difficulties in supervising all of the activities which need close control.

To continue and expand the improvement being achieved by the court administration program, it is essential that assistants be provided the court administrators to handle the myriad of details pertaining to budget, personnel administration, detention, jury management, space allocation, supplies, calendaring and other important functional areas of responsibility, and that court administrator positions be established for selected high volume municipal courts.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: The Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to provide a continuing planning service for the application and expansion of automated processing equipment in the courts.

Automated data processing will be the basis for implementing many of the priority improvement programs. There is a need to develop a master plan to provide central direction and guidance, assure efficient and effective systems and provide a blueprint for the orderly growth and development of data processing activities. A vigorous program of attracting personnel with data processing knowledge has been initiated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The position of an information systems coordinator has been established to guide and coordinate the development of the entire automation effort. Several management analysis positions have

been created to assist in this effort. Consideration is being given to automation experience in the selection of court administrators. Five of the 12 trial court administrators working for assignment judges have had significant automation experience which should prove particularly useful in development and expansion efforts. In conjunction with this effort there is a need for training programs in automation for court administrators, court associated personnel and staff of the Adminstrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to identify the causes of undesirable delay in the judicial process.

Delay encompasses many areas in the processing of defendants and is affected by the activities of both prosecution and defense. Effective management systems cannot be implemented until the causes of delay have been determined. There is a need for management surveys of the criminal justice system in each county from arrest through sentencing or other disposition to determine areas of management and personnel deficiencies and overall requirements of the systems. This is a major undertaking but rather basic to improving efficiency and effectiveness of court activities. Administration of such an undertaking should be conducted in conjunction with the Executive Branch of Government which is responsible for the prosecution and much of the defense functions within the criminal justice system.

- The above was cited as a need by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to continue providing resources for the use of a small staff of research attorneys to assist the appellate system in speeding the disposition of appeals.

The problem is that appellate courts are encountering difficulties in keeping pace with the rising tide of appeals cases. The research staff will subject briefs and records to rigorous examination before argument and prepare for the court a written analysis supported by careful citation of authorities and the record. It is hoped that this service will increase productivity of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, contribute to continued quality of opinions in spite of increased volume and result in recommendations for improvements in the method of processing appeals.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need for creative improvement and expansion of training and educational programs with emphasis on effective administrative techniques and tools.

The problem characteristic of the current system in that there is little time for training. So much time is spent just keeping up with the daily workload, using methods no longer the best for accomplishing the task, that training falls by the wayside. A continuing program is needed to provide the opportunity for training experiences in order to utilize court personnel resources as a means of improving the system. Such a comprehensive program would include an overall Training Director and training projects covering the following general subject topics.

1. Automation Training
2. Court Management Training
3. Workflow Analysis
4. Records Management and Procedures
5. Personnel Management and Staffing Organization
6. Resources Management Training
7. Techniques of Calendar Management
8. Jury Management and Utilization
9. Miscellaneous Workshops

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need for increasing the present level of orientation and in-service training of judges.

Judges' training is particularly important in the criminal justice field in keeping them fully informed of current developments in substantive and procedural law, particularly in specialized areas, such as sentencing, pretrial and post-conviction proceedings. It is through specialized seminars and discussions that judges will have the opportunity to explore techniques which would improve the criminal justice process.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need for modernizing and improving existing procedures within the judiciary by employing modern administrative techniques and by studying the possible use of up-to-date mechanized or automated office equipment and systems.

Systems analysis will involve all phases of internal court operations including procedures, scheduling, forms, staff utilization, etc. Studies will examine internal administrative components and interfaces of court operations with other law enforcement components to measure their effect in court management and administration. Systems specifications will be developed for each procedural/administrative area. Systems implementation will necessitate training for users of the system in its objectives and actual operational procedures. There is also a need to include records management as part of this program. Modern methods of recording and storage, uniform indexing and filing systems and information

retrieval will contribute substantially to improving efficiencies of court activities. Additionally, planning services for conversion to automated systems where feasible will be an important part of any program dealing with total effective systems' needs for better court performance.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to conduct experimentation and research projects under the general topic of innovative court services studies.

Many of the activities of the courts have evolved over a period of years without any study as to their effectiveness. It would be the goal of experimentation projects to improve the effectiveness of procedures and court services. The court planning unit would be responsible to design innovative projects, coordinate program efforts and evaluate the desirability of expanding pilot projects to statewide programs.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts and Union County.

There is a need to expand and improve the capability of the courts and probation for securing diagnostic services through more efficient use of other service agencies and programs.

Diagnostic services are required in selected cases where the individual in custody evidences severe emotional or social disturbance. It is particularly important for juvenile court judges to have relevant diagnostic information available at the time of the sentencing. Diagnosis can assist the court in deciding on a program that will attack the causes of delinquent behavior while insuring the protection of the community.

Projects have been developed and implemented in a number of counties to provide diagnostic and other services to the juvenile courts in these jurisdictions. However, the need still exists to continue existing diagnostic services, to purchase additional clinical services where they are available and to provide in the future for regional diagnostic centers for all probationers.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to improve training for all levels of probation staff.

In 1971, basic training for the newly recruited probation officers covered a total of 62 hours of on-the-job instruction through an "Orientation" course and a "Skills and Methods" course. For experienced probation officers, scholarships were also provided covering tuition costs for part-time attendance at nearby colleges and universities to increase professional competence.

Specialized training programs should be implemented to improve group and family counseling skills as well as crisis intervention. Orientation courses should be conducted on a continuous basis in order that newly recruited probation officers can be put through their paces immediately after appointment. "Community Orientation and Involvement" should be part of the basic training curriculum to familiarize probation officers with the needs and conditions in specific communities in which officers must work. Training is needed for supervisory and administrative personnel which may take a variety of forms such as institutes, workshops, seminars, etc. Additionally, training in special problem areas of probationers associated with drug abuse, alcoholism, prostitution, etc., is needed to complete any broad based on-the-job training program for probation. Other kinds of specialized academic training opportunities should be available to improve the skills and on-the-job performance of probation personnel.

There is a need for resources by the probation staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide programming and instructional methods for a continuing training effort for the probation system.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a need to improve the capabilities of the probation system to provide for the purchase of specialized services as an aid in the readjustment of probationers, where such services are needed and are not available on a free basis through existing agencies and organizations.

In the past, the problem has been that the probation service system has had to rely almost exclusively on the availability of free education, social, medical, psychological, employment services, etc., for use as an aid in the readjustment and reintegration of adult and juvenile offenders due to the lack of funds being available to purchase service at critical times for selected probationers. This inability to deal with personal and social problems when they are most critical results in either a serious delay in readjustment efforts or in failure to prevent delinquent behavior.

Sufficient funds must be made available on an as-needed basis for use of the probation service system to purchase such specialized services on a fee or contract basis. Only when these services are provided at the point when most needed will the probation service system be in a position to accelerate and improve the effectiveness of its services.

There is a need to upgrade the effectiveness of

probation services and at the same time to improve on the efficient handling and disposition of cases.

An increasing volume of work has far exceeded the personnel provided to perform probation services, causing serious deficiencies and delays in the criminal justice system. Over the years there has been a rather sharp rise in the volume of work performed by the probation system for the courts throughout the State.

While the number of probation officers increased by 36% between 1967 and 1971, the incoming supervision caseload increased about 55%. Thus, there is a general need to equip and upgrade probation personnel to handle these increased workloads, to improve the efficiency of probation services, and to research and develop new techniques and programs for processing or handling the increasing volume of probation transactions. Although problems of increasing workloads must be overcome to reduce delays and improve the court's effectiveness in processing and supervising defendants, there is a need to expand probation and increase its value and services to the criminal justice system.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: the Administrative Office of the Courts.

8. Institutional Rehabilitation

This category will include the needs and problems in New Jersey related to institutional rehabilitation.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

A need exists to improve and expand present juvenile detention facilities.

Present facilities are inadequate to help juveniles in trouble with the law. For the uninitiated this is a time of trauma. The community's socially and/or emotionally disturbed youngsters and its chronic troublemakers need more official attention. Without help, a large percentage of these juveniles will again come into conflict with the law. Some will eventually find their way into State institutions.

The recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice that adequate and appropriate separate detention facilities for juveniles be provided has yet to be implemented in New Jersey. If such implementation is impossible at the present, then a need arises for regionalized facilities for juveniles as an alternative.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County, Camden County, Atlantic County, Hudson County, Trenton and Orange.

A need exists for improving remedial education programs in State Juvenile Correctional Institutions.

Most children committed to the care of State correctional institutions are deficient in their level of educational achievement. It has been extremely difficult to provide trained personnel for the children's educational needs because salaries are low, working conditions are unattractive, and many people do not have the tolerance necessary to deal with delinquent children.

There is a need for improvements and innovations in remedial education at these institutions, including programmed learning devices and techniques, vocational preparation, diagnostic and training activities, and recreational programs with opportunities for competitive achievement.

There is also a need for further improvement of program operations by offering salary incentives for educational specialists who can handle the emotionally disturbed, delinquent child.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Hudson County and Mercer County.

There is a need to establish, expand and improve projects in State correctional institutions to prepare offenders for employment.

The lack of a well-developed plan of vocational training has long been a deficiency of the New Jersey correctional system. This problem takes on added significance when related to the increasing number of non-white, untrained and unskilled persons, young people especially, being admitted to the correctional institutions.

Participation of labor, business and industry in the planning and operation of vocational training programs and in the absorption of inmate trainees into the labor market is regarded as essential to a successful institutional program.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Camden County, Mercer County and East Orange.

There is a need to develop and improve rehabilitation programs in county jails, penitentiaries and workhouses; and to improve local correctional facilities and programs in general.

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 and shelter are needed. The mentally and emotionally disturbed, alcoholics, drug addicts, non-support cases, people in domestic

turmoil, children beyond control and without suitable family or domicile — all of the misfits whom society feels need an interval of separation, may find their way into the custody of the county jail.

Long the stepchild of social welfare, the county jails have been hard pressed to merely sustain their custodial function. However, there are county jail administrators in New Jersey who want to make rehabilitation a function of the county jail, and who reach out for financial assistance wherever it may be found.

Regional facilities under the administration of the State Division of Correction and Parole and supported at least partially by State funds would be consistent with the President's Commission recommendations and with planning guidelines promulgated by the United States Bureau of Prisons.

Regional facilities could become diagnostic treatment centers that offer valuable services to offenders, detainees and the court, as well as being places of custody.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County, Hudson County, Mercer County, East Orange and Plainfield.

There is a need to develop projects within correctional institutions that will more effectively promote the rehabilitation of drug addicts, chronic alcoholics and other such special offenders.

There is a great need to reach more drug offenders in New Jersey than is possible with present State resources. Some private narcotics rehabilitation programs have limited assistance from the National Institute of Mental Health to pay staff salaries, but must also spend a great deal of time and energy raising funds for other operational expenses.

Alcoholism, too, is a national problem striking all economic, ethnic and racial groups. It is often associated with criminal behavior among young adults. In young adult offenders, pathological drinking patterns and illicit activities have already taken root, but often in an unsolidified manner, and potential for rehabilitation is high. Chronic alcoholism as a long term illness must therefore be approached in a preventive manner, which necessitates a concentrated effort towards young adults.

The present law enforcement machinery for alcoholics operates on a "revolving door" basis, which consumes great police and court time, while yielding few positive results. As an individual, the chronic offender is caught in a cycle which he alone is not able to escape. In Newark, approximately one-third of all arrests made are related to alcohol, and while programs do exist for alcoholism treatment, there is no organized system which follows and guides the incipient or chronic alcoholic through the various phases of the treatment process. Also lacking is a flexible system of treatment which can accommodate various degrees of need from the sporadic abuser to the chronically ill alcoholic. There is also little data on various treatment modes in terms of effectiveness and cost which is essential for comprehensive planning for the future. Consequently, it is apparent that there is a need to create a management system which will coordinate police, court, probation, medical treatment, social and psychological counseling, vocational rehabilitation and education in an organized manner, while filling gaps for those services which are deficient or non-existent.

The failure of the corrections system to successfully "correct" offenders is largely a product of the attitudes, competence and numbers of correctional personnel. Wide variations in their philosophy, training and experience have been reflected in the differing goals, policies and procedures of corrections programs. As a result, in the contemporary corrections system sharp contrasts between traditional and modern theory and practice — such as between confinement and rehabilitation and between institutional care and community-based treatment — can be found to exist at the same level of government and even in the same administrative agency.

Substantial changes are necessary to upgrade the quantity and quality of corrections professionals, including custodial officers, group supervisors, case managers, specialists and administrators. Salary levels and fringe benefits must be increased and working conditions must be improved in order to make corrections employment competitive with other fields. Higher education and training opportunities must also be made available to these personnel so they can meet professional standards and stay abreast of developments in the field.

In line with the State's overriding responsibility for corrections programs, jurisdictions should establish minimum qualifications standards for correctional personnel and, where appropriate, require their certification. This approach could result in marked improvements in the competence of such employees as well as foster greater consensus on the objectives and techniques of correctional programs.

Increasing the size and improving the quality of corrections professional staff is as important as a similar upgrading of police personnel. While manpower improvements in the latter area are certainly needed, detecting and apprehending offenders alone will have little effect on reducing

crime rates since this will not necessarily deter them from recidivism. And reducing recidivism is the central purpose of the corrections process.

Various problems in contemporary correctional systems are directly or indirectly related to the personnel issue. If this system is to be made more effective, the proper place to begin is with ensuring the availability of a sufficient number of qualified professionals. As the Task Force on Corrections of the President's Crime Commission stated: "In corrections, the main ingredient for changing people is other people."

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County, Union County, Mercer County, Hudson County, Atlantic County, Union City, Kearny, Plainfield, Irvington, Paterson, Camden City and Trenton.

There is a need for improvement of correctional facilities.

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, they contain a mixture of untried detainees, sentenced prisoners, juveniles, destitute alcoholics and addicts. Generally, half of those confined have not been convicted of a crime. Facilities are often grossly sub-standard and meaningful rehabilitation programs are almost non-existent.

Their continued existence is attributable to the fact that in many jurisdictions there is a need for a jail or a correctional institution located nearby in addition to the local police lock-up. Also, having a jail may be viewed as an asset which enhances the power and status of local law enforcement personnel, who frequently control its operation. Realistically, it is certain that an adequate, properly equipped and staffed local correctional institution that can meet modern program standards is beyond the financial means of most local governments, except urban counties and large cities.

A workable approach to this problem is the development of regional correctional facilities designed to serve two or more jurisdictions, in accordance with a Statewide plan. State action would be required in those relatively few instances where interlocal contracting authority is now lacking and where the joint excercise of powers is not authorized. In addition, special State legislation would be needed to provide incentives to encourage and assist local jurisdictions joining in the establishment of a regional facility. Strong State leadership to stimulate localities to undertake this activity is essential and Statewide strategic planning for correctional facilities development and technical assistance would be required. With the development of modern regional facilities, sub-standard local jails and other short-term institutions could be phased out.

Some contend that a locally controlled jail serves a community law enforcement need — one which would not be met as fully by a more distant regional facility. Furthermore, some jurisdictions might prefer to spend money to renovate a local jail which they operate rather than to contribute toward an expensive new facility for which operating responsibility would be shared. It can be argued that, even with new LEAA funds earmarked for correctional purposes, it would be unrealistic to expect replacement of all sub-standard local jails in the near future.

However, most counties and cities cannot afford to cover the costs of upgrading their jails and short-term institutions to meet modern standards. And society cannot afford to further delay the reform of such institutions. If we are really serious about the goals of rehabilitation and restoration of offenders into society and if we are truly concerned about the prevention of crime and the elimination of recidivist tendencies, then the time for action is late. Because of indifference, paucity of funds, and inadequate personnel, many local jails have become in a very real sense the breeding grounds for crime. Physically inadequate facilities, insufficient and irrelevant rehabilitative programs, and commingling of prisoners of varying ages, offenses, and attitudes do little to break the crime-incarceration-crime cycle. Since they offer such advantages as economies of scale, better utilization of personnel and improved treatment of offenders, the use of regional correctional facilities can go a long way in helping to realize the rehabilitative objectives of the correctional system.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Camden County, Passaic County, Mercer County, Atlantic County, Kearny, East Orange, Union City and Newark.

There is a need to establish diagnostic and screening resources at the county jails to aid in rehabilitation.

County jails receive various types of human problems including mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction and others. As indicated by this situation, there is a need for improved information gathering and analysis on each individual. Many offenders require very distinct kinds of services that can be provided effectively through specialized programs, but very often the problem has not been discovered. Gathering information about an offender will provide

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

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Mercer County.

A need exists to establish a classification system at the County Jail to separate minimum, medium and maximum security inmates.

It is generally accepted that 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 are further persuaded to criminal mentalities by association with habitual offenders.

A classification system is a method in which information can be used as a basis for determining the psychological state of the inmate, the degree of supervision required for the inmate, and the type of housing best suited for the inmate. Indicators include: 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.

A classification system would provide correctional officials with an essential prisoner information system and would:

Improve the security and control of prisoners through identifying the need for, and providing necessary surveillance for those who need closer supervision.

Make it possible for the administrators of the institution to use available personnel more efficiently. Housing assignments, work assignments, and other activities and controls would be applied where needed and only to the extent circumstances require.

Permit easier shifts of Jail inmates to the Workhouse when conditions at the Jail become overcrowded.

Provide a method of determining inmate medical and social service needs.

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

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Mercer County and Hudson County.

9. Non-Institutional Rehabilitation

This category will include those needs and problems in New Jersey related primarily to rehabilitative efforts which take place outside the conventional institutional setting.

The following statements of needs and problems are reflective of those identified by major units of local government and State Agencies in New Jersey. They are not necessarily stated in any order of priority.

There is a need for halfway houses for ex-offenders.

The individual released from a correctional institution, either State or local, faces many problems of social adjustment and employment. The first few weeks of his new freedom and reintroduction to society are crucial in determining whether or not he will revert to his former criminal mode of behavior. Halfway houses can provide the individual with the proper counseling and reassurance to keep him from returning to crime.

- The above was cited as a need or problem by: Passaic County and Plainfield.

There is a need to establish Community Treatment Facilities for delinquent youth as alternatives to State Corrections Facilities.

More community based treatment facilities should be established as alternatives to incarceration in Youth Correctional Facilities. These centers can be either residental or non-residential and should provide rehabilitative services for youthful offenders within their own communities. There is a need for more of these facilities which are administered by groups within the community and provide Juvenile Court Judges with a disposition alternative that leads to rehabilitation and markedly reduces the recidivism rates of the State Correctional System.

The following charts and graphs illustrate some of New Jersey's crime related problems and the frequency of some crimes. All of the charts and graphs in this section were obtained from the Uniform Crime Reports 1971, which is compiled by the State Police. Many of New Jersey's aforementioned needs and problems are graphically emphasized here.

This overview is intended to supplement the crime profiles of the major cities in Section A of this Plan.

CRIME INDEX FOR THE STATE, 1971

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CLEARED
MURDER	**422**	**5.8**	**0.2**	**76.1**
FORCIBLE RAPE	**1,054**	**14.4**	**0.5**	**57.4**
Rape by Force	754			
Assault to Rape – Attempts	297			
ROBBERY	**16,069**	**220.0**	**7.2**	**21.8**
Armed – Any Weapon	9,110			
Strong Arm – No Weapon	6,959			
ATROCIOUS ASSAULT	**8,892**	**121.8**	**4.0**	**68.2**
Gun	1,677			
Knife or Cutting Instrument	3,147			
Other Dangerous Weapon	2,027			
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	2,041			
BREAKING AND ENTERING	**88,638**	**1,213.7**	**39.4**	**11.9**
Forcible Entry	72,537			
Unlawful Entry – No Force	8,795			
Attempted – Forcible Entry	7,306			
LARCENY $50 and OVER	**67,289**	**921.4**	**29.9**	**9.3**
$200 and Over	18,972			
$50 to $200	48,317			
AUTO THEFT	**42,345**	**579.8**	**18.8**	**7.4**
TOTAL FOR NEW JERSEY	**224,709**	**3,076.9**	**100.0**	**13.6**

CRIME TRENDS — 1970-1971
NUMBER — RATE

INDEX OFFENSES	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	1970	405		5.7	
	1971	422	+ 4.2	5.8	+ 1.8
FORCIBLE RAPE	1970	928		13.0	
	1971	1,054	+13.6	14.4	+10.8
ROBBERY	1970	12,147		169.5	
	1971	16,069	+32.3	220.0	+29.8
ATROCIOUS ASSAULT	1970	7,103		99.1	
	1971	8,892	+25.2	121.8	+22.9
BREAKING AND ENTERING	1970	74,606		1,040.8	
	1971	88,638	+18.8	1,213.7	+16.6
LARCENY $50 AND OVER	1970	61,486		857.8	
	1971	67,289	+ 9.4	921.4	+ 7.4
AUTO THEFT	1970	39,943		557.2	
	1971	42,345	+ 6.0	579.8	+ 4.1
TOTAL FOR NEW JERSEY	1970	196,618		2,742.9	
	1971	224,709	+14.3	3,076.9	+12.2

VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT CRIME TRENDS
1969 — 1970 — 1971

NUMBER

	1969	1970	1971	Percent Change 71/70	Percent Change 71/69
Violent Crime					
Number	17,211	20,583	26,437	+28.4	+53.6
Nonviolent Crime					
Number	158,343	176,035	198,272	+12.6	+25.2
Total Crime Number	175,554	196,618	224,709	+14.3	+28.0

RATE

	1969	1970	1971	Percent Change 71/70	Percent Change 71/69
Violent Crime					
Rate	236.3	287.1	362.0	+26.1	+53.2
Nonviolent Crime					
Rate	2,174.0	2,455.8	2,714.9	+10.6	+24.9
Total Crime Rate	2,410.3	2,742.9	3,076.9	+12.2	+27.7

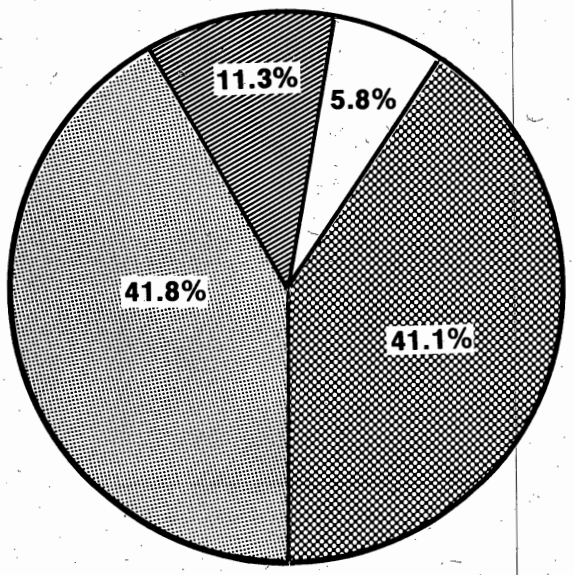
TYPE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
1970 - 1971

TYPE OF PROPERTY	YEAR	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN	VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED	PERCENT OF VALUE RECOVERED
Currency, Notes, etc.	1970	$ 9,968,675	$ 1,070,256	10.7
	1971	10,941,098	990,038	9.0
Jewelry and Precious Metals	1970	9,904,105	428,775	4.3
	1971	10,295,791	422,746	4.1
Furs	1970	1,352,399	45,209	3.3
	1971	1,614,871	49,593	3.1
Clothing	1970	3,128,509	532,510	17.0
	1971	3,174,142	387,714	12.2
Automobiles	1970	41,710,492	29,206,782	70.0
	1971	44,325,558	28,712,142	64.8
Miscellaneous	1970	32,695,733	3,719,261	11.4
	1971	34,088,815	4,857,894	14.3
TOTAL FOR NEW JERSEY	1970	$ 98,759,913	$35,002,793	35.4
	1971	104,440,275	35,420,127	33.9

1971 FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED IN LINE OF DUTY BY POPULATION GROUP

POPULATION GROUPS	TOTAL ASSAULTS	RATE OF ASSAULTS PER 100 OFFICERS	ASSAULTS WITH INJURY	RATE OF ASSAULTS PER 100 OFFICERS WITH INJURY
GROUP I				
Municipalities over 100,000	743	20.1	324	8.8
GROUP II				
Municipalities 50,000 to 100,000	238	14.6	100	6.2
GROUP III				
Municipalities 25,000 to 50,000	451	12.9	166	4.8
GROUP IV				
Municipalities 15,000 to 25,000	225	14.0	78	4.9
GROUP V				
Municipalities 5,000 to 15,000	445	13.8	138	4.3
GROUP VI				
Municipalities 2,000 to 5,000	107	14.1	30	4.0
GROUP VII				
Municipalities under 2,000	41	17.7	8	3.5
TOTAL	2,250	15.1	844	5.7

ANALYSIS OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS 1971



Opium or Cocaine & their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin)

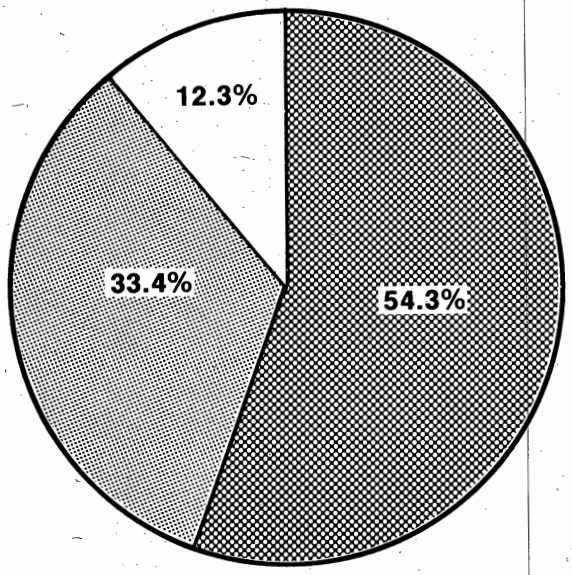
Marijuana

Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)

Other Dangerous, Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)

NJSP Chart 11

ANALYSIS OF GAMBLING ARRESTS 1971



Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)

Numbers and Lottery

All Other Gambling

BAIL INFORMATION, 1971

OFFENSES	RELEASED IN BOND OR BAIL	RELEASED OWN RECOGNIZANCE	COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL	COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL
Murder	19	1	21	321
Manslaughter	158	117	24	4
Forcible Rape	189	29	222	86
Robbery	536	140	1,775	684
Atrocious Assault	1,740	808	1,410	197
Breaking and Entering	2,149	657	2,806	271
Larceny-Theft	4,904	2,950	3,004	125
Auto Theft	426	207	467	42
Subtotal for Above Offenses	10,121	4,909	9,729	1,730
Other Assaults	5,834	5,297	8,782	169
Arson	59	34	76	11
Forgery and Counterfeiting	339	176	302	22
Fraud	2,145	2,725	929	75
Embezzlement	143	75	47	5
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	2,244	842	2,288	172
Malicious Mischief	765	817	358	31
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1,843	583	1,585	102
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	194	47	388	3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prostitution)	560	387	247	48
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,001	3,487	6,345	363
Gambling	2,669	334	267	27
Offenses Against Family and Children	453	711	673	360
Driving Under the Influence	4,905	2,504	891	80
Liquor Laws	1,642	2,022	322	13
Drunkenness	2,461	1,556	3,932	151
Disorderly Conduct	8,410	8,125	3,097	349
Failure to Give Good Account	810	330	366	41
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	9,018	11,462	4,051	565
TOTAL	63,616	46,423	44,675	4,317

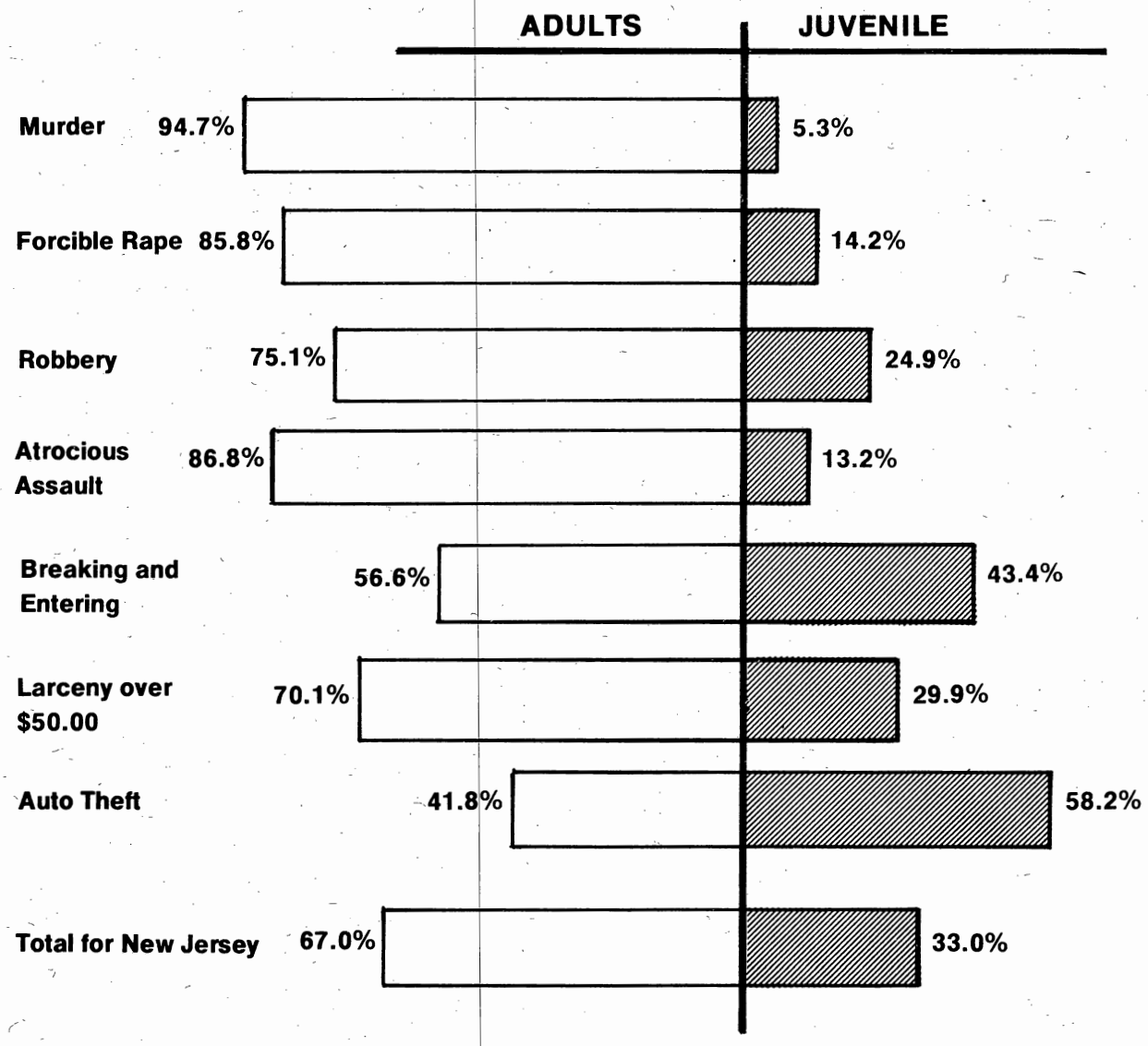
DISPOSITION OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED, 1971

OFFENSES	CHARGED (Held For Prosecution)	GUILTY OF		Acquitted or Dismissed	Referred to Juvenile Court	Pending
		Offense Charged	Lesser Offense			
Murder	416	85	10	35	29	312
Manslaughter	345	31	6	130	12	180
Forcible Rape	658	58	34	171	114	375
Robbery	4,691	579	105	439	1,316	2,665
Atrocious Assault	5,187	836	381	1,179	664	2,685
Breaking and Entering	11,743	1,813	285	790	5,715	3,875
Larceny-Theft	18,968	6,346	550	1,740	7,227	4,213
Auto Theft	3,169	416	88	214	1,991	746
Subtotal for Above Offenses	45,177	10,164	1,459	4,698	17,068	15,051
Other Assaults	24,425	8,184	413	9,162	3,364	4,430
Arson	365	37	23	33	172	141
Forgery and Counterfeiting	973	217	61	102	75	614
Fraud	6,360	2,527	166	1,527	121	2,354
Embezzlement	295	80	10	55	9	174
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	8,385	1,696	303	1,011	2,448	3,689
Malicious Mischief	4,440	981	53	744	2,344	668
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	4,891	1,209	393	566	565	2,810
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	728	457	14	97	10	166
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prostitution)	1,788	491	56	311	528	642
Narcotic Drug Laws	24,904	8,261	775	2,924	4,757	10,324
Gambling	3,917	1,835	109	370	31	1,935
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,831	1,858	26	312	212	510
Driving Under the Influence	12,698	6,963	1,653	507	38	3,891
Liquor Laws	6,228	3,006	79	576	2,001	887
Drunkenness	9,555	7,210	60	895	573	1,237
Disorderly Conduct	26,982	12,394	389	5,867	5,147	4,160
Failure to Give Good Account	1,674	843	40	339	118	561
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	36,540	17,637	402	4,428	7,317	8,216
TOTAL	223,156	86,050	6,484	34,524	46,898	62,460

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, 1971

REGION	Handled Within Department and Released	Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	Referred to Welfare Agency	Referred to Other Police Agency	Referred to Criminal or Adult Court
NORTHWEST REGION					
NUMBER	636	1,065	3	30	3
PERCENT	36.6	61.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
NORTHEAST REGION					
NUMBER	32,575	27,279	184	1,146	34
PERCENT	53.2	44.5	0.3	1.9	0.1
SOUTHWEST REGION					
NUMBER	6,961	8,819	91	100	17
PERCENT	43.5	55.2	0.6	0.6	0.1
SOUTHEAST REGION					
NUMBER	6,210	9,670	13	149	17
PERCENT	38.7	60.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
NEW JERSEY					
NUMBER	46,382	46,833	291	1,425	71
PERCENT	48.8	49.3	0.3	1.5	0.1

INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED
BY ARREST OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES
1971



GENERAL STATEMENT OF PRIORITIES AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Through an ongoing process of local and State-level inquiry, study and analysis, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has established priorities for Fiscal 1973 funds and a workable framework for choosing priorities for 1974 through 1977. All local criminal justice planning units (funded with Part B planning funds) established priority lists for their respective jurisdictions which were submitted to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. State Agencies also had input into establishing priorities for this plan through designated liaison representatives. Other suggestions were considered through various sources such as interested private groups or jurisdictions not covered formally by planning units.

As a result of this input, priorities and improvement programs have been established that are presented in nine functional categories. The nine areas are not in New Jersey's order of priority, but follow the format set in the LEAA Guidelines. However, the objectives may be considered equal priorities for 1973.

Category 1 — Legislation

A priority in this area is passage of a penal code for New Jersey now before the State Legislature. Built into this proposed revision of the entire body of criminal law is a one-year grace period before the code will take effect. In order to retrain the criminal justice system personnel on the ramifications of the new penal code, a training strategy must be developed.

(No other fundable requests were made in this area.)

Objectives for 1973:

To establish an overall schematic for teaching the new penal code to approximately 19,000 criminal justice system personnel in New Jersey.

To determine a realistic cost for this endeavor.

To plan for and develop the strategies for a Statewide in-service training program for these personnel and establish valid and pragmatic cost factors.

Category 2 — Planning and Evaluation

A priority in this functional area is to increase the capability of the New Jersey Police Training Commission of the Department of Law and Public Safety to offer management consultant services to local police departments in establishing priorities for administrative review.

(Other activities in this area are being financed with planning funds.)

Objectives for 1973:

To increase the capability of the Police Administrative Services Bureau of the New Jersey Police Training Commission to assist local police administrators in evaluating the management needs and priorities of their departments. Some of the services to be improved are in the areas of management counseling, general surveys, operational surveys, administrative and service functions, and assistance in the preparation of law and administrative manuals.

Category 3 — Research and Information Systems

Priorities in this functional area include continuation of the Statewide Communications and Information System and expansion of the Correctional Information System which will provide information to the various components of the criminal justice system to aid in the reduction of crime and improve the quality of justice.

(Both of these activities are being carried on

outside the "operational" scope of the criminal justice system and therefore are included in this category.)

Objectives for 1973:

To provide a modern information storage, retrieval, and dissemination system vitally needed by all law enforcement agencies in the State.

To remove from the area of speculation and place on the foundation of hard, quantitative data as many correctional program management, planning, budgeting, research and policy development issues as possible.

Category 4 — Prevention

Priorities in this functional category include those programs designed to prevent crime by focusing on those individuals who can be identified as likely to commit crime such as juveniles who have delinquent tendencies and hard-core drug addicts. Generalized programs which do not limit activities to this type of target group are not being considered.

Objectives for 1973:

To provide home-like placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in normal foster home settings, and who should not be placed in correctional facilities.

To provide protective short-term residential settings for juveniles requiring shelter, pending long-term domiciliary placement.

To establish delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups able to offer guidance and assistance to youths who are either without the support of intact family units, or are the victims of economic deprivation and social alienation.

To assist State and local units of government to reduce drug abuse more effectively, particularly opiates, and to reduce the high social costs of drug related crimes.

Category 5 — Detection, Deterrence, Apprehension

Priorities in this area are basically direct law enforcement functions which are designed to increase through improved crime control the risks and difficulty of committing crime.

Over the first four years of the LEAA program, significant improvements have been made in this area. Refinements are constantly being made and new approaches have been tried including regionalization of some services and activities, use of non-uniformed personnel to perform non-police functions, utilizing modern management techniques, and use of new, innovative equipment on an experimental basis.

Objectives for 1973:

To provide a measurable reduction in street crimes and an increased feeling of safety in the general population by allocating increased police resources to the patrol function through more efficient utilization of existing police resources.

To provide a means for reduction of the total time it takes for a police officer to reach a reported incident or crime scene, as measured either from the time the crime occurs or from the time a report requesting assistance is received, and a means for the police to communicate among each other more efficiently and more rapidly.

To reduce the number of crimes by impeding the opportunity to commit crimes through protection of the criminal target and public education.

To provide for the acquisition, development, and evaluation of specialized detection-apprehension equipment by selected local, county and regional law enforcement agencies.

To improve police-community relations by promoting improved understanding by police of citizens' concerns and a better understanding by citizens of the police mission. A mechanism for citizens to formally advise the police about areas of possible police-community conflict is a component of this objective.

To improve police organizational effectiveness and increase apprehension and detection capability by providing municipal police departments with improved standard forms and records keeping systems, including mechanical systems.

To upgrade the performance of criminal justice personnel through specialized training and prepare students for criminal justice careers through specially designed higher education courses of study.

To provide local police with the necessary legal advice concerning the performance of this law enforcement function, and to provide them with the capability to train their personnel, on a continuing basis, in the latest rulings of the court and state of the art.

To assist State and local law enforcement agencies

in expanding their capabilities to detect, deter and apprehend violators of the State narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

To enable the Department of Civil Service to design and implement new selection procedures which will increase the retention of applicants through various phases of the selection system and significantly speed up the selection process. Major emphasis of this objective will be directed towards inclusion of minority group applicants into the recruitment, selection and training process.

To increase and expand the capabilities of State law enforcement agencies in detection, deterrence, apprehension and prosecution aspects of organized crime control, and to mold these control efforts into a continuing, cohesive enforcement attack on the organized criminal element.

To increase crime laboratory services offered to the almost 600 law enforcement agencies in the State by creating satellite laboratories to supplement services at the Central Crime Laboratory.

Category 6 — Diversion

Diversion programs as defined here are those activities designed to divert persons from further involvement in the criminal justice system after "initial contact" and provide alternatives to traditional processing.

(One variance from the examples given in the LEAA instructions is the inclusion of Youth Service Bureaus in this category instead of in the "Prevention" category. Guidelines established in New Jersey for these bureaus include referral of juveniles from the police or courts and do not stress "self-referrals".)

Objectives for 1973:

To develop and implement programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems, and that may help to create a favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law.

To establish municipal agencies composed of interested citizens-young and old, professional and non-professional—whose interest is finding new ways to reduce the incident of juvenile delinquency in the community.

To encourage the development of projects that will more effectively promote the rehabilitation of chronic alcoholic offenders through medical diagnosis and short-term treatment pending referrals to long range treatment facilities. These projects are limited to short term examination diagnosis.

Category 7 — Adjudication

Priorities in this functional category will include those projects related to court activities. Under court activities in New Jersey are prosecution, defense, and probation.

(Probation, in many states part of corrections, in New Jersey comes under direct control of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Therefore the probation programs are included in "Adjudication". However, for consistency with past years, certain fiscal analyses will continue to include probation projects in the area of corrections.)

Objectives for 1973:

To facilitate the processing of cases in municipal court through better management and to improve the opportunity for just municipal court determinations through expanded court services.

To provide the juvenile court with a complete, detailed diagnostic report on juveniles who are placed in custody and on other juveniles charged with delinquency who evidence severe emotional disturbance.

To improve probation practices by expanding the range of services offered to the clients and by providing effective alternatives to the courts for defendant management.

To manage court activities more efficiently in order to help reduce undue delay and to improve information processing as an integral part of a total court management program.

To expand and improve the operations of selected county prosecutors' offices in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime, and to make all such operations compatible with the work of the Division of Criminal Justice in the State Department of Law and Public Safety.

To provide intensified training opportunities to enable the judiciary to be more responsive to specialized legal and administrative problems of the criminal justice system.

To provide innovative trial court reform projects responsive to other criminal justice components in the administration of court activities.

To provide the resources necessary to permit the Division of Criminal Justice, through the Appellate Section, to assume responsibility for handling all criminal appeals on behalf of the State.

To reduce court delay caused by lack of sufficient Public Defender staff.

To provide a uniform, Statewide system of pre-trial release administered by a full-time staff under supervision of the assignment judge.

Category 8 — Institutional Rehabilitation

Priorities in this functional category include programs which take place within an institutional setting. Included as institutional rehabilitation are programs which involve improvement of institution practices, improvement of direct treatment services in institutions, expansion of correctional training for criminal justice personnel, vocational preparation for confined offenders, and vocational education in State correctional institutions.

Objectives for 1973:

To assist counties in instituting projects that will promote the rehabilitation of adults placed in custody pending municipal or county court disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments.

To continue assisting counties in instituting programs that will promote the rehabilitation of juveniles placed in custody pending juvenile disposition; and to continue the operation of volunteers-in-correction programs.

To build a professional staff complement—psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers—within the correctional institutions to provide basic admission and departure case services, adequate emergency room psychotherapy, more effective continuing service for those returned from a State Hospital following treatment, and supportive contact for the less disturbed group.

To provide a central facility for a comprehensive training program for State and local corrections personnel.

To establish projects that will prepare offenders in correctional confinement for employment skills that are in demand, that command reasonable wages and offer career opportunities.

To continue to expand the opportunity for academic education for all inmates of State adult correctional institutions who wish to participate. Emphasis is to be accorded to literacy training and basic education skills with college level study as a secondary goal.

To provide a comprehensive drug treatment program in State correctional institutions.

Category 9 — Non-Institutional Rehabilitation

Priorities in this functional category will be those projects related to post-adjudicated rehabilitation efforts which take place outside the conventional institutional setting. Included as non-institutional rehabilitation are programs which involve community treatment facilities for juveniles, community correctional alternatives, improvement of parole practices and expansion of correctional advisory and consultative services.

Objectives for 1973:

To establish within the community residential and non-residential treatment facilities as alternatives to State correctional facilities. These programs are experimental and the specific purpose will be to provide treatment for juveniles who have appeared before the courts. They will be sponsored by private non-profit groups.

To provide additional alternatives to the courts or corrections in order to better meet the needs of the individual, while maintaining the safety of the community.

To establish in major cities a network of community correctional centers for adults or juveniles that will serve to bridge the gap between full confinement and release, that will provide special rehabilitation services in residence for paroled offenders who evidence critical adjustment problems, and that will serve as a resource for released offenders who need assistance, whether or not under active supervision.

To improve parole practices by expanding the range of services offered to the clients and by mobilizing citizen support and participation in the rehabilitation of offenders.

To expand the capability of the State Division of Correction and Parole to raise standards of jails, penitentiaries and workhouses, detention centers and municipal lockups through expanded inspection and consultative services as mandated by law, and to conduct a comprehensive survey of State corrections custodial needs and prepare a program for improvement.

MULTI-YEAR FORECASTS OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

The following multi-year program projection charts consist of the component programs being implemented in 1973. These charts reflect specific targets and goals of accomplishment which New Jersey hopes to achieve by the end of 1973, 1974 and the cumulative results of the five-year time frame through the end of 1977. Also included in this section are the multi-year financial forecasts for projected federal money and the corresponding State or local match for each action program. Quantification is provided to the maximum extent possible for the five-year period and is consistent with the narrative of the general statement.

Upon completion of a total re-evaluation of the 1972 program priorities, some of the forecasted charts have been deleted or combined with other charts in the 1973 Comprehensive Plan to add consistency and accuracy to the goals, objectives and priorities of the State of New Jersey.

Program: 1-1 RETRAINING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL IN THE NEW PENAL CODE

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$40,500	—0—	$13,500
1974	—0—	—0—	—0—
1975	—0—	—0—	—0—
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$40,500	—0—	$13,500

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Devise methodology to provide in-service training to approximately 19,000 law enforcement personnel on the new penal code for New Jersey now before the State Legislature.

1974 No planned projects.

1977 Funding not carried on beyond 1973. Actual cost of training will be borne by local units of government or from State funds.

Program 2-1 EXPANSION OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$50,000	—0—	$16,667
1974	50,000	—0—	16,667
1975	—0—	—0—	—0—
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$100,000	—0—	$33,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Provide funds to the P.A.S.B. of the New Jersey Police Training Commission to help reduce the present backlog of requests for services for such things as management counseling, general surveys, operational surveys, administrative and service functions and assistance in the preparation of law and administrative manuals.

1974 Continue at same level.

1977 Costs assumed by State after 1974 funding to provide service with no more than a two month delay in service.

Program: 3-1 STATEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$760,000	—0—	$253,334
1974	700,000	—0—	233,400
1975	500,000	—0—	166,700
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$1,960,000	—0—	$653,434

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Establish five regional terminals covering all sectors of the State.
2. Establish 20 municipal terminals in the various municipalities of New Jersey.

1974 Establish 25 additional municipal terminals.

1977 1. Provide immediate access for all law enforcement agencies Statewide to information stored in central criminal justice data book (i.e. Project SEARCH, NCIC, uniform court data, U.C.R.'s etc.)
2. Establish five regional terminals and 50 municipal terminals located throughout the state for fast access to the Statewide system.

Program: 3-2 EXPANSION OF CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	$150,000	$50,000
1974	—0—	140,000	46,700
1975	—0—	155,000	51,700
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	—0—	$445,000	$148,400

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Implement computer reports reflecting long and short term trends in population movement for each Corrections Division Unit.
2. Expand offender correctional profiles to 132 institutional age, and racial subgroups reflecting such characteristics as age distributions and correctional offense, personal work, educational, and treatment histories.

1974
1. Further development of management information system with successive additions to population movement trend tables reflecting indices of operation within each correctional program area within each operational unit (e.g., inmate morale, discipline, work release furloughs, personnel education, etc.)
2. Increase offender correctional profiles.

1977
1. Establish a correctional information system to remove as many correctional program management, planning, budgeting, research, and policy development issues as possible from the area of speculation and place them on the foundation of hard quantitative data.
2. Establish offender correctional profiles to include the percent of departures with each offender subgroup experiencing selected correctional programs (education, direct treatment, work, housing, case management) together with the extent of their involvement in these programs.

Program: 4-1 RESIDENTIAL SHELTERS FOR JUVENILES WITHOUT SUITABLE DOMICILE

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	*$ 90,000	—0—	$ 30,000
1974	400,000	—0—	133,400
1975	600,000	—0—	200,000
1976	800,000	—0—	266,700
1977	800,000	—0—	266,700
TOTALS	$2,690,000	—0—	$896,800

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Establish ten group homes in areas with high juvenile delinquency rates for juveniles who cannot be situated in normal foster home settings, and who should not be placed in correctional facilities. It is anticipated that 180 juveniles will be placed in these homes this year.
2. Establish three to five emergency shelters for non-delinquent youths as an alternative to care in a juvenile detention center for those youths awaiting diagnostic or treatment services or domiciliary placement. It is anticipated that approximately 1,500 youths will be sheltered this year.

3. Establish Planning Task Force and Residential Placement Registry within the State Division of Youth and Family Services.

1974 1. Continue previously funded successful projects and add two or three more group homes accommodating 20 to 36 juveniles.
2. Establish three to five additional emergency shelters accommodating approximately 1,500 youths, and continue previously funded successful projects.

1977 1. Establish 10 to 15 group homes in major urban areas of approximately 100 to 180 juveniles. Establish 15 to 25 emergency shelters benefiting approximately 7,500 youths.

*1972 carryover funds will be utilized in addition to amount allocated.

Program: 4-2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 650,000	—0—	$ 216,667
1974	850,000	—0—	283,400
1975	800,000	—0—	266,700
1976	600,000	—0—	200,000
1977	600,000	—0—	200,000
TOTALS	$3,500,000	—0—	$1,166,767

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Continue previously funded successful projects and implement up to two additional projects in areas of juvenile delinquency prevention under community or youth guidance council sponsorship.
2. Implement up to two new projects for remedial education/rehabilitation for delinquents. It is anticipated that approximately 500 to 700 youths will benefit from these projects in 1973.

1974 1. Continue previously funded successful projects and add up to 15 additional projects in the area of community-sponsored delinquency prevention.
2. Continue successful remedial education/rehabilitation projects for delinquents and add up to five more additional projects. It is estimated that up to 1,000 youths will directly benefit from the projects.

1977 Implement approximately 60 to 80 juvenile delinquency prevention projects servicing up to 4,000 youths in the area of community-sponsored youth guidance councils and in remedial education/rehabilitation projects.

Program: 4-3 TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 2,600,000	—0—	$ 886,667
1974	3,500,000	—0—	1,166,700
1975	3,000,000	—0—	1,000,000
1976	2,500,000	—0—	833,400
1977	2,000,000	—0—	666,700
TOTALS	$13,600,000	—0—	$4,553,467

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Continue previously funded successful drug treatment and rehabilitation projects in the areas of methadone maintenance programs, juvenile drug rehabilitation programs, multi-modality treatment programs and narcotics addicts rehabilitation programs. It is anticipated that approximately 50,000 to 60,000 persons will be reached through these projects.

1974 Continue previously funded successful drug programs at the same level as in 1973 and implement five to seven new projects reaching approximately 15,000 persons.

1977 Implementation of approximately 20 to 30 drug treatment and rehabilitation projects and the continuance of 40 to 50 previously funded successful projects. It is anticipated that approximately 120,000 to 140,000 persons will be reached by these projects utilizing general State funds and local funds in a larger proportion.

Program: 5-1 INCREASE POLICE PATROL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATIONS OF POLICE RESOURCES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 350,000	—0—	$116,667
1974	600,000	—0—	200,000
1975	600,000	—0—	200,000
1976	600,000	—0—	200,000
1977	600,000	—0—	200,000
TOTALS	$2,750,000	—0—	$916,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Continue previously funded successful projects and add six to ten new projects in cities, counties and combination units of government.

1974 Continue previously funded successful projects where necessary; fund 15 new projects.

1977 Implement approximately 37 to 70 projects to reallocate police resources including 15 to 25 decentralized police facilities, 40 to 60 police vehicles reassigned or purchased, and 15 to 25 portable radio units.

Program: 5-2 INCREASE APPREHENSION AND DETERRENCE EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH REDUCTION OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 800,000	—0—	$ 266,667
1974	600,000	—0—	200,000
1975	600,000	—0—	200,000
1976	600,000	—0—	200,000
1977	600,000	—0—	200,000
TOTALS	$3,200,000	—0—	$1,066,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Fund up to 24 projects for such programs as the implementation of comprehensive regional radio communications networks, adoption of the emergency number "911" for outside telephone booths, improvement of command and control capabilities, and rapid individual police communications systems.

1974 Fund six to ten more projects in units of government and combinations of units of government not yet funded under this program.

1977 Implementation of 80 to 100 projects; increase of clearance rates for index crimes over the State average; reduction of response time by 33 percent.

Program: 5-3 PREVENTION OF CRIME THROUGH "HARDENING" OF CRIME TARGETS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 337,500	—0—	$112,500
1974	300,000	—0—	100,000
1975	300,000	—0—	100,000
1976	300,000	—0—	100,000
1977	300,000	—0—	100,000
TOTALS	$1,537,500	—0—	$512,500

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue funding at same level for six to 12 more projects to cities over 25,000 population with a high incidence of crime.
2. Continue previously funded successful projects and add five to ten new projects to be implemented in cities over 25,000 population and priority counties with high crime rates.
3. Approximately 500,000 pieces of literature will be disseminated; approximately 50,000 people will be involved directly in public programs, and approximately 700,000 contacts will be made through the media.

1974
1. Continue funding at same level for 10 to 15 additional projects to cities over 25,000 population with a high incidence of crime.
2. Continue previously funded successful projects and add 10 to 15 new projects to be implemented in cities over 25,000 in population with a high incidence of crime.
3. Approximately 800,000 pieces of literature will be disseminated; approximately 75,000 people will be involved directly in public programs; approximately 1,000,000 contacts will be made through the media.

1977
1. Fund 49 to 65 projects to cities over 25,000 population and a high incidence of crime.
2. Implement projects in all municipalities in the State with populations over 25,000 and all first class counties with populations of 600,000 or more.
3. Disseminate approximately 3,600,000 pieces of literature; directly involve approximately 350,000 people in public programs; contact approximately 4,500,000 people through the media.

Program: 5-4 SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT FOR LOCAL POLICE AND COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO IMPROVE THE DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF CRIMINALS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 250,000	—0—	$ 83,334
1974	540,000	—0—	180,000
1975	570,000	—0—	190,000
1976	600,000	—0—	200,000
1977	630,000	—0—	210,000
TOTALS	$2,590,000	—0—	$863,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Fund 10 to 15 more projects in cities, counties and regional or consolidated forms of government which have not yet received funds under this program.

1974 Fund 15 to 20 more projects in cities, counties, and regional or consolidated forms of government which have not yet received funds under this program.

1977 Implementation of 85 to 110 projects; improvement of detection and apprehension capabilities of police departments, prosecutors' offices and sheriffs' departments in ten largest counties and 50 to 60 urbanized, high crime municipalities.

Program: 5-5 ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 300,000	—0—	$100,000
1974	400,000	—0—	133,400
1975	400,000	—0—	133,400
1976	400,000	—0—	133,400
1977	400,000	—0—	133,400
TOTALS	$1,900,000	—0—	$633,600

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful projects and add three to six new projects to cities of 25,000 population or more.
2. It is estimated that approximately 200 police personnel will be directly involved in police-community relations projects this year.

1974
1. Continue previously funded successful projects and add three to six new projects to cities of 25,000 population or more.
2. It is estimated that from 200 to 300 police personnel will be directly involved in police community relations projects this year.

1977 Implement 30 to 48 projects in cities of 25,000 population or more directly involving approximately 400 to 500 police personnel in police-community projects.

Program: 5-6 UNIFORM INTERNAL MUNICIPAL POLICE RECORDS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 150,000	—0—	$ 50,000
1974	400,000	—0—	133,400
1975	400,000	—0—	133,400
1976	400,000	—0—	133,400
1977	400,000	—0—	133,400
TOTALS	$1,750,000	—0—	$583,600

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Fund 15 projects in cities over 20,000 in population for the purpose of improving police record-keeping and processing methods systems.
Three possibilities include:
a. Microfilming of records.
b. Centralization of record-keeping systems among several large police departments in a region.
c. Report streamlining.

1974 Continue funding at same level.

1977 Comparative data on several different pilot projects aimed at improving police record-keeping systems will be used for possible adaptation by one or more of these police departments throughout the State.

Program: 5-7 EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 325,000	—0—	$ 108,334
1974	450,000	—0—	150,000
1975	450,000	—0—	150,000
1976	450,000	—0—	150,000
1977	450,000	—0—	150,000
TOTALS	$ 2,125,000	—0—	$708,334

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue in-service training programs for criminal justice system personnel benefiting approximately 3,000—3,500 persons.
2. Continue supplements to LEAA training programs benefiting approximately 1,000—1,500 persons.
3. Continue funding higher educational institutions for degree programs in criminal justice.

1974 Continue all projects at same level as 1973.

1977
1. Establishment of training programs for criminal justice system personnel benefiting approximately 14,000—17,000 persons.
2. Supplement training to criminal justice agencies for LEAA sponsored programs benefiting approximately 4,500—7,000 persons.
3. Complete projects for higher education institutions for degree programs in criminal justice and implement School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers, the State University.

Program: 5-8 COORDINATED STATE AND COUNTY-WIDE POLICE LEGAL ADVISORY UNITS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 100,000	—0—	$ 33,334
1974	250,000	—0—	83,400
1975	375,000	—0—	125,000
1976	500,000	—0—	166,700
1977	625,000	—0—	208,400
TOTALS	$1,850,000	—0—	$616,834

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Provide one police legal advisory unit to the Division of State Police.
2. Provide three police legal advisory units to three pilot counties.

1974 1. Continue funding at the same level for the State Police.
2. Continue funding successful units and add three to five new units.

1977 1. Provide one police legal advisory unit to the Division of State Police.
2. Provide 18 to 21 police legal advisory units for 18 to 21 counties.

Program: 5-9 ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF STATE AND LOCAL NARCOTIC AND DANGEROUS DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 480,000	—0—	$160,000
1974	500,000	—0—	166,700
1975	550,000	—0—	183,400
1976	550,000	—0—	183,400
1977	600,000	—0—	200,000
TOTALS	$2,680,000	—0—	$893,500

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Continue Statewide narcotics project instituted in 1971.
   (a) Complete training of 300-500 police officers in narcotic enforcement course at Sea Girt State Police Academy.
   (b) Continue regional enforcement effort which makes possible the sharing and dissemination of pertinent intelligence.
   (c) 15% increase over 1972 of the apprehension of high echelon drug traffickers.
2. Implement three additional projects in counties of 200,000 or more in population to provide for county-wide coordination of drug law enforcement efforts.
3. Award two-four more grants to cities with a population of 50,000 or more who can clearly demonstrate the need for drug law enforcement projects.

1974 1. Continue Statewide narcotics project instituted in 1971.
   (a) Train 400-600 more police officers in narcotic enforcement for local communities.
   (b) Continue regional enforcement effort.
   (c) Increase of 5% (over 1972) of the apprehension of high echelon drug traffickers.

2. Continue previously funded successful projects, implement three additional projects in counties of 200,000 or more in population.
3. Continue previously funded successful projects, implement additional projects in counties or cities of 50,000 or more population.

1977 1. Expansion of Statewide narcotics project begun in 1971, including:
   (a) Training of 1,800—2,600 police officers in narcotic enforcement for local communities.
   (b) Increase in the sharing and dissemination of pertinent intelligence made possible by the continuation of the regional enforcement effort.
   (c) Overall increase of 33% over five-year period in the apprehension of high echelon drug traffickers.
2. Implementation of 18 projects in counties of 200,000 or more in population to provide for county-wide coordination of drug law enforcement efforts.
3. Implementation of 19-32 projects in cities with a population of 50,000 or more who can clearly demonstrate the need for drug enforcement projects.

Program: 5-10 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND TRAINING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$150,000	—0—	$ 50,000
1974	200,000	—0—	66,700
1975	200,000	—0—	66,700
1976	200,000	—0—	66,700
1977	200,000	—0—	66,700
TOTALS	$950,000	—0—	$316,800

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Recruit 50 to 75 college students; fill 40 to 50 criminal justice positions; 400 to 500 referrals to criminal justice agencies by recruitment office.
2. Reduce time period from initial application to appointment from three months to one.

1974 1. Continue criminal justice project at same level as previous year.
2. Survey of criminal justice system manpower needs for next ten years.

1977 1. Recruitment of 250 to 375 college students; 200 to 250 new criminal justice staff members; 2,000 to 2,500 referrals.
2. Survey of criminal justice system manpower needs to 1984.

Program: 5-11 EXPANDED INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 652,000	—0—	$ 217,334
1974	700,000	—0—	233,400
1975	700,000	—0—	233,400
1976	700,000	—0—	233,400
1977	700,000	—0—	233,400
TOTALS	$3,452,000	—0—	$1,150,934

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Project of New Jersey State Police; expand computerization.
2. Continue support of Organized Crime Task Force of the New Jersey State Police and the Organized Criminal Special Prosecutions Section of the Division of Criminal Justice.
3. Continue resource pool of organized crime personnel and equipment for use by local police.
4. Fund two joint county-city projects for recruiting and training specialized investigation personnel and purchase of specialized equipment.

1974
Continue all projects at expanded levels.

1977
1. Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Unit operated by State Police.
2. Organized Crime Task Force of the New Jersey State Police, Organized Criminal Special Prosecutions Section of the Division of Criminal Justice fully operational and functioning.
3. Resource pool of specialized personnel and equipment established and utilized by local law enforcement agencies.
4. Implementation of up to eight joint county-city recruitment and training projects for specialized personnel and equipment to fight organized crime.

Program: 5-12 INCREASED CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 480,000	—0—	$160,000
1974	480,000	—0—	160,000
1975	480,000	—0—	160,000
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$1,440,000	—0—	$480,000

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Staff and equip new Regional North Laboratory.
2. Staff and equip new Regional South Laboratory.
3. Staff and equip new Regional East Laboratory.
4. Continue training programs for 10 more professional lab personnel.
5. Continue training program for 25-50 additional local criminal investigators.
6. Staff and equip Forensic Sciences addition to central lab.
7. Begin training of 10-15 new Forensic Sciences professional personnel.

1974
Provide additional specialized scientific equipment to new satellite laboratories.

1977
1. Expansion of central lab capabilities through construction, staffing and equipping of three new regional satellite labs.
2. Hiring and training of 60 new professional lab personnel.
3. Training of 125-230 county and municipal criminal investigators on scientific methods and procedures.
4. Expansion of Central Crime Lab in West Trenton by construction, staffing, and equipping of new Forensic Sciences building.
5. Make available to every police department in the State the services of a forensic laboratory.

Program: 6-1 IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICES TO JUVENILES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 600,000	–0–	$ 200,000
1974	675,000	–0–	225,000
1975	700,000	–0–	233,400
1976	650,000	–0–	216,700
1977	600,000	–0–	200,000
TOTALS	$3,225,000	–0–	$1,075,100

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Fund up to 12 projects to municipalities for the creation of juvenile aid bureaus with innovative services to juveniles or for the continuation of previously funded successful projects.
   (a) Fund up to seven projects to cities with populations in excess of 75,000 to offer a wider range of diversionary services to juveniles coming in contact with the police.
   (b) Approximately 200 to 300 more police officers will be trained (and/or receive guidelines) in the handling of juvenile matters.

1974 1. Continue previously funded projects with an additional three to five projects being implemented.
2. Approximately 100 to 200 more police officers will be trained and/or receive guidelines in handling juvenile matters.

1977 1. Implementation of approximately 24 to 32 projects for the improvement of police services to juveniles.
2. Approximately 600 to 1,000 more police officers trained in handling juvenile matters.

Program: 6-2 YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 840,000	–0–	$ 280,000
1974	1,350,000	–0–	450,000
1975	1,500,000	–0–	500,000
1976	1,350,000	–0–	450,000
1977	1,000,000	–0–	333,400
TOTALS	$6,040,000	–0–	$2,013,400

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Continue previously funded successful projects and fund three additional Youth Service Bureaus in areas offering comprehensive range of services to large client groups.
2. 1,000 to 2,000 more youths will benefit from these Youth Service Bureaus.
3. Fund a project for the implementation of a pilot Youth Service Bureau within a Division of Youth and Family Services District Office to provide intensive youth services in urban areas with high delinquency rates.

1974 1. Continue previously funded successful projects and implement two to four additional Youth Service Bureaus.
2. Continue at level of previous year.
3. Implement an additional Youth Service Bureau in another of the Division of Youth and Family Services' District Offices.

1977 Establishment of 12 to 20 Youth Service Bureaus benefiting 5,000 to 10,000 youths.

Program: 6-3 DIVERSION OF ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 300,000	—0—	$ 100,000
1974	300,000	—0—	100,000
1975	300,000	—0—	100,000
1976	250,000	—0—	83,400
1977	200,000	—0—	66,700
TOTALS	$1,350,000	—0—	$ 450,100

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Fund two projects for counties to establish detoxification centers to be operated with cooperation of police and courts, treating approximately 1,600 persons.
2. Three grants will be made available to municipalities to establish city-wide detoxification centers to be operated with cooperation of municipal police and municipal courts, treating approximately 2,500 persons.

1974
1. Continue previously funded successful projects and fund one additional project for a detoxification center serving numerous municipalities, expanding treatment capability to 2,400 persons.
2. Continue previously funded successful projects and fund two additional projects for the establishment of city-wide detoxification centers, expanding treatment capability to approximately 4,200 persons.

1977
1. Establishment of six detoxification centers in counties serving numerous municipalities, with a treatment capacity of 8,000 persons.
2. Establishment of 11 city-wide detoxification centers with the capability of servicing approximately 9,300 persons.

Program: 7-1 MUNICIPAL COURT MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 240,000	—0—	$ 80,000
1974	250,000	—0—	83,400
1975	250,000	—0—	83,400
1976	250,000	—0—	83,400
1977	250,000	—0—	83,400
TOTALS	$1,240,000	—0—	$413,600

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Award one grant to Jersey City for the purpose of effecting improvements in three major areas of municipal court operations:
(a) Municipal Court Management
(b) Pre-trial Management Division
(c) Family and Neighborhood Dispute Division

1974 Continue program goals with another major city as primary target with limited continuation funding to Jersey City and Newark.

1977 1. Eventual facilitation, through better management, of the processing of cases in the municipal court throughout the State.
2. Improvement of opportunity for just municipal court determinations through expanded court services.
3. Complete improvement programs in at least ten of the larger municipal courts in the State.

Program: 7-2 EXPAND AND IMPROVE THE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE JUVENILE COURT

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 400,000	—0—	$133,334
1974	400,000	—0—	133,400
1975	350,000	—0—	116,700
1976	300,000	—0—	110,000
1977	250,000	—0—	83,400
TOTALS	$1,700,000	—0—	$576,834

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Continue previously-funded projects and fund five to eight additional projects in counties with a population in excess of 200,000 for the purpose of setting up additional diagnostic centers for juveniles.
2. Award one grant to two or more contiguous counties each under 200,000 in population to study the feasibility of establishing a multi-county diagnostic facilty and/or test the use of such services on a regional basis.
3. It is expected that approximately 2,000 juveniles will be served by these projects in 1973.

1974 Continue previously-funded successful projects and add three to four additional diagnostic service facilities benefiting 1,500 more juveniles. Based on the result of the regionalized diagnostic center study and/or the use of such services on a regional basis, multi-county projects will be encouraged.

1977 1. Implementation of 17-24 projects in counties with a population in excess of 200,000, serving approximately 8,000 youths.
2. Establishment of approximately six to eight multi-county regional diagnostic facilities.

Program: 7-3 IMPROVEMENT OF PROBATION PRACTICES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 550,000	$ 296,000	$ 282,000
1974	600,000	300,000	300,000
1975	600,000	300,000	300,000
1976	600,000	300,000	300,000
1977	600,000	300,000	300,000
TOTALS	$2,950,000	$1,496,000	$1,482,000

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. (a) Award one grant to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the Probation Research and Staff Assistance Programs.
(b) Award one grant to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue development of a training program for probation personnel.

2. Implement probation—related projects in urban, high crime counties, to be developed with the cooperation of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The following are examples of activities that will be considered:
   (a) Organization, recruitment and training of probation aides. It is anticipated that up to 20 Blacks and Spanish speaking individuals will receive technical training, be placed in probation aide jobs, and will be enrolled in college for academic preparation for probation officer careers.
   (b) Volunteer Programs. Volunteers will be recruited and trained for a variety of court or probation tasks. Included may be services to juvenile conference committees, probation supervision, vocational development, or other appropriate activities. Three counties will be involved, utilizing over 500 volunteers.
   (c) Community Probation Centers. A wide range of social services will be offered to probationers in a setting apart from the Courthouse. One thousand probationers will receive services.
   (d) Funds will be used for innovative approaches to probation supervision, such as special case-loads, intensive treatment services, special vocational placement services, and guided group interactions.

1974 1. Continuation of grants to the Administrative Office of the Courts.
2. Continuation of grants to counties for probation-related projects.

1977 Expanded development, through the Administrative Office of the Courts, of the Probation Research and Staff Assistance Programs and a training program for probation personnel.
   (a) Approximately 100 Blacks and Spanish speaking individuals will be recruited and trained as probation aides.
   (b) Services will be rendered to over 5,000 probationers from the county probation service centers.
   (c) Approximately 2,500 citizen volunteers will be involved in the supervision of probationers and other court or probation tasks.
   (d) Several projects will be developed utilizing innovative approaches to probation supervision.

Program: 7-4 JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JMIS)

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$1,250,000	—0—	$416,667
1974	300,000	—0—	100,000
1975	200,000	—0—	66,700
1976	150,000	—0—	50,000
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$1,900,000	—0—	$633,367

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Provide grants for the final startup costs of nine streamlined, systemized county court information systems begun with prior funding.
2. Continue development of a municipal court-police information system in Newark.
3. Allocate funds to the State Administrative Office of the Courts for the following projects:
   (a) Jury Utilization.
   (b) Personnel Requirements Study.
   (c) Statewide Judicial Information System.
   (d) Records management and procedures study of all County Courts.
   (e) Court Information Systems Coordinator.

1974 1. Continue development of Statewide JMIS.
2. Provide for transfer of technology from demonstration county projects to remaining counties.

1977 Unified JMIS encompassing entire State, with coordination among all the counties.

Program: 7-5 EXPANDED STATE AND COUNTY PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 500,000	—0—	$166,667
1974	600,000	—0—	200,000
1975	600,000	—0—	200,000
1976	600,000	—0—	200,000
1977	600,000	—0—	200,000
TOTALS	$2,900,000	—0—	$966,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Provision of funds for the continuation of the "Essex-Newark Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime" and "Mercer County-Trenton Organized Crime Task Force."
2. Recruit and train special investigative and prosecutive personnel to work specifically on prosecution of persons connected with organized crime activities in two to three selected county prosecutor's offices.
3. Fund the Division of Criminal Justice, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, for continuation of the resource pool of organized crime personnel and equipment to be made available to local law enforcement agencies and State agencies for the purpose of combating organized crime.

1974 Continue funding at the same level as 1973.

1977
1. Improvement of local capability against organized crime.
2. Augmentation of nine urban county prosecutors' offices with special investigative and prosecutive personnel for organized crime activities.
3. Resource pool of specialized personnel and equipment established and utilized by local and State law enforcement agencies.

Program: 7-6 SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF COURT PROFESSIONALS AND SUPPORTING JUDICIARY PERSONNEL

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 65,000	—0—	$ 21,667
1974	100,000	—0—	33,400
1975	100,000	—0—	33,400
1976	75,000	—0—	25,000
1977	65,000	—0—	21,700
TOTALS	$405,000	—0—	$135,167

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. One grant will be awarded to the Administrative Office of the Courts for training programs for court professionals. Programs will be divided into two areas of subject matter:
   (a) Management techniques in a court environment.
   (b) Specialized seminars for judges on recent developments in substantive and procedural law.
2. One grant will be awarded to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue the office of Training Coordinator, Judiciary, to the end of the State fiscal year, when State support is anticipated.

1974 Continue funding training programs for the Administrative Office of the Courts.

1977 Intensification of training opportunities, enabling the judiciary to be more responsive to specialized legal and administrative problems of the criminal justice system.

Program: 7-7 TRIAL COURT ACTIVITIES IMPROVEMENTS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$105,000	—0—	$ 35,000
1974	125,000	—0—	41,700
1975	115,000	—0—	38,400
1976	100,000	—0—	33,400
1977	90,000	—0—	30,000
TOTALS	$535,000	—0—	$178,500

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 One grant will be awarded to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the implementation of the following type of projects:

(a) Appellate Staff Project will provide supplementary legal staff for the Appellate Division.

(b) Recording and Reporting System will include pre-testing of the video tape deposition center and a mobile service unit to examine the feasibility of obtaining expert medical testimony without interrupting a physician's normal routine. Project also contemplates examination of state of the art accomplishments in areas of sound recording, computer transcription of court records, telecopying and records management and retrieval.

(c) Personnel and Juror Utilization, which will be an examination of personnel requirements in support of a uniform court system to arrive at a common determination related to titles, requirements, responsibilities and pay levels.

(d) Court Interpreters Project, which will program implementation of court interpreters in areas where language difficulties have contributed to the delay in the court system.

1974 Continuation at level of 1973.

1977 Implementation of innovative trial court reform projects responsive to other criminal justice components in the administration of court activities.

Program: 7-8 CENTRALIZED HANDLING OF ALL CRIMINAL APPEALS FOR THE STATE

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$210,000	—0—	$70,000
1974	—0—	—0—	—0—
1975	—0—	—0—	—0—
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$210,000	—0—	$70,000

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. One grant will be awarded to the Division of Criminal Justice for the purpose of extending the responsibility of the Appellate Section in handling all criminal appeals on behalf of the State.

2. Add 15 attorneys and supporting staff to the Appellate Section.

3. Expand office space and equipment including research facilities.

1974 Not applicable.

1977 1. Appellate Section of the Division of Criminal Justice assumes responsibility for appeals in all 21 counties in the State.
2. Twenty attorneys and supporting staff added to the Appellate Section.
3. Expansion of office space and equipment, including research facilities.

Program: 7-9 INCREASE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S STAFF

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$755,000	—0—	$251,667
1974	—0—	—0—	—0—
1975	—0—	—0—	—0—
1976	—0—	—0—	—0—
1977	—0—	—0—	—0—
TOTALS	$755,000	—0—	$251,667

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Fund the Office of the Public Defender to employ additional lawyers, investigators, and secretaries to provide adequate services for indigents.
2. It is expected that increased staff personnel will be assigned to those offices throughout the State where the backlog of Public Defender cases is the greatest.

1974 Not applicable.

1977 Funding obligation ended in 1973.

Program: 7-10 DEVELOPMENT OF A STATEWIDE SYSTEM FOR PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	*$ 50,000	—0—	$ 16,667
1974	100,000	—0—	33,400
1975	100,000	—0—	33,400
1976	100,000	—0—	33,400
1977	110,000	—0—	36,700
TOTALS	$460,000	—0—	$153,567

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Hire additional personnel for each of the counties establishing programs in 1973.
2. Utilize existing successful pre-trial release pilot programs to serve as a model for other counties.
3. Pre-release units assume responsibility for devising and implementing procedure for released defendants on court obligations.
4. Increase contacts to 15,000—20,000.

1974 Hire additional full time and part time personnel for pre-trial release programs newly established in 1974. Increase contacts to 30,000.

1977 1. Establishment of a Statewide, uniform system of pre-trial release administered by full and part-time personnel.
2. Implementation of defendant advising programs in pre-release units to ensure compliance with court obligations.
3. 112,000—162,000 case contacts.

*1972 carryover funds will also be utilized.

Program: 8-1 IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTY JAIL PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 550,000	—0—	$ 183,334
1974	700,000	—0—	233,400
1975	750,000	—0—	250,000
1976	765,000	—0—	255,000
1977	792,000	—0—	264,000
TOTALS	$3,557,000	—0—	$1,185,734

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful projects.
2. Increase projects funded to counties by six.
3. Establish a comprehensive program in the county jail system utilizing one director of volunteer services for each program in conjunction with increased educational and psychological counseling.

1974
1. Initiate work release programs at a majority of the 21 jails.
2. Increase staff at the institutions to include group therapy, social casework, remedial education and counseling.

1977
1. Every one of the county jails throughout the State, especially in counties with a population over 200,000 should provide a full range of rehabilitation services to inmates placed in custody pending municipal or county court disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments.
2. Programs established will serve approximately 100,000 individuals.

Program: 8-2 IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 400,000	$45,000	$148,334
1974	480,150	—0—	160,100
1975	480,150	—0—	160,100
1976	500,000	—0—	166,700
1977	500,000	—0—	166,700
TOTALS	$2,360,300	$45,000	$801,934

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful projects.
2. Establish five to six grants serving approximately 10,000 to 15,000 juveniles in county juvenile detention facilities.
3. Continue the operation of volunteers-in-corrections programs.
4. A result of this year's program efforts will be the establishment of the nucleus of a treatment program in every detention shelter not now providing significant services.

1974
1. Develop nucleus of treatment programs to level of comprehensive rehabilitative programs for all juvenile detention shelters.
2. Continue the operation of volunteers-in-correction programs.

1977
1. Implement comprehensive rehabilitation program at every juvenile detention shelter. Forty thousand juveniles will be serviced throughout the State.
2. Have 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers in correctional programs.

Program: 8-3 IMPROVEMENT OF DIRECT TREATMENT SERVICES IN STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	$154,000	$ 51,334
1974	—0—	200,000	66,700
1975	—0—	200,000	66,700
1976	—0—	200,000	66,700
1977	—0—	200,000	66,700
TOTALS	—0—	$954,000	$318,134

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful projects.
2. Continue mobile units, consisting of psychiatric, psychological and social services at Trenton, Rahway, and Leesburg Prisons.
3. Anticipated demands for the services of the mobile team by the three institutions will be at least three client contacts each working day, a minimum of 8,820 direct treatment service referrals.
4. Reduce inmate transferrals to the State Psychiatric Hospitals.

1974 Continue at same level.

1977
1. Implement projects to employ professional personnel to expand treatment services in the following institutions: Trenton, Rahway, Leesburg, Youth Reception and Correctional Centers at Bordentown and Annandale, servicing approximately 8,820 inmates per year at each facility.
2. As a general result, the institutions involved hope to reduce substantially severe psychiatric problems for a number of inmates now receiving very little professional help.

Program: 8-4 EXPANSION OF CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	$ 350,000	$116,667
1974	—0—	350,000	116,700
1975	—0—	350,000	116,700
1976	—0—	350,000	116,700
1977	—0—	350,000	116,700
TOTALS	—0—	$1,750,000	$583,467

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Establishment of Statewide standards for the 21 county jurisdictions, each operating its own correctional system, for a comprehensive training program for correction officers.
2. Establishment of a centralized training operation offering pre-service and in-service training for State and county-level correction officers.

1974 Continue at same level.

1977
1. Development of numerous training standards for pre-service and experienced correction personnel at the State and county level.
2. Development of a program to include on-site in-service training and act as a central training resource.

Program: 8-5 VOCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR CONFINED OFFENDERS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	*—0—	—0—
1974	—0—	$ 50,000	$16,700
1975	—0—	62,000	20,700
1976	—0—	65,000	21,700
1977	—0—	75,000	25,000
TOTALS	—0—	$252,000	$84,100

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful project of State Division of Correction and Parole.
2. Initiate vocational training in saleable skills in one or more of the State and County Correctional Institutions.
3. Purchase equipment and allocate facilities and materials to establish the new vocational training programs.

1974 Continue at the same level, but extend scope of project to include two more State Adult Correctional Institutions.

1977
1. Establish vocational training projects in State Adult Correctional Institutions serving up to 2,000 inmates.
2. Establish four to six like projects in major counties serving up to 500 inmates.

*1972 Carryover funds will be utilized for 1973.

Program: 8-6 IMPROVEMENT OF ACADEMIC EDUCATION IN STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	* —0—	—0—
1974	—0—	$150,000	$ 50,000
1975	—0—	170,000	56,700
1976	—0—	200,000	66,700
1977	—0—	200,000	66,700
TOTALS	—0—	$720,000	$240,100

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful project of the State Division of Correction and Parole.
2. Continue academic education projects in State adult correctional institutions benefiting at least 800 inmates.
3. Expand academic school year to a 12-month basis.
4. Expand the correctional institution college level program.

1974 Increase the educational staff by two in each institution having a program (reading specialist and learning disabilities specialist).

1977
1. Establish and expand academic educational programs in all State Prison complexes benefiting approximately 800 inmates each year.
2. Provide college level study to those inmates qualifying for advanced education by expanding programs now ongoing in the State Prison system.

*1972 Carryover funds will be utilized for 1973.

Program: 8-7 TREATMENT OF DRUG DEPENDENT INMATES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	$ 400,000	$ 133,334
1974	—0—	700,000	233,400
1975	—0—	700,000	233,400
1976	—0—	700,000	233,400
1977	—0—	700,000	233,400
TOTALS	—0—	$3,200,000	$1,066,934

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. The development of drug treatment programs in State correctional institutions to service half of the estimated 50% of the inmate population having drug problems.
2. Create projects to allow for continuation of services to inmates upon release.

1974 Continue projects to include the remaining half of the estimated inmates having drug problems.

1977
1. Reaching, through rehabilitation services, the entire State correctional institution inmate population having a drug problem.
2. Developing post-release programs to continue rehabilitation for inmates returning to society.

Program: 9-1 COMMUNITY TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR JUVENILES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 681,000	—0—	$ 227,000
1974	1,100,000	—0—	366,700
1975	1,300,000	—0—	433,400
1976	1,350,000	—0—	450,000
1977	1,400,000	—0—	466,700
TOTALS	$5,831,000	—0—	$1,943,800

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 Establish and continue up to ten treatment facilities sponsored by community groups that will be both residential and non-residential in scope and provide rehabilitation to adjudicated juveniles.

1974 Continue previously funded successful projects and increase the residential and non-residential centers by three.

1977
1. Established residential centers will number 12 and non-residential centers eight.
2. Existing programs will utilize all the available resources, including input for the offices of the court, probation departments, social agencies and other community based service organizations.

Program: 9-2 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$ 600,000	—0—	$ 200,000
1974	700,000	—0—	233,400
1975	720,000	—0—	240,000
1976	735,000	—0—	245,000
1977	750,000	—0—	250,000
TOTALS	$3,505,000	—0—	$1,168,400

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful projects to include county or municipal agencies or private agencies under contract to county municipal units of government serving county or municipal courts or correction agencies.
2. Continue Newark Defendants' Employment Project and the Hudson County Pre-Trial Intervention Project.
3. Develop capabilities to divert 1,000 cases from court processing and up to 3,000 defendants will be served.

1974 Continue at same level with creation of one or two new programs.

1977 Creation of at least six comprehensive programs in major counties and the assumption of the successful programs in previously funded counties.

Program: 9-3 EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	*$ 500,000	$ 166,667
1974	—0—	700,000	233,400
1975	—0—	720,000	240,000
1976	—0—	750,000	250,000
1977	—0—	760,000	253,400
TOTALS	—0—	$3,430,000	$1,143,467

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973
1. Continue previously funded successful programs.
2. The development of community center capabilities to accommodate a total of 200 to 250 offenders at a given time with approximately 50 offenders in a given residence.
3. Assuming a four-month residence in a center, a total of 600 to 750 offenders will receive services during the year.
4. Overall expansion of the program to include 5% of the male adult State correctional population.

1974 Continue at same level.

1977
1. Establishment of community correctional centers for adult offenders in 10 to 15 major urban areas.
2. Approximately 3,500 to 5,000 adults will be served during the multi-year period.

*Additional 1972 Carryover Funds will also be utilized.

Program: 9-4 IMPROVEMENT OF PAROLE PRACTICES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	—0—	*$ 70,000	$ 23,334
1974	—0—	270,000	90,000
1975	—0—	270,000	90,000
1976	—0—	275,000	91,700
1977	—0—	275,000	91,700
TOTALS	—0—	$1,160,000	$386,734

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. Continue previously funded successful projects.
2. Utilize 180 lawyers, each one assigned to one parolee.
3. 150 parolees with high potential for failure will constitute a special caseload for supervision.

1974 To expand program to include many volunteers supervising parolees (other than lawyers).

1977 1. In excess of 500 citizens will be actively engaged in the supervision of parolees.
2. Nine district parole offices will have special case services.
3. 500 lawyers will participate in supervising individual parolees.

*Additional 1972 carryover funds will be utilized.

Program: 9-5 EXPANSION OF CORRECTIONAL ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Year	Federal Part C	Federal Part E	State, Local or Other
1973	$42,000	—0—	$14,000
1974	—0—	$ 45,000	15,000
1975	—0—	45,000	15,000
1976	—0—	45,000	15,000
1977	—0—	45,000	15,000
TOTALS	$42,000	$180,000	$74,000

MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

1973 1. An annual inspection by the State Division of Correction and Parole's Bureau of Operations to determine security capabilities in relationship to equipment, operations, and contingencies.
2. State Division of Correction and Parole will fulfill all requests for consultative services.

1974 Continue at same level.

1977 All facilities throughout the State charged with the custody of the accused and convicted will be inspected annually by the State Bureau of Correction and Parole to determine the state of security at the facility.

C THE ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

The organization of the annual action programs has been revised from five goal areas to nine categories in order to coincide with the functional categories of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. While it varies from that which New Jersey has used in the past, it is consistant with the preceding sections of the Plan. Appearing below is a cross reference of 1973 programs with the 1972 programs.

"Prior Funding" in the budget section of each of the following programs relates to specific funding for that particular program. The computation of prior funding includes monies awarded from 1969 through December 20, 1972.

It should also be noted that amounts budgeted reflect estimated costs to start projects through the end of Calendar 1973 and do not infer that all of the objectives can be accomplished with this allocation. In addition, some programs will utilize remaining 1972 funds which may be expended until April 17, 1974.

CROSS REFERENCE OF 1973 PROGRAMS WITH 1972 PLAN

1973 Program No.	1973 Program Title	1972 Program No.
1-1	Retraining of C.J. Personnel in the New Penal Code	*
2-1	Expansion of the Police Administration Services Bureau	*
3-1	Statewide Communications and Information System	2.2.1
3-2	Expansion of Correctional Information System	*
4-1	Residential Shelters for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile	1.1.3
4-2	Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs	1.1.2
4-3	Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals	3.1.1
5-1	Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocation of Police Resources	2.1.1
5-2	Increase Apprehension and Deterence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time	2.1.2
5-3	Prevention of Crime Through "Hardening of Crime Targets and Public Education"	2.1.3
5-4	Specialized Equipment For Local Police and County Law Enforcement Agencies to Improve the Detection, Apprehension and Conviction of Criminals	2.1.4
5-5	Establishment and Expansion of Police-Community Relations Programs	2.2.5
5-6	Uniform Internal Municipal Police Records	2.2.7
5-7	Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	2.2.4
5-8	Coordinated State and County-Wide Police Legal Advisory Units	*
5-9	Establishment and Expansion of State and Local Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement Units	2.1.5

1973 Program No.	1973 Program Title	1972 Program No.
5-10	Recruitment, Selection and Training of Criminal Justice Personnel	2.2.3
5-11	Expanded Investigation of Organized Crime	*
5-12	Increased Crime Laboratory Service	2.2.2
6-1	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	1.1.1
6-2	Youth Service Bureaus	*
6-3	Diversion of Alcoholic Offenders	3.2.2
7-1	Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program	2.2.10
7-2	Expand and Improve the Diagnostic Services Available to the Juvenile Court	1.2.1
7-3	Improvement of Probation Practices	3.2.6
7-4	Judicial Management Information System (JMIS)	2.2.6
7-5	State and County Prosecution of Organized Crime	4.1.2
7-6	Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel	*
7-7	Trial Court Activities Improvement	*
7-8	Centralized Handling of All Criminal Appeals for the State	2.2.9
7-9	Increase Public Defender's Staff	2.2.11
7-10	Development of a Statewide System For Pre-Trial Release	2.2.8
8-1	Improvement of County Jail Practices and Programs	3.2.4
8-2	Improvement of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Practices and Programs	1.2.2
8-3	Improvement of Direct Treatment Services In State Correctional Institutions	3.2.8
8-4	Expansion of Correctional Training Center	2.2.12
8-5	Vocational Preparation for Confined Offenders	3.2.7
8-6	Improvement of Academic Education In State Correctional Institutions	3.2.9
8-7	Treatment of Drug Dependent Inmates	*
9-1	Community Treatment Facilities For Juveniles	*
9-2	Community Correctional Alternatives	3.2.5
9-3	Expansion of Community Based Correctional Alternatives	3.2.1
9-4	Improvement of Parole Practices	3.2.6
9-5	Expansion of Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services	3.2.3

*No corresponding program in 1972. See prior funding section of program to determine if this is a new program or one which may have been included in a Plan prior to 1972.

1. LEGISLATION

Program 1-1: Retraining of Criminal Justice Personnel in the New Penal Code

Objective

To develop a schematic for teaching the new penal code to approximately 19,000 law enforcement officers, to determine a reliable cost for this endeavor, to plan for and develop the strategies for a Statewide inservice training program for all county and municipal police and to uncover valid cost factors.

Many statutes now on the books in New Jersey have lost their effectiveness and applicability to our present society. Change has long been overdue in redefining and updating what constitutes a criminal act.

The Criminal Law Revision Commission has proposed a new penal code to the State's Legislature. All indications were that the new penal code would be passed by the present session of the Legislature, thus creating a need for the retraining of criminal justice personnel in this new penal code.

Built into the proposed revision of the penal code is a one-year grace period before the code will take effect. In order to retrain the criminal justice system personnel, a training strategy must be prepared.

Implementation

The Police Training Commission will employ research assistants and educational consultants to work approximately two months on developing a schematic for teaching the new penal code to approximately 19,000 law enforcement officers and to develop a reliable cost for this endeavor. The staff will then work approximately ten months to develop the strategies for a statewide in-service training program. The Police Training Commission Chief Training Advisor will have overall responsibility for the study and will supervise project personnel and activities and share the findings with other segments of the criminal justice system. It is anticipated that the project's goals will be reached within 12 months and that a minimum of $40,500 will be needed for the program.

Subgrant Data

The Police Training Commission will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$40,500	$13,500
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$40,500	$13,500
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

2. PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Program 2-1: Expansion of the Police Administrative Services Bureau

Objective

To increase the capability of the Police Administrative Services Bureau in assisting local police administrators in evaluating the management needs and priorities of their departments.

Implementation

Through the New Jersey Police Training Commission of the Department of Law and Public Safety, a management consultant service is available to assist local police departments in establishing priorities for administrative review. Upon application of an individual department, the P.A.S.B. will study and identify the problem areas, and will attempt to offer feasible suggestions for improvement.

Some of the services provided by the P.A.S.B. include the following: management counseling, general surveys, operational surveys, administrative and service functions and assistance in the preparation of law and administrative manuals.

At the present time, there is an extremely heavy demand for these services from some 40 police agencies throughout the State. The request for these services represents a backlog of close to two years of work, and this backlog is constantly increasing.

Subgrant Data

The Police Training Commission, Department of Law and Public Safety will be the only eligible applicant. It is anticipated that the funds being made available will enable the hiring of two additional staff members which would help reduce this backlog of work over an 18 month period. The Police Administrative Services Bureau envisions hiring two Assistant Chief Administrative Analysts to accomplish this task.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$50,000	$16,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$50,000	$16,667
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

3. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Program 3-1: Statewide Communications and Information System

Objective

The objective of this program is to provide a modern information storage, retrieval, and dissemination system which is vitally needed by all law enforcement agencies in the State.

This completely developed and implemented computerized system will, through a central computer bank, enable the State to meet the following law enforcement objectives: (1) Communications capacity will be greatly increased via establishment of a computer-based message switching and "real time" inquiry system which will replace the presently overburdened and inadequate State teletype system; (2) Intelligence, which is required for crime control, will be greatly expanded by the central collection and analysis of information on known criminal elements; and (3) Criminal identification and records keeping, a process now widely scattered through the slow moving and often imcomplete record sections of local law enforcement agencies, will be brought under one memory bank. This system will expedite the process of criminal identification by providing investigative aids to police investigators, and pertinent criminal identification and history data to law enforcement agencies.

Implementation

Development of the Communications and Information System will be phased and will proceed in accordance with the following rationale:

1) "States should assume responsibility for assuring that area-wide records and communications needs are provided." *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, pp. 119-20.

2) The Division of Systems and Communication will be the agency responsible for coordination and management of the system.

3) The communications system will be developed using existing state-of-the-art techniques in order to eliminate delays and to insure immediate usefulness.

4) The system will be capable of interfacing with other related information systems such as NCIC, NYSIIS, NESPAC, LETS, Project SEARCH, project DATUM and other existing or proposed systems.

5) The information storage and dissemination system will provide ready and inexpensive service to all the appropriate State, county and local agencies in the State.

6) The system will facilitate rapid communications between law enforcement agencies at all levels of government in order to coordinate crime control efforts and make maximum use of all available facilities and services.

7) The system will be designed for implementation in a modular fashion to permit expansion and inclusion of new developments while providing immediately useful results.

8) The system will be operated from a designated computer located in the headquarters of the Division

of Motor Vehicles in Trenton, in order to insure the security and privacy required of such an intrastate system, and to enhance New Jersey's acceptance into interstate and proposed nationwide systems, (i.e., Project SEARCH — "System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories.")

Regional access links into the system will be readily available to county and municipal agencies. These regional access links will connect with the Statewide center located in Trenton, which in turn will have access to the Statewide data bank, the national data bank (NCIC) in Washington, D.C. and the data banks of information centers in other states(e.g., NYSIIS) and interstate regions (e.g., NESPAC).

The phased implementation of the system will involve initial regional access links. These regional access links will serve both the densely populated, high crime incident areas of the northeastern counties and the balance of the State. In the final operational configuration, the system will provide service to five regional centers located in all sectors of the State, with a response time of less than one minute on all inquiries. These regional centers are scheduled to be located in the following locations: Hackensack, Trenton, Mantua, Laurelton and Edison. In addition, at least seven municipal terminals will become operational and more will be added as funds allow. The cities of Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Trenton and Atlantic City will acquire terminals or tie-in existing computers.

The phased implementation of the system will begin with the structuring and development of the communications component. This communications component is a message-switching and inquiry-handling computer complex connected via a telecommunications network to remotely located terminals and computers. Concurrently, the initial development of the information and identification data base will commence toward implementation and design of related functional operational areas.

Subsequent phases will include the continuing of the structuring and development of other related criminal justice applications, and the expansion of the individual data base, i.e., criminal histories, identification, and flow of offenders through the criminal justice system. It will also include the orderly and efficient expansion of terminals and access links throughout the State for all levels and functional areas of the criminal justice system. A continuing evaluation to determine the need for compatibility of specifications for multiple-communications hardware, and to ascertain the feasibility of the use of microwave computers is being conducted.

Subgrant Data

These funds will be awarded to the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of Systems and Communications, to fulfill the objectives of the program in the most efficient and economical manner.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$ 760,000	$253,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$ 760,000	$253,334
(4) Prior Funding	$1,560,000	$864,631

Program 3-2: Expansion of Correctional Information System

Objective

To remove as many correctional program management, planning, budgeting, research, and policy development issues as possible from the area of speculation and place them on the foundation of hard quantitative data.

Implementation

During the period of initial funding, a New Jersey correctional information system was designed to satisfy the widest possible range of the most basic user requirements. This system will provide more detail and an increasing interrelationship for the following kinds of quantitative information in each basic sub-group of offenders served by State correctional institutions:

- Kinds and volume of movement in and out of and between each unit together with short and long term trends in such movement.
- Distribution of specific kinds of characteristics descriptive of offender histories (correctional, offense, personal, work, educational, and treatment).
- Length of involvement for each kind of movement between institutional discharge and non-institutional treatment.
- Indices of operation within each correctional program area within each operational unit (inmate morale, discipline, work release, furloughs, personnel, education, etc.).

- Distribution of offender experience of selected correctional programs (education, direct treatment, work, housing, case management) together with the extent of involvement of each offender subgroup in these programs.
- Special organization of the above kinds of information to satisfy budget justification requirements.

The basic offender subgroups for which the above information will be developed are distinguished in terms of institutional admission, residence, and departure; and also in terms of age, race, area of New Jersey residence, success vs. failure in the community, length of stay, vocational potential, educational achievement, heroin use, and first vs. institutional readmission.

The system will be designed to allow for selective retrieval of the above kinds of information for other than the basic subgroups distinguished above.

Subgrant Data

The Division of Correction and Parole, Department of Institutions and Agencies will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
(2) Part E Block Support	$150,000	$50,000
(3) Program Total	$150,000	$50,000
(4) Prior Funding	$ 75,000	$25,000

4. PREVENTION

Program 4-1: Residential Shelters for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile

Objective

To provide home-like placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in normal foster home settings and who should not be placed in correctional facilities. To provide protective short-term residential settings for juveniles requiring shelter pending long-term domiciliary placement. To coordinate and expedite the placement of juveniles in long-term domiciliary institutions through the establishment of a Statewide planning task force and residential placement registry.

There is a need in New Jersey to provide additional care for youngsters who are not hardened delinquents, but who cannot remain in the custody of their parents. The most appropriate placement for this type of youth is a small community based group home which provides an environment most like that of a family setting. However, at the present time, only 34 of the more than 11,000 children residentially placed by the State Division of Youth and Family Services are in this type of facility. For every vacancy which occurs in one of five existing group homes now operated by the Division, there are ten applications. It is axiomatic that children who are victims of parental abuse and neglect are likely prospects to develop into delinquents and criminals. Removing a child from an unsuitable home environment and placing him in a correctional facility because of circumstances completely beyond his control is unfair to the child and not an action likely to benefit the child's development.

Implementation

The purpose of this program is to provide a home with a family atmosphere for children without suitable domicile. It is expected that the major focus of the effort will be to fund group homes accommodating up to 12 children. Under these arrangements, the youngsters will attend schools in the community and will in all respects lead a life that is normal to any child living with its parents. In these instances, SLEPA funds will be used for operating costs and the applicant will provide the facility.

In some instances, a jurisdiction may find it desirable to provide a temporary place of shelter until placement can be secured for children without suitable domicile. Assistance may be requested, providing the applicant demonstrates a commitment of local resources; that the number of children served be small enough to give them individual attention and to generate a family home-like atmosphere; and that there are arrangements with agencies to secure long-term domiciliary placement.

In response to the critical problem of long delays in securing needed and suitable residential placements for youths, this program provides for the

establishment of a Statewide Planning Task Force and Residential Placement Registry by the State Division of Youth and Family Services. At present there is no clear rationale or operative specifications for New Jersey's system of residential placement for juveniles. Each of the many decision makers in the system operates according to what is essentially a subjective approach.

A Planning Task Force and Residential Placement Registry with the State Division of Youth and Family Services would:

1. develop a coordinated residential placement system including foster homes, group homes, specialized group homes for emotionally disturbed youths, half-way houses, residential treatment centers, larger residential institutions and even juvenile correctional institutions.
2. designate facilities as appropriate for children with a specified set of problems.
3. develop procedures to facilitate speedy acceptance of agency referrals and equitable funding.
4. implement an information system which will provide case workers and probation officers with immediate information on appropriate placements and maintain up to date data on space available within these facilities.

Subgrant Data

County and municipal units of government will be eligible applicants for the establishment of residential shelters. Priority will be given to jurisdictions of high population.*

The Division of Youth and Family Service will be the only eligible applicant for the Planning Task Force and Residential Placement Registry.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$90,000	$30,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$90,000	$30,000
(4) Prior Funding	$21,796	$ 7,530

*1972 carryover funds will be utilized

Program 4-2: Community Involvement In Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs

Objective

The objective of this program is to establish delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups able to offer guidance and assistance to youths who are either without the support of intact family units, or are the victims of economic deprivation and social alienation.

A promising way to prevent delinquency is by establishing programs within the community that offer a measure of support and guidance and also have the active involvement of lay citizens, parents, teachers, and community leaders. 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 marshall all of the existing community resources.

The need for viable community programs was underscored by the President's Crime Commission Report. It called attention to three basic factors: agency structures created to deal with delinquency generally function only after the individual has become delinquent; many of these agencies are not responsive to neighborhood-level community processes and, therefore, are unable to deal effectively with them; and within these community processes may lie the very important causal factors of delinquency. Thus, if specific processes within the community are key components in generating delinquent behavior, they must be addressed to community-based programs of prevention and control.

Implementation

This program encourages applications from municipal units of governments, combinations of such units, agencies of local government, and private and public organizations as subgrantees of local government, to develop and implement community-based and community-involved delinquency prevention programs. Projects qualifying under this program must be broadly based, including the support of community leaders, parents, teachers, and clergy, and the participation of interested lay citizens and other community organizations.

Example projects included in this objective are the following:

- Expansion of delinquency prevention programs which promote rehabilitation and remedial education. One possible program model is the provision of remedial education and social rehabilitative services to youths who have demonstrated severe anti-social behavior manifested in constant truancy, extremely disruptive behavior in school, and problems with the police. These programs should have the partial sponsorship or active cooperation of the school system, but also should demonstrate the support and sponsorship of the community.
- Programs organized and sponsored by Youth Guidance Councils. These local groups, set up to aid delinquent youth, could plan and organize a variety of community delinquency prevention projects. The programs might take several different forms depending upon how a local Youth Guidance Council views the needs of its own delinquent youth.
- Community leaders in numerous cities and towns in New Jersey have become aware of serious problems among their youth. These are manifested in the abuse of alcohol and drugs, truancy, police contacts, run aways, etc. Innovative programs can be devised which will identify these troubled youngsters, work with their specific problems and prevent their entrance into the criminal justice system. Such programs must demonstrate the support of the schools, the police, the courts and the community and describe a specific treatment modality which meets stated goals and objectives.

Subgrant Data

Up to three subgrants ranging to $100,000 each will be made available for remedial education/ rehabilitation type projects.

Up to four grants ranging to $50,000 each will be made available for communities which have identified serious problems among their youth.

Up to ten subgrants ranging to $30,000 each will be made available for community sponsored delinquency Youth Guidance Council or other prevention projects.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$ 650,000	$ 216,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$ 650,000	$ 216,667
(4) Prior Funding	$2,872,541	$1,503,776

Program 4-3: Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals

Objective

To assist State and local units of government to reduce drug abuse more effectively, particularly the abuse of opiates, and reduce the high social costs of drug related crimes.

The illicit sale, use and possession of controlled dangerous substances continues to be one of the most severe problems confronting the criminal justice system. In order to address these problems, there is a need to further improve and strengthen the existing relationships between components of the criminal justice system and treatment agencies. Such cooperation seeks to intervene in a pattern of drug use which may lead to involvement with the criminal justice system, or to provide treatment alternatives for drug dependent persons who are already involved with the criminal justice process as a result of drug related crime.

Because of the scope and severity of the problem, State agencies and local communities are developing programs which focus on two areas of need:

1. Treatment services and remedial educational services to drug users in a day care, or out-patient facility. Such programs attempt to provide early case finding and treatment for those who have become heavier users but may yet require intensive treatment.
2. Residential therapeutic communities, methadone detoxification and maintenance programs (out-patient or in-patient) or combinations of these services whose immediate target is treatment of heroin addicted or heavily drug dependent persons. In addition, these programs should endeavor to provide treatment alternatives to incarceration for drug dependent persons who have come in contact with law enforcement agencies.

Implementation

Projects that are directly concerned with the early case finding, treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic drug abusers will be eligible for funding, provided that

the project (1) agrees to use a SLEPA drug rehabilitation program evaluation system, (2) has filed an "Application for Certificate of Approval for Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control Treatment Center" with the New Jersey Division of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control, and (3) is recommended for SLEPA funding by the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control.

Applications utilizing the following approaches will receive priority consideration:

1. Projects that provide methadone maintenance and detoxification services under administrative supervision of the New Jersey Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control.

2. Projects that establish or expand outpatient or residential drug rehabilitation centers in the community, primarily for youthful drug addicts aged 14 to 18, under direct management of a professional staff. Continuation of academic education for program clients, a diagnostic capability, and provision for treatment resources meeting the special needs of adolescents are necessary components of such programs.

3. Projects that provide innovative treatment methods. These may include programs that combine therapeutic community and methadone maintenance modalities, that shorten and modify the traditional long-term residential community model, or that otherwise apply new methods to the problem of rehabilitating drug dependent persons.

4. Projects that establish comprehensive central intake and referral services to existing treatment facilities in large urban communities.

5. Projects that provide treatment programs for inmates or ex-inmates of correctional or detention facilities.

The above project areas represent direct rehabilitation services to addicted or heavily drug dependent persons concentrated primarily in high population cities or counties of New Jersey.

Treatment programs should be professionally supervised but must include significant participation in program planning and implementation by community representatives, particularly those whom the program is designed to serve.

Rehabilitation projects may be administered directly by agencies of government or by private agencies as subgrantees of units of State or local government. Projects may also be developed and administered by a State agency for local government under the following conditions: (a) The local unit or units benefitting from the service agree by resolution of council or board, and the Chief Executive officer (Mayor, or Freeholder-Director) signs a consent or waiver of local funding; and (b) The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Governing Board specifically approves.

Subgrant Data

A total of $2,400,000 will be distributed among programs presently funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. There will be $200,000 available for local municipalities to develop new treatment programs which will have an impact on reducing drug related crimes or will lessen the burden on the criminal justice system by providing treatment alternatives.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$2,600,000	$ 886,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$2,600,000	$ 866,667
(4) Prior Funding	$5,417,217	$2,293,759

5. DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION

Program 5-1: Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources

Objective

This program is designed to provide a measurable reduction in street crimes and an increased feeling of safety in the general population by allocating increased police resources to the patrol function through more efficient utilization of the existing police resources.

The problems involved in police patrol allocation include prediction of demand for services; establishment of an allocation criterion (e.g., minimize average response time, minimize costs to provide a specified level of patrol presence in a time and space matrix); pre-positioning of forces (e.g., mix of marked and unmarked cars, supplementary vehicles, reserve support, and foot patrol); and re-

positioning of forces in real time in response to tactical emergencies.

By carefully analyzing the time and place of expected demands, and by reallocating police resources to meet these demands, the streets and other public places will be made safer at all hours of the day and night.

Implementation

Projects in this program area will be operated in two phases. The first phase will include data collection on the time and place of occurrence of street crimes, the present pattern of patrol coverage, and a plan of reallocation of resources to provide optimum patrol coverage in a selected high crime area of a city. This may be accomplished through adaptation of systems utilizing electronic data processing tabulation. It will include statistics on man hours reallocated to field related activities and anticipated clearance rates.

The second phase will include the rescheduling and reassignment of personnel and equipment in accordance with the plan developed in the first phase.

Activities under this program may include innovative methods of patrol, such as beat policing by police officers who establish residence in the area; or team policing, which places all of the police activities in a given area under a unified command; or assignment of civilian personnel to non-enforcement functions to release policemen to the street. New motor patrol techniques may be utilized, such as individually assigned patrol cars (the Indianapolis Police Car Plan). Certain equipment in support of new patrol allocations may be used; however, such equipment must be justified in terms of the specific reallocation of existing police resources. In 1973, it is anticipated that cities which institute projects under this program will significantly increase their clearance rates of index crimes.

Subgrant Data

Two to six subgrants of between $50,000 and $100,000 will go to cities, counties and regions with populations in excess of 100,000; two to four subgrants of between $25,000 and $50,000 to cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000; and the remaining subgrants to any municipality, with priority consideration given to cities with populations between 25,000 and 50,000. The range of the latter subgrants will be between $10,000 and $25,000. Between $50,000 and $100,000 will be utilized for continuation of projects funded in 1972. Special consideration will be given to those cities and counties that regionalize projects or consolidate under a single police department.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$350,000	$116,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$350,000	$116,667
(4) Prior Funding	$644,146	$315,557

Program 5-2: Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time

Objective

1. To provide a means for reduction of the total time it takes for a police officer to reach a reported incident or crime scene, as measured either from the time the crime occurs or from the time that a report requesting assistance is received;

2. To provide a means for citizens to contact the police rapidly; and

3. To provide a means for the police to communicate among each other more efficiently and more rapidly.

This will increase the number of on-the-scene apprehensions and thus deter potential offenders.

Studies and surveys indicate that reduced response time on the part of the police relates directly to a higher crime clearance rate and helps deter crime by making apprehension more certain.

Police apprehend criminals primarily by making "on view" arrests of offenders at the scene of a crime or by interception of the perpetrator after a report of an incident is received. Response time can be reduced by more effective patrolling techniques which give quicker access to a crime scene, and by improved methods of communicating reports of crimes to the police and between the police themselves.

Implementation

This program envisions financial support to county and municipal units of government, or combinations of such units for projects defining, establishing, and evaluating a variety of means for reducing police response time.

Example projects can be, but are not limited to: adoption of the emergency number "911" for outside telephone booths (no coin necessary); improvement of command and control capabilities; rapid individual police communications systems; more accessible street emergency communications facilities (call boxes available for public use); development and implementation of local and interjurisdictional communications systems that are rapid, simple and economical, including the establishment or expansion of central dispatch networks; etc.

In 1973, it is projected that jurisdictions that implement projects under this program will increase their clearance rates for index crimes over the State average and will significantly reduce their response time.

Exclusions:

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 these exclusions on a case-by-case basis.

Subgrant Data

The funding level for 1973 is $800,000. It is anticipated that there will be five levels of funding under this program.

Up to six grants ranging to $100,000 will be available to cities with populations in excess of 100,000. Up to six grants of between $30,000 and $75,000 will be available to cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000. Up to six grants of between $30,000 and $50,000 will be available to cities with populations between 25,000 and 50,000. Up to four grants of between $50,000 and $100,000 will be available to combinations of units of government for the purpose of implementing or expanding comprehensive regional radio communications networks. Special priority consideration will be given to combinations of units of government who consolidate police services or share facilities. Those communities that experience periodic population influx will also receive consideration under this program area.

Subgrantees will be expected to supply the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with an evaluation of the project after a reasonable period of time has elasped, and a total evaluation upon completion of the funding period. Evaluation will include statistics on the number of arrests for criminal offenses for one year prior to the funding of the project, the project year and one year after the project expires as well as other evaluative data and information regarding response time reduction as requested by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$ 800,000	$ 266,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$ 800,000	$ 266,667
(4) Prior Funding	$1,608,697	$1,087,574

Program 5-3: Prevention of Crime Through "Hardening" of Crime Targets and Public Education

Objective

The objective of this program is to reduce the number of crimes by impeding the opportunity to commit crimes:

1. Through improved protection of the criminal target, be it person or property; and

2. Through public education.

Many crimes are committed because the target of the crime is not properly protected. These crime targets include vehicles that are left unlocked or with the keys in the ignition, homes which are left improperly locked, buildings that are inadequately protected by proper lighting or security devices, and pedestrians who must negotiate high-risk street areas that are insufficiently lighted and offer concealment for potential assailants.

Hazardous conditions which invite criminal acts can be reduced, thereby lessening opportunities for crimes to be committed.

The problem of law enforcement, however, 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. Public education projects to alert citizens and businessmen on how to avoid becoming victims of crime can be a valuable adjunct to crime control programs, if they command the interest and cooperation of the citizenry.

Public education programs utilizing innovative techniques can, in all probability, substantially reduce the threat of crime to persons and property and should be implemented. Most experts believe that effective programs should be individualized whenever possible, since direct personal contact is superior to mere literature handouts, and that they must be cooperative in the sense that all of the interests of the community are represented.

Implementation

Projects to be funded in this program area will include but not be limited to the following two areas or combinations of these areas:

1. Any appropriate techniques or equipment designed to protect and to make more secure property and/or persons that are the potential targets of crime. The area of coverage for a project may be a public building or group of buildings, such as public schools and public housing projects, or geographic areas where a high incidence of crime has been reported.

2. Any programs that envision the establishment of innovative projects by local units of government undertaken on a cooperative basis by police departments, citizen groups, social groups, professional organizations, businessmen's groups, schools, and other community organizations. In 1973, it is anticipated that approximately 300,000 pieces of literature concerning crime prevention techniques will be disseminated; that approximately 20,000 people will be directly involved in public programs; and that an additional 100,000 contacts will be made by subgrantees through public appearances and speaking engagements. It is possible that the number of persons reached through the media in the second year will approach 500,000. However, the only viable goal of this program can be the measurable reduction in crime compared to previous years. This measurement will be undertaken by subgrantees as part of the research and evaluation component of their projects.

This program will be expanded in future years, with the goal the establishment of crime prevention programs in each municipality in the State with a population over 25,000 and in each of the 21 counties.

Subgrant Data

There will be between five and ten subgrants under IMPLEMENTATION 1. Eligible subgrantees will include all municipal governments but priority consideration will be to cities with a population of 25,000 or more. Where equipment is provided for the benefit of any private person or corporation under this project, the recipient of the equipment shall be responsible for the actual cost of the equipment which will not be included in the project cost. The monetary range for each subgrant will be $20,000 to $40,000.

It is anticipated that in 1973 ten cities will benefit directly from this program. Through the use of improved lighting techniques, specialized equipment, mechanical locking devices, etc., the number of crimes in these cities will be reduced by curtailing the opportunity to commit crimes. Public housing projects with their inherent problems of vertical policing, parking lots, and streets and overpasses in certain areas are especially considered to be potential crime areas, and are project possibilities.

Under IMPLEMENTATION 2. there are two levels of funding. The first level will fund applicants whose projects are comprehensive in scope and envision full-time operations. Within this level, two to three applicants will be funded at ranges between $10,000 and $20,000.

Priority will be given to the high crime municipalities with populations of 100,000 and over, and first class counties with populations of 600,000 or more. The second level of funding includes applicants from all municipalities and counties whose projects envision short-term programs. Within this level, two to five applicants will be funded at ranges between $2,000—$10,000. Previously funded subgrantees will be given funding preference for continuation projects providing that their progress warrants it, and that their application for project continuation meets all requirements.

Special priority consideration will be given to combinations of units of government who consolidate services under a single department.

Subgrantees for both levels of projects must demonstrate a willingness to give the subject high priority, and the capacity both to sponsor and cooperate in research and evaluation. Each subgrantee will also be subject to the general and special conditions attached to approved grant applications.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$337,500	$112,500
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$337,500	$112,500
(4) Prior Funding	$739,641	$332,620

Program 5-4: Specialized Equipment for Local Police and County Law Enforcement Agencies to Improve the Detection, Apprehension and Conviction of Criminals

Objective

The objective of this program is to provide for the acquisition, development, and evaluation of specialized detection-apprehension equipment by selected local, county, and regional law enforcement agencies.

Use of modern, sophisticated equipment is necessary if law enforcement agencies are to counteract the increasing mobility and sophistication of criminals. It is anticipated that the use of such equipment will not only improve the capabilities of police in detection and apprehension, but will allow for more efficient allocation of police resources, will increase convictions, and will deter potential offenders because of the increased risk of apprehension and conviction.

Implementation

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will provide funds, on a limited basis, for the purchase of modern, sophisticated, specialized crime detection and apprehension equipment by local police departments and county law enforcement agencies that can establish maximum potential benefit from such specialized equipment, and that have or can retain and train the personnel and support facilities necessary for its most effective utilization.

It is intended that the equipment be used in the larger cities and counties that are high crime areas. Applicants must show a documented need for such equipment, demonstrate willingness to give the project high priority and indicate the capacity both to sponsor and cooperate in evaluation.

Examples of specialized equipment meeting the program specifications include: night visibility and other types of surveillance equipment, cameras, binoculars, criminal identification equipment, crime scene equipment and any other equipment that can be justified in terms of apprehension and detection of criminals.

In 1973, it is anticipated that jurisdictions purchasing and utilizing equipment under this program will increase their clearance rates for index crimes over the current State average.

Excluded Equipment

1) Any such equipment generally considered standard police support material, such as weapons, vehicles, ammunition and traffic control devices.

2) Any equipment used especially for riots or civil disorders, as distinct from equipment whose primary purpose is the detection and apprehension of criminals.

3) Communications equipment.

Subgrant Data

The funding level for 1973 is $250,000. It is anticipated that there will be between 10 and 15 grants in the range of $2,000 to $50,000. It is also anticipated that not more than one grant will be given to any one jurisdiction. Subgrantees eligible include any local or county police departments or prosecutors' offices, but priority consideration will be given to police departments and prosecutors' offices in the urban high crime areas.

Communities composing project "DATUM" and those desirous of entering will have first priority under this program.

Special priority consideration will be given to combinations of government who consolidate services under a single department or utilize a shared equipment concept.

Subgrantees will be expected to supply the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with an evaluation design prior to funding, and with a

completed evaluation at the end of the funding period. Evaluation should include statistics on arrests for criminal offenses, relevant to the type of equipment being utilized for one year to the acquisition of the specialized equipment and for the year in which the equipment is used. Subgrantees will be expected to furnish other evaluative data and information relative to the project as requested by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$250,000	$ 83,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$250,000	$ 83,334
(4) Prior Funding	$703,485	$451,758

Program 5-5: Establishment and Expansion of Police-Community Relations Programs

Objective

To improve police-community relations by promoting improved understanding by police of citizens' concerns and a better understanding by citizens of the police mission. To provide a mechanism for citizens to formally advise the police about areas of possible police-community conflict.

The goal of community relations projects should be the long term achievement of improved community relations. The aim is to effectively engage the community, in order to develop some long term benefit to the community as a whole. Because it involves an "engagement" of the public in a dialogue about mutual problems, a community relations project must necessarily develop an effective two-way communications process.

Through continuous communications between civil servants and the general community, there will be a broadening of the appreciation of community concerns, and a mutual broadening of the community's perspective of the duties and responsibilities of the civil servants.

Implementation

Projects under this program may be operated by municipal police departments and should contain the following elements:

The stimulation of department-wide concern and interest in addressing community problems.

Evaluation of department policies, procedures and activities in terms of their effect upon community relations.

Development of department-wide policies and programs in community relations.

Development of community relations training programs for personnel in the department.

Operations of meetings involving department personnel and various segments of the community in order to establish and maintain a dialogue about community relations problems.

Consideration of methods of utilizing civilian volunteers and community leaders in on-going department programs aimed at sustaining communications between the department and the community.

Receipt and evaluation of information which relates to the present status of community relations.

Projects may also be operated by private agencies under contract to a unit of government or by an appropriate public agency. Examples of such projects could include:

Series of controlled dialogues between leadership segments of the community and the police under guidance of skilled human relations experts.

Development of a policy committee of citizens and police to provide a continuing avenue of citizen expression pertaining to police policy.

Development and implementation of a grievance procedure to arbitrate conflicts between police and citizens as they arise.

Subgrant Data

Of the total $300,000 appropriated for this program, approximately $150,000 will be utilized for continuation of projects funded in 1971/1972. Of the remaining funds, there will be six to eight new subgrants available to serve municipalities of 25,000 population or more at a range of $20,000 to $60,000.

Special priority consideration will be given to combinations of units of government who consolidate services under a single department.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$300,000	$100,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$300,000	$100,000
(4) Prior Funding	$852,051	$696,854

Program 5-6: Uniform Internal Municipal Police Records

Objective

To improve police organizational effectiveness and increase apprehension and detection capability by providing municipal police departments with improved standard uniform forms and records keeping systems, including mechanical systems, which will provide rapid, accurate processing and retrieval.

The efficiency of any police organization ultimately rests on the management methods. Police departments in the past have been unable to apply modern records techniques to their operations due to a lack of funds. Forms have been proliferated to the point where there is no standarization. In the area of records keeping, there is great potential for increasing the internal efficiency of the police, and the quickness with which they can search and retrieve information that can improve their capability to detect and apprehend criminals.

Implementation

Projects which envision systems for storage and retrieval of internal police records will be considered for funding under this program.

All applicants will be required to adopt standard police internal and external reporting forms in order to standardize records on a Statewide basis and in order to make the municipal system compatible with the system developed by the Department of Law and Public Safety's Division of Systems and Communications. In 1973, it is envisioned that cities which implement projects under this program will increase their clearance rate significantly.

Subgrant Data

The funding level for 1973 is $150,000. It is anticipated that there will be 15 grants of up to $10,000 to cities over 20,000 population.

Subgrantees will be expected to supply the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency with an evaluation design prior to Board approval. The design should provide for statistics on crimes cleared by arrest, time saved in searching records, number of identifications accomplished with the system, etc.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$150,000	$50,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$150,000	$50,000
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 5-7: Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel

Objective

To upgrade the performance of criminal justice personnel through specialized training. To prepare students for criminal justice careers through specially designed higher education courses of study.

This program serves to provide opportunity for criminal justice agencies to focus training efforts on areas of operation that require current knowledge and highly developed skills. It continues the third stage of development and implementation of college degree courses of study at the four colleges in New Jersey approved for schools of criminal justice.

Implementation

There will be four basic approaches to reach the program objective:

1. The first approach will provide funds for criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education to develop and implement in-service professional development programs for criminal justice personnel. The subjects of these seminars, workshops or courses could include "street" Spanish, family crisis intervention courses, community relations, State Criminal Codes, constitutional requirements concerning arrests, search and seizure and interrogation; laws of evidence; confessions; trial techniques, motion and pleading practice; recent case law; correctional management; case analysis in prevention programs; correctional counseling; court administration, etc.

Proposals considered must give assurance that existing training efforts, both budgetary and programatic, are not being supplanted by the proposed funded program. Consideration will be given only to programs open on a Statewide or other major regional basis or to agencies with large staff complements.

Exclusions

a. Applications submitted for a person or persons to attend an activity on an individual case basis. Grants under this approach will be to an agency to implement a program for all its members or a significant sized group of personnel or to an institution of higher learning to implement a special activity for a target group of personnel.

b. Self-instructional type courses, correspondence courses, and general self-improvement courses not directly related to a specific aspect of criminal justice activity.

c. Collegiate "courses", credit or non-credit, that may be fundable under the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), whether funds are available at the institution or not.

2. A second approach will provide grants to agencies to permit attendance at special LEAA operated seminars, institutes or workshops, or programs where LEAA specifically requests State Planning Agencies to make funds available for interest groups to attend an activity.

Travel expenses (excluding commutation), food, lodging, tuition, registration fees, and any related expenses subject to New Jersey State travel regulation restrictions may be requested.

3. The third approach will support the four State colleges which presently have criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs and are currently receiving State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. In addition, Rutgers, the State University will be eligible for funding to aid in the creation of a criminal justice school. These funds are made available to expand the programs at the colleges to meet the growing demands in the State.

This approach was designed as a five-year pilot program in the 1971 State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Plan to create centers of excellence to serve the different regions of the State with baccalaureate programs so that pre-service and in-service students may continue their education beyond the two-year degree level available in the State's community colleges.

The creation of graduate level education at Rutgers University will complete the educational sequence which will make available to the criminal justice personnel in New Jersey the opportunity to earn the degrees recommended by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

4. Funds will be provided to the New Jersey Police Training Commission with the intent of continuing the emphasis on improving the quality of basic and in-service training for law enforcement in the State.

Subgrant Data

Under Approach One, $75,000 will be available to criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education in cooperation with an appropriate unit of government to develop training programs.

Under Approach Two, $50,000 will be made available to criminal justice agencies to supplement their training efforts at special LEAA sponsored programs.

Under Approach Three, approximately $150,000 will be utilized to expand projects funded in 1971 and implement a School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers, the State University.

Under Approach Four, $50,000 will be available to the Police Training Commission for continuance of training improvements.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$ 325,000	$ 108,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$ 325,000	$ 108,334
(4) Prior Funding	$1,255,219	$1,365,497

Program 5-8: Coordinated State and County-Wide Police Legal Advisory Units

Objective

To provide the police with the necessary legal advice concerning the performance of their law enforcement function, and to provide them with the capability to train their personnel, on a continuing basis, in the latest rulings of the court and state of the art.

Implementation

To meet the objectives of this program, four pilot projects will be funded this year: three to county prosecutor's offices in various sized counties for all organized local police departments in the county and one unit for the State Police. Each legal unit will perform the following services on a county-wide or Statewide basis: 1) the screening of search warrants for legal sufficiency and the standardizing of procedures for obtaining same; 2) the reviewing for legal sufficiency, and the standardizing of arrest procedures; 3) the providing of appropriate on-the-scene legal advice and development of legally sufficient procedures with regard to riot or crowd control emergencies where mass arrests are anticipated; 4) the disseminating of legal interpretations and the practical implications of statutory and case law changes; 5) the providing of around-the-clock availability of legal personnel for the purpose of giving informal and immediate legal guidance when the exigencies of a given situation require such advice; and 6) the providing of instructional services with regard to the criminal law, for the various local in-service and Police Training Commission-approved schools.

Subgrant Data

Three grants will be made available to counties on a pilot basis at a cost of approximately $25,000 per project. One large county, one medium-sized county, and one small county will be funded. The position of police legal advisor will be filled by an assistant prosecutor who will devote full-time to the duties stated above.

One additional grant will be awarded to the Division of Criminal Justice, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, for a State Police Legal Advisory Unit at a cost of approximately $25,000.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$100,000	$33,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$100,000	$33,334
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 5-9: Establishment and Expansion of State and Local Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement Units

Objective

To assist state and local law enforcement agencies in expanding their capabilities to detect, deter and apprehend violators of the state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

The State of New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the country and is known as the "corridor" between two of the largest cities in the country, New York City and Philadelphia. Both cities are known to suffer acute drug problems and to be sources of large quantities of illicit drugs. Recent arrest of high-echelon drug traffickers in New York City and New Jersey and the intelligence data gained, confirmed 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.

The addition of investigative personnel to the State Police Narcotic Bureau has provided the resources to establish and operate regional enforcement offices in all areas of the State. This development has enabled State Police Narcotic Bureau personnel to establish and maintain close contact with local law enforcement agencies and share a common evaluation of their particular needs and problems. Scheduled meetings with local enforcement

representatives in all areas were conducted. Intelligence information and operational strategies were shared and specific problems discussed. Bureau personnel and other resources were offered and utilized in cooperative drug investigations. This cooperative effort since January of 1971 has led to the arrest of 1,350 defendants through 45 mass raids. Ninety percent of these arrests were made on charges of sales of drugs.

Although significant steps have been implemented and enforcement increased in the areas pertaining to the sale and distribution of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs, there remains a severe drug problem in the State. It is the purpose of this program to provide support for such detection and apprehension efforts.

Implementation

The first project planned for which funds are being allocated is the continuation of the Statewide Narcotics Enforcement and Training program instituted by the New Jersey State Police in 1971.

Included in the project are:

1. Continuation of the Drug Enforcement School at the State Police Academy, Sea Girt, New Jersey. This training, available to State and local law enforcement agency personnel, will be a one-week course of intensified curriculum relating to investigative and enforcement aspects of the drug problem.

2. To continue the State regional enforcement effort.

3. To continue and expand the Statewide Task Force which is solely dedicated to detection and apprehension of high echelon drug traffickers.

Secondly, projects are encouraged for county level enforcement efforts. Such projects should be administered by the Prosecutor's office and should actively involve the municipalities within the county. Provisions should be made for training and an adequate methodology should be evidenced for information sharing at all levels.

Finally, projects are encouraged from groups of municipalities to establish or expand drug law enforcement efforts where a need is clearly evidenced.

Subgrant Data

One grant up to $180,000 will be made available to the Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, to continue the Statewide Narcotics Project.

Three grants up to $75,000 will be made available to counties with populations of 200,000 or more to provide for county-wide coordination of drug law enforcement efforts.

Five to seven grants of $20,000 to $30,000 will be made to cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and who can clearly demonstrate the need for such an effort. Municipalities are encouraged to plan projects regionalizing services with other communities.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$480,000	$160,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$480,000	$160,000
(4) Prior Funding	$106,645	$ 80,496

Program 5-10: Recruitment, Selection and Training of Criminal Justice Personnel

Objective

The objectives of this program are the design and implementation by the Department of Civil Service, of new selection procedures which will increase the retention of applicants through various phases of the selection system and significantly speed up the selection process. Major emphasis of this objective will be directed towards inclusion of minority group applicants into the recruitment, selection and training process.

Implementation

In order to insure a high flow of applicants seeking law enforcement careers, walk-in recruitment centers will be established in high priority areas of the State. To further increase the attractiveness of law enforcement careers, an advertising campaign will be mounted in conjunction with public speaking appearances at community organization meetings, high schools and colleges utilizing civil services personnel, and minority group representatives from

within the criminal justice system. A new thorough medical examination, which will satisfy civil service and pension system requirements, will be designed and implemented. Improvement of design and quality of the examination will continue to receive high priority by the Department of Civil Service and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. In addition to previous test development, greater emphasis will be directed towards developing and testing alternative culture free entrance and promotional examinations. A significant time reduction in the present three month recruitment and selection process, is expected.

Subgrant Data

The Department of Civil Service has the sole responsibility in 1973 for the implementation of the objectives listed in this program area. It is anticipated that the recruitment and selection process will continue to receive manpower through "Project Transition", the Department of Defense project which offers recruitment, training and early release from the Armed Forces to men accepting criminal justice system positions.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$150,000	$50,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$150,000	$50,000
(4) Prior Funding	$122,246	$68,103

Program 5-11: Expanded Investigation of Organized Crime

Objective

To increase and expand the capabilities of State law enforcement agencies in the detection, deterrence, apprehension and prosecution aspects of organized crime control, and to meld these control efforts into a continuing cohesive enforcement attack on the organized criminal element.

The nature of organized crime operations has made mandatory the development of a Statewide strategy that could marshal State law enforcement resources and bring this comprehensive cooperative power to bear on the organized criminal element. The program in New Jersey to control organized crime has developed from a singular State effort to the inclusion of local efforts in several counties. With the inclusion of the local effort, Statewide controls must be increased to cope with the forced mobility of the organized criminal element to newly established locations or bases of operation caused by the stepped-up local program.

Therefore, to provide further impetus to the organized crime control program within New Jersey, State level agencies must continue to expand their intergovernmental strategy towards combating organized crime.

Implementation

To meet the objectives of the program, the following projects will be funded:

1. The continuation of the Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence project initiated by the Division of State Police in 1970 and continued in 1971 and 1972. The grant will allow the State Police to continue and expand the present project.

Specifically, the Intelligence Bureau will create a Tactical Unit to facilitate better control and effectiveness of the Electronic Surveillance, Telephone Toll Security, Statewide Intelligence Units and the Interstate Organized Crime Index terminal of the Bureau. Also, increased and analytical study of intelligence reports has increased the need for the establishment of positions of Intelligence Research Analysts.

Funds will be utilized to partially compensate 11 law enforcement personnel of the Bureau and seven other staff (non-sworn) plus additional personnel if needed.

Funds will also be used to purchase office supplies, facilities and equipment necessary to the continuance of the project.

2. The continuation and expansion of the Statewide Organized Crime Investigational/Prosecutorial project, a joint effort of the Division of State Police and the Organized Crime Special Prosecutions Unit of the Division of Criminal Justice.

In the 1971 Fiscal Year, a continued closely integrated effort by attorney and police manpower was maintained and the project has established itself as an extremely effective tool in attacking organized crime. The State Police Organized Crime Task Force Bureau and Intelligence Bureau, and the Criminal Justice Organized Crime Unit collaborated in the investigations and indictment of 291 defendants. The

indictments included charges of bookmaking, lottery, obstructing justice, armed robbery, breaking and entering, grand larceny, bribery, criminal contempt, misconduct in public office, perjury, loansharking, forgery, embezzlement, and obtaining funds under false pretense by a public offical.

The investigative, arrest and indictment statistics for Fiscal 1972 have not as yet been finalized. However, the first nine months of the 1972 Fiscal Year already show 265 defendants indicted, and it is anticipated that the third year (Fiscal 1973) and fourth year (Fiscal 1974) will exceed previous years. It should be borne in mind that mere statistics do not in themselves reflect the total picture with regard to the effectiveness of combining investigative expertise with prosecuting attorneys. A more accurate barometer of accomplishment is the fact that many of the defendants indicted are identified members of organized crime.

Current intelligence data indicated that highly significant in-roads have been made in the area of organized gambling on a Statewide basis, and progress has been made in official corruption and hijacking. Because of this development, it is felt that program objectives should be modified toward an increased effort in the areas of loansharking and commercial fraud while maintaining the current level of enforcement pressure on bookmaking, lottery, hijacking, and official corruption. The funds requested for the program cited in this account are vital to such an undertaking. Funds will be used to continue partial compensation of four attorneys, two law clerk trainees, three secretaries and 25 State Police investigative personnel. Funds will also be used for project-related travel, office supplies, operating costs and for the replacement of or purchase of new equipment necessary to the continuance of the project.

3. The continuance of the Organized Crime Training Project is the third phase. This course of instruction is a vital component of the objective. During this grant period, ten two-week basic courses will be offered to law enforcement personnel; additionally, four one-week seminars will be conducted for advanced training for graduates of the basic course. Approximately 700 law enforcement personnel will participate in this training project.

Funds will be utilized to partially compensate the training coordinators, and consultants, and to partially provide for travel and subsistence, training materials and other administrative costs associated with the project.

Subgrant Data

1. $252,000 will be awarded to the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police to meet the objectives of Project No. 1.

2. $355,000 will be awarded to the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Divisions of State Police and Criminal Justice to meet the objectives of Project No. 2.

3. $45,000 will be awarded to the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, to meet the objectives of Project No. 3.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$652,000	$217,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$652,000	$217,334
(4) Prior Funding	$295,067	$167,150

Program 5-12: Increased Crime Laboratory Service

Objective

The principal objective of this program is to increase crime laboratory services offered to the almost 600 law enforcement agencies of the State of New Jersey through expansion of the central crime laboratory at West Trenton and by establishment of regional or satellite laboratories.

The services of the forensic laboratory will be made more accessible to the agencies it serves with the placement of such laboratories at strategic locations throughout the State. Upon completion of the project, no police agency in New Jersey will be more than 25 miles from an adequately staffed and equipped crime laboratory. The immediacy of scientific services is now vital to effective and efficient day to day police operations because of the ever-increasing importance placed on scientific evidence by the courts of the State.

The responsibility of the crime laboratory cannot end with case examination. Training of police in crime scene demeanor, with special emphasis on the proper recognition, preservation and recognition of physical evidence, is a facet of laboratory services which will be offered. The importance of such training cannot be overemphasized.

The manner in which police conduct themselves at the crime scene with respect to materials of possible evidential value should be a matter of direct concern to the forensic laboratory for it is here the scientific analysis begins. Improper methods or procedures at this juncture compound themselves as the analysis is continued in the laboratory.

Implementation

Program implementation to date includes the completion of the expansion of the Central Laboratory at West Trenton as well as completion of construction of the North Regional Laboratory at Little Falls, which commenced full-scale operation on August 1, 1972, and the anticipated opening of the South Regional Laboratory at Hammonton, now under construction, during March of 1973. It is anticipated that the construction of Regional Laboratory East at Sea Girt will begin during late calendar year 1973.

Phases for which funding is to be requested are in the areas of training of forensic chemists and laboratory technicians who will be assigned to Regional Laboratory East, salaries for those scientific personnel already assigned to Regional Laboratories North and South as well as those support clerical personnel assigned to these installations. Initial equipment purchases for Regional Laboratory East as well as additional equipment purchases for Regional Laboratories North and South will also be requested. The equipment purchase at Regional Laboratories North and South is for the purpose of bringing the instrumental analysis capabilities up to a level equal to the Central Laboratory at West Trenton.

The adjusted program time-frame listing partial implementation and that which remains to be accomplished is shown below:

Phase I — Construction of Regional North Laboratory at Little Falls — Completed and became operational August 1, 1972.

Phase II — Construction of Regional South Laboratory at Hammonton — Construction began May, 1972; scheduled for completion March, 1973.

Phase III — Construction of Regional East Laboratory at Sea Girt — Scheduled to begin July, 1973.

Professional laboratory personnel will be hired and trained for Regional East Laboratory, necessary equipment will be purchased and training of law enforcement personnel in the proper handling of physical evidence will be continued at Regional Laboratories North and South.

Scientific services to police, to be effective, must be responsive to the police need. Shown clearly in the statistical summary which follows, is the degree by which this need has grown and how it has manifested itself as the workload of the Forensic Sciences laboratory of the Division of State Police.

LABORATORY CASE LOAD 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

PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION

State Police	Other Agencies
24.9	75.1
28.9	71.1
28.6	71.4
30.1	69.9

LABORATORY CASE LOAD TRENDS

Fiscal Year	Total Cases	State Police	Other Agencies
1971	13,394	4,035	9,359
1972	14,599	4,228	10,371
Percent Change	+9.0	+4.8	+10.8
1968	4,742	1,181	3,561
1972	14,599	4,228	10,371
Percent Change	+207.9	+258.0	+191.2

Subgrant Data

Because of the nature of this program, there will be only one subgrant of $480,000 to be awarded to the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety and administered by that Department's Division of State Police.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$480,000	$160,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$480,000	$160,000
(4) Prior Funding	$360,000	$400,000

6. DIVERSION

Program 6-1: Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles

Objective

A priority in the area of delinquency prevention is to develop and implement programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems, and that may help to create a favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law.

The initial contact by a juvenile with the criminal justice system usually involves the police. Experience indicates that a large number of these cases are handled unofficially, and it is at this point that the police have a number of options, especially if the contact involves a relatively minor violation. The way any case is handled establishes, in part, the attitude juveniles have toward police. It is necessary, therefore, for police departments to handle juveniles in a way which deals with the problem which caused the police contact.

Currently, the vast majority of all juvenile offenders are either released in the custody of their parents or sent to the juvenile court. The objective of this program area is to provide the mechanism to divert as many juveniles as possible from the system to agencies or individuals who are capable of diagnosing the juvenile's problems and of working with them or referring them to others who are able to offer more extensive services.

Implementation

Applications are encouraged from local units of government, or combinations of such units, to implement programs to divert juveniles, particularly those persons in need of supervision, from the juvenile justice system.

Funding consideration will be given to projects which fall within one of two categories:

1. The establishment and staffing 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.
2. The expansion of present juvenile aid units to incorporate a wider variety of services to youthful offenders, such as serving as a referral source to other agencies that serve youth or hiring social caseworkers or other professional staff to help and advise in the handling and disposition of cases.

All police departments are encouraged to formulate policy guidelines and training programs on juvenile matters for department personnel. Guidelines might include community referral, detention, and referral to court. It is anticipated that local departments will endeavor to establish formal guidelines to cover the wide range of police disposition, and the criteria for selection of the appropriate disposition.

Subgrant Data

Up to 15 subgrants ranging to $25,000 will be made available to municipalities to either create juvenile aid bureaus with innovative services to juveniles or to continue the operation of previously funded projects.

Up to seven subgrants ranging to $50,000 will be made available to cities with populations in excess of 75,000 to offer a wider range of diversionary services to juveniles coming in contact with the police.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$600,000	$200,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$600,000	$200,000
(4) Prior Funding	$886,470	$572,243

Program 6-2: Youth Service Bureaus

Objective

The objective of this program is the establishment of youth service bureaus to divert youth from the criminal justice system; to provide advocacy, brokerage and crisis intervention on behalf of youth; and to encourage the needed systems change and general youth development.

It is imperative that communities find new ways of meeting their juvenile delinquency problems through innovative approaches. Presently troubled youths,

whose delinquency may be nurtured by unresolved social problems, may at times find their way to social agencies after entering the juvenile justice process. Existing social agencies are often confronted with youthful offenders who are hard to reach because of a lack of confidence on both sides and poor referral practices.

A thrust must be made in approaching youths who are troublesome, but may not yet be defined as delinquent. Community organizations which take a remedial approach may halt processes which help cause delinquent behavior. The causal factors are a realistic target for delinquency prevention, and community organizations that have the confidence of their clients can attack these targets through integration of services needed by children and youth.

Implementation

This program is designed for the establishment of Youth Service Bureaus. Such a Bureau is intended to receive referrals from all branches of the community and the juvenile justice system, and act as central coordinator of all community services for youth, and also to provide or help to establish for youth services presently lacking in the community. Administratively, the Bureaus must not be in the same unit responsible for investigation and arrest of juveniles, but should be a separate and distinct entity.

Ideally, the Bureaus will offer a wide range of services and perform some mandatory functions. For example, cases referred by police agencies and court intake staffs might have special status in that Bureaus would be required to accept them all. In cases where serious offenses have been committed, the Youth Service Bureau will have the authority to refer to the juvenile courts those with whom they cannot deal effectively. The Bureaus will have the direct responsibility for developing and implementing a plan of service for a group now handled either inappropriately or not at all.

It is preferable for Youth Service Bureaus to be operated as public agencies; however, in some cases the function can be performed by a private agency under contract to a local unit of government. When programs envision a contractual operation, the applicant should demonstrate a plan for eventual assumption of cost by the applicant's unit of government or the community. In all instances, the active interest and support of both local governmental officials and community leaders is a mandatory prerequisite.

A Youth Service Bureau should serve referrals from the juvenile justice system, from appropriate non-criminal justice agencies and self-referrals. However, if the Bureau is designed to serve primarily the pre-delinquent or non-criminal justice agency referrals, then it must be located in an area experiencing high rates of juvenile delinquency. The location of a Bureau serving primarily pre-delinquents in a "low crime" area is not compatible with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's overall goals and objectives.

The number and types of services which can be provided through a Youth Service Bureau are limited only by the imagination of the local officials implementing the program and the willingness of other public and private community-based youth programs to commit themselves to a coordinated, cooperative effort.

The spectrum of services to be provided in a particular area should be tailored to meet the specific needs of potential clients in that area. There are, however, a number of basic service capabilities that all Youth Service Bureaus must have to meet State Law Enforcement Planning Agency delinquency reduction and crime prevention goals:

1. The Bureau must possess adequate professional staff capability to be able to determine the problems and needs of each juvenile referred to, or coming to, the Bureau for help and to develop with the youth and his parents, a treatment plan for meeting the needs identified.
2. The Bureau must have an emergency crisis intervention capability.
3. The Bureau must possess adequate professional staff capability to be able to provide basic counseling services to both youths and parents.
4. The Bureau must have a system for referring youths who cannot be served by the Bureau to other community-based youth treatment programs. The Bureau must maintain a catalogue of the current resources of such programs.
5. The Bureau must be able to provide vocational counseling and job placement assistance whether through the efforts of in-house staff or via a referral agreement with other public or private agencies designed to perform such services.
6. The Bureau must be able to work with other community-based youth programs for the purpose of identifying service gaps and coordinating activities.
7. The Bureau must be able to provide drug abuse prevention or drug abuse treatment referrals to other agencies capable of providing such services.
8. The Bureau must have an information system which enables the agency administrator to follow the treatment progress of each client whether being treated in-house or by an outside agency.

In addition to the above, there are several other services that may be considered to be basic in most communities:

1. The Bureau can provide tutoring and remedial education on an individual or group basis either through the efforts of in-house staff or volunteers coordinated by the Bureau's staff.

2. The Bureau can provide recreation and leisure time programs for youthful clients.

3. The Bureau can provide health services through authorized personnel on a referral basis.

4. The Bureau can provide legal services either through the use of volunteers coordinated by the Bureau staff or on a referral basis.

Where cases are referred to the Bureau by the juvenile justice system or other referral agencies, it is the Bureau administrator's responsibility to keep the referring agency informed about the treatment progress of each youth referred. In the event that the efforts of the Bureau are not helping the youth or if the youth refuses to take advantage of the Bureau's services, the referring agency should be notified so that formal action can be taken.

Funding will also be considered during this year to help implement a pilot Youth Service Bureau within a Division of Youth and Family Services district office to provide intensive youth services in areas of high delinquency rates. It would provide a model, which if successful could be implemented in all of the Division's 18 district offices.

The satellite center would be established in an urban area. It would be staffed by professional counselors, a community organizer and caseworkers skilled in referral and community people. The center would have available all of the resources of the Division of Youth and Family Services and also would attempt to coordinate the services of the police, the schools, other social service agencies and churches. In addition, the center would plan programs which would fill gaps in existing services to youth by applying for funds from other State agencies and private foundations.

Subgrant Data

Of the funds available for this program area during Fiscal Year 1973, all awards will be made on a competitive basis. Priority consideration will be afforded to applications for projects that offer the most comprehensive ranges of service and serve the largest client groups.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$840,000	$280,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$840,000	$260,000
(4) Prior Funding	$194,145	$ 65,029

Program 6-3: Diversion of Alcoholic Offenders

Objective

To encourage the development of projects that will more effectively promote the rehabilitation of chronic alcoholic offenders through medical diagnosis and treatment.

In order to relieve the police, courts and corrections agencies and to provide more humane and more effective treatment for intoxicated offenders, it is the objective of this program to establish detoxification and emergency care centers for public intoxicants, thus providing alternatives to the present procedure of arrest, conviction and jailing.

Implementation

Projects establishing diagnostic, detoxification, and follow-up services for public intoxicants will be established to provide a source of treatment for persons who normally would be processed by the criminal justice system in a more official manner.

When a police officer comes in contact with a public intoxicant, the offender may, on a voluntary basis, consent to be taken to the detoxification center in lieu of possible more official action. Referral in such cases will not constitute an arrest and will not be recorded as a crime.

Drunkenness as a component of a criminal act may be treated by issuing a summons to the offender, and the intoxicant may still voluntarily choose to be taken to the detoxification center with the hope that when he or she appears before the court, the judge will consider the treatment as good faith and acknowledgment that like incidents would be less likely to happen in the future.

For those offenders referred by the courts, referrals to the program will be supervised by the county probation departments, with attendance at the center as a condition of referral.

Where referrals are voluntary, the offender will at all times retain his right to leave. And, where there is no suspension of the normal judicial process, the maximum length of stay should be no longer than ten days. All programs, however, must demonstrate that they shall be able to provide either on their own or through referral to other agencies, long-term treatment for the chronic alcoholic.

Each proposed project should indicate the provision of services of the following kind:

1. A police officer brings the "intoxicated" person to the reception room.
2. Center personnel complete a medical examination of the patient.
3. The patient is showered, given clean clothing, and assigned a bed.
4. Special nursing care and diets are provided.
5. Therapeutic activities — films, group meetings, discussions and lectures — are provided.
6. Each patient is counseled individually.
7. The patient, when necessary, is referred to other social, health and governmental services for further help.

Subgrant Data

Two subgrants will be made available to counties to establish detoxification centers serving numerous municipalities. These subgrants will range up to $100,000.

Two subgrants will be made available to municipalities to establish city-wide detoxification centers, and will range up to $50,000.

Any programs which require a postponement of the normal judicial proceedings against a defendant and/or contemplate recommendations for a dismissal of charges following treatment must be specifically approved for operation by the New Jersey Supreme Court. Requests for such approval shall be made directly to the Administrative Director of the Courts.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$300,000	$100,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$300,000	$100,000
(4) Prior Funding	$154,140	$ 58,818

7. ADJUDICATION

Program 7-1: Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program

Objective

To facilitate the processing of cases in the municipal court through better management. To improve the opportunity for just municipal court determinations through expanded court services.

Large municipal court operations are confronted with expanding caseloads and insufficient personnel to handle them. This is compounded in most instances by a lack of administrative management capability, inadequate pre-release procedures, lack of modern information reporting and retrieval systems, inadequate facilities requiring renovation, and lack of systemized procedures for the efficient handling of large volumes of cases.

The objective of this program is to institute major changes in one large city municipal court operation to meet the stated needs, to determine to what degree the processing of cases may be expedited, and to what extent ancillary services may lessen the volume of business of other junctures of criminal case processing.

Implementation

The City of Jersey City will be offered funds to effect an improvement in three major areas of Municipal Court operation.

Municipal Court Management:

To provide a professional court administrator under the presiding judge to supervise all non-judicial employees and to introduce new systems and case processing methods.

To hire an additional attorney for the corporation counsel who will be assigned full-time to the Municipal Court to prosecute cases not handled by the Hudson County Prosecutor and to work in close cooperation with the County Prosecutor. In addition, he will assist police officers in filing complaints and in screening defendants for various diversion programs.

To provide defense counsel to indigent defendants who are ineligible for the Public Defender because of the nature of the charge against them.

To provide for architectural consultation in order to determine ways to make most effective use of existing space.

To provide for physical modification of existing courtrooms and office space as well as establishing new office space including interview rooms.

Pre-Trial Management Division:

To provide an assistant to the administrator who will oversee the processing of defendants prior to court appearance.

To take over and expand the existing bail project so that 100% of those arrested and incarcerated are interviewed.

To oversee the determination of defendants' indigency and eligibility for free defense counsel.

To examine current methods of granting pre-trial release and recommend improvements.

To provide space at the court where the Pre-trial Intervention Program can conduct initial interviews.

Family and Neighborhood Dispute Division:

To provide professional family counselors to screen all cases involving a "notice in lieu of complaint" which will result in more effective use of judge time.

To provide family counseling to defendants referred by Municipal Court judges.

To provide referrals to existing service agencies.

Subgrant Data

The City of Jersey City will be the only eligible subgrantee. Other municipalities will be considered in future plans as well as possible continuation funding for the Newark Project which will begin in early 1973 with 1972 funds.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$240,000	$80,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$240,000	$80,000
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 7-2: Expand and Improve the Diagnostic Services Available to the Juvenile Court

Objective

To provide the juvenile court with a complete, detailed diagnostic report on juveniles who are placed in custody and on other juveniles charged with delinquency who evidence severe emotional disturbance.

It is particularly important for juvenile court judges to have meaningful diagnostic information available at the time of sentencing. Diagnosis can assist the court in deciding on a program that will best serve both the delinquent and the community at large. Diagnosis can also act as a basis for counseling and placement within the community as an after-care approach.

A diagnostic adjunct to the juvenile court would help its staff conceptualize the everyday environment of the child being evaluated, and thereby create a more significant perspective. When children's behavior is disruptive beyond the bounds of social tolerance, evidencing emotional, psychological or social maladjustment resulting in delinquency; a swift, thorough background investigation and diagnostic evaluation is of prime importance in planning remedial action.

Implementation

Projects that establish professional diagnostic services to juveniles charged with delinquency, before or after formal adjudication, will be eligible. Special consideration will be accorded to the development of diagnostic teams, attached to either a probation department or juvenile shelter. Such a team might consist of all or some of the following personnel: director of diagnostic services, psychologist, social case worker, social investigator, learning disability specialist, visiting nurse. The team's major activities would be to develop a complete diagnostic report, including disposition alternatives on all children in detention, pending juvenile court sentencing. In addition, it would diagnose juveniles released to the community, pending juvenile court sentencing, who evidence extraordinary circumstances that warrant more than routine handling. Those jurisdictions already employing the diagnostic team approach are eligible to apply for a grant to expand their capabilities.

Examples of other types of project development include planning and pilot testing of a regional diagnostic center serving less populated, contiguous counties; purchase of services where resources do

not permit maintenance of a full-time diagnostic center; or diagnosis for placement and counseling as an after-care approach.

It is estimated that approximately 2,000 juveniles will be served by this program this year.

Subgrant Data

Five to eight grants ranging from $35,000 to $50,000 will be given to counties with population in excess of 200,000.

Consideration will be afforded to two or more contiguous counties with populations under 200,000 applying for multi-county diagnostic services. The purpose of the grant will be to study the feasibility of establishing a regional diagnostic center and/or test the use of such services on a regional basis.

In all categories, priority consideration will be given the projects funded in earlier fiscal years for continuation of successful programs at a limited level of funding.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$400,000	$133,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$400,000	$133,334
(4) Prior Funding	$668,613	$350,683

Program 7-3: Improvement of Probation Practices

Objective

To improve probation practices by expanding the range of services offered to the clients and by providing effective alternatives to the courts for defendant management.

It is anticipated that through this program, in excess of 500 citizen volunteers will be actively engaged in the supervision of probationers, that two community probation service centers will be operational in high population counties and that approximately 20 high school graduates from the Black and Spanish speaking community will be recruited for probation service as aides and be prepared to qualify for probation officer careers.

Implementation

Funds will be provided to counties for a range of probation related projects initiated through the Administrative Office of the Courts. The following are examples of activities that will be considered.

1. Organization, recruitment and training of probation aides. It is anticipated that up to 20 Blacks and Spanish speaking individuals will receive technical training, be placed in probation aide jobs, and enrolled in college for academic preparation for probation officer careers.

2. Volunteer programs. Volunteers will be recruited and trained for a variety of court or probation tasks. Included may be services to juvenile conference committees, probation supervision, vocational development, or any other appropriate activities. Programming design of projects will be coordinated through Probation Staff Assistants at the Administrative Office of the Courts.

3. Community Probation Centers. The concept of providing a wide range of social services to probationers in a setting apart from the Courthouse will be pursued. Consideration will be given to the continuation of the Paterson project, funded with 1970 money.

4. Funds may be used for innovative approaches to probation supervision such as special caseloads, intensive treatment services, special vocational placement services, guided group interactions, etc.

Subgrant Data

One grant will be available to the Administrative Office of the Courts for a maximum of $246,000, to provide for the Probation Research and Staff which will include areas of volunteer, diversion and specialized rehabilitation programs. Additionally, a grant of $50,000 will be made available to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue development of a training program for probation personnel.

A total of $550,000 will be available for probation projects. Priority will be accorded to the urban, high crime counties. Projects funded under this program must be developed with the cooperation of the State Administrative Office of the Courts.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$550,000	$183,334
(2) Part E Block Support	$296,000	$ 98,666
(3) Program Total	$846,000	$282,000
(4) Prior Funding	$271,951	$100,486

Joint Part C And Part E Funding

All of the Part E assurances and advanced practices will be applied to Part C funds.

Program 7-4: Judicial Management Information System (JMIS)

Objective

To manage court activities more efficiently; to help remedy undue delay through improved information processing as an integral part of a total court management program.

Implementation

The JMIS program will be implemented Statewide through the integration of a network of decentralized automated data systems now developing at the trial court level. The JMIS objective is to design initial systems modularly, thereby allowing a "building block approach" for the expansion to include types of information on criminal, juvenile, civil, and probation activities of the courts. Eventually all these court activities would be integrated within each county and the county court information system would be converted from a batch level of technology to a real-time information system. Each county system would provide information to the State to assess effectiveness of court activities and the effectiveness of alternatives of judicial dispositions.

The JMIS program will be coordinated at the State level by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The position of an information systems coordinator has been established by the Administrative Office of the Courts to perform the coordinating function. A data processing analyst position also has been created to assist in this effort. Additionally, a JMIS steering committee has been established to assist in coordinating JMIS throughout the State. The membership consists of the information systems coordinator and county trial court administrators. Several of the court administrators have had significant automation experience which should prove useful in guiding the JMIS development.

The information systems coordinator will evaluate the scope of individual systems development at the trial court level, appraise the services of automation consultant contractors and make recommendations to the steering committee and to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to assure conformity to JMIS concepts among the counties.

Subgrant Data

A financial commitment by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency is being made to support the development of JMIS. The money will be applied to demonstrate the impact and utility of automated information systems as part of the implementation of an innovative and comprehensive management program for the courts concentrating on criminal matters.

A block action grant of $700,000 will be allocated among the following high crime incident counties to continue developments in meeting the objectives of the JMIS: Essex, Camden, Hudson, Passaic, Mercer, Bergen, Union, Middlesex, and Monmouth. Individual subgrant awards to these counties will be made in accordance with the priorities of JMIS and on the recommendations of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Individual differences in the subgrants to counties will represent the various levels of technology, stages of development, and level of sophistication that individual counties are hoping to achieve.

One grant will be allocated to the City of Newark for continuation of the Criminal Justice Information System in the amount of $300,000.

Additionally, $250,000 will be allocated to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the State level complement of the trial court information systems and for coordinating the development of JMIS.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$1,250,000	$416,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$1,250,000	$416,667
(4) Prior Funding	$1,303,749	$985,033

Program 7-5: Expanded State and County Prosecution of Organized Crime

Objective

To expand and improve the operations of selected county prosecutors' offices in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime, and to make all such operations compatible with the work of the Division of Criminal Justice in the State Department of Law and Public Safety.

Implementation

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will provide funds to selected county prosecutors' offices for the recruitment and training of special investigative personnel, the development of special prosecutive capabilities in the area of organized crime, and the purchasing of technical investigative and detection equipment.

The local cohesive effort envisioned in this program will utilize the legal and investigative staff of the county prosecutor and the investigative arm of the police to form a unit exclusively dedicated to investigation and prosecution of organized crime figures. This county-city unit will be directed by the county prosecutor in conjunction with the city police or public safety director, and will be assisted by and work in harmony with the State Department of Law and Public Safety through that department's Divisions of Criminal Justice and State Police.

The desired results are the improvement of local capability against organized crime in major metropolitan areas, and the development of model county-city programs for other metropolitan jurisdictions in the State.

Funds are also being made available to the New Jersey State Division of Criminal Justice for the continuation of the resource pool of organized crime investigative personnel and equipment which was made available to local law enforcement agencies and State agencies for the purpose of combatting organized crime.

This resource pool will remain under the control of the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey. Specialized, operative, technical, and prosecutorial personnel will continue to provide expert knowledge and assistance in such areas as accounting and finance, investigation of land transactions, surveillance gathering techniques, and specialized prosecution techniques. The central pool of technological investigative aids will continue to be made available to appropriate local and State agencies. These resources will be temporarily assigned to requesting agencies as approved by the Attorney General. The requesting agency must justify its need for these additional personnel and equipment resources in order to increase its investigative and prosecutive capabilities for a particular purpose at a particular time.

Specifically, funds will be provided for additional training and compensation of two accountant-finance specialists, statistician and one land title searcher. Funds will also be used for travel and subsistence expenditures for the personnel in the resource pool and the purchase of additional supportive equipment.

Subgrant Data

There will be two grants of $150,000 each for the continuation of the "Essex-Newark Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime" and "Mercer County-Trenton Organized Crime Task Force".

One or two grants of between $100,000 — $150,000 will be made available to counties having a full-time prosecutor's staff to implement additional organized crime task forces.

Funds will also be made available to the Division of Criminal Justice, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, for continuation of the resource pool of organized crime investigative personnel and equipment to be made available to local law enforcement agencies and State agencies for the purpose of combatting organized crime. No new funds are being allocated for this project this year since carryover funds are being utilized from the 1972 Plan.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
*(1) Part C Block Support	$ 500,000	$166,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$ 500,000	$166,667
(4) Prior Funding	$1,596,664	$662,020

*1972 Carryover Funds for the State project.

Program 7-6: Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel

Objective

There is a need for intensified training opportunities to enable the judiciary to be more responsive to specialized legal and administrative problems of the criminal justice system.

The training objective is to develop opportunities for judges, trial court administrators, and other supporting staff for creative educational improvement. Training will emphasize current procedural and substantive law concerned with crime specific reforms, particularly in specialized areas such as juveniles, pre-trial and post-trial dispositional alternatives, and constitutional limitations. Additionally, it will emphasize effective administrative techniques such as modern court management concepts and use of automation. The overall program of specialized seminars and discussions will give judges and court administrators the opportunity to explore innovative techniques responsive to the problems of the criminal justice system.

The first phase of the training program conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts during 1972 consisted of several programs sponsored by LEAA: Institute of Court Management, National College of State Trial Judges, and the National College of Juvenile Justice. The program reached all levels of the judiciary including municipal court clerks as well as trial judges and court administrators. Individual seminars covered such specialized topics as prearraignment procedures, constitutional limitations, specialized criminal processing, juvenile conferences, corrections workshops, and docket studies. A substantial roster of attendees for the first phase of the program indicated that the judiciary is enthusiastic over training opportunities.

Implementation

In the past, the Administrative Office of the Courts has provided individual training projects on a piecemeal basis. As a result, the training program in its present form has not achieved its potential level of effectiveness. Accordingly, a judiciary training coordinator will be charged with the planning, and administrative coordination of the training program for the judiciary. The coordinator will devote his time and attention to recognizing, understanding, and defining the training problems of the courts.

The implementation of the training plan will be divided into two broad areas of subject matter:

1. Management techniques in a court environment.
2. Specialized seminars for judges on recent developments in substantive and procedural law.

These categories represent the functional training needs of the judiciary. Additionally, they are the areas in which capabilities development can be the most beneficial in stimulating immediate improvements within the criminal justice system. As in the previous year, the program will include a number of LEAA-sponsored seminars.

Subgrant Data

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency encourages the development of a training program for the judiciary. Funding for this program will be applied to demonstrate the impact of specialized training to effect improvements in criminal justice administration.

A grant of $50,000 will be allocated to the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide for the training programs for court professionals during the Fiscal Year 1974. A grant of $15,000 will also be allocated to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue the Office of Training Coordinator, Judiciary to the end of the State fiscal year when State support is anticipated.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$65,000	$21,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$65,000	$21,667
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 7-7: Trial Court Activities Improvements

Objective

The courts are the focal point of the criminal justice process since their activities directly affect the efficiency of all other criminal justice components. In this respect, there is a need for innovative trial court reform projects responsive to other criminal justice components in the administration of court activities.

Individual improvement projects will involve all phases of court administration including procedures, calendar management, recording and reporting systems, staff utilization, and court services for specialized defendants. Projects will be both study efforts and action programs. Studies will examine the interfaces of court operations with other law enforcement components and measure the benefit to court management. The goal of action projects will not only be for better court performance, but for more effective response to the total criminal justice system needs. Further, it will be the objective of the overall program to develop individual prototype projects to demonstrate their utility to other jurisdictions and other components of law enforcement. Assuming success of individual projects, guidelines and standards would be established to promote consistency within the various jurisdictions of the State and to assure that the economies of these court reforms can be realized in the costs of court operations.

Implementation

Because the State Administrative Office of the Courts has an overview of the total State court system and administrative responsibility in its operations, a number of projects will be carried out under its jurisdiction that will accrue benefit to the 21 county courts. The program will also provide funding to county and local court units throughout the State to implement pre-tested operational programs where the need exists. Further, the program will provide funds to local units where project design is unique to the local unit and deals with an identified crime specific problem. The State law Enforcement Planning Agency will seek the recommendations of the Administrative Office of the Courts as to project design for all local unit project applications.

The Court Planning Service within the Administrative Office of the Courts will be available to provide technical assistance in the areas of problem definition and program design and management for all projects conceived at the local levels.

Subgrant Data

There will be one grant to the Administrative Office of the Courts. The funding level for 1973 will be $105,000. The following State level activities will be among others funded under this program.

a. Appellate Staff Project. This project provides supplementary legal staff for the Appellate Division. The program is an innovative research service in screening Appellate cases in such a manner as to reserve the time of judges to work on novel and difficult appeals.

b. Recording and Reporting System. This project will include the pre-testing of the video tape deposition center and a mobile service unit to examine the feasibility of obtaining expert medical testimony in criminal cases without interrupting a physician's normal routine. The project additionally contemplates examination of state of the art accomplishments in the areas of sound recording, computer transcription of court records, telecopying, and records management and retrieval. Some of this work will be accomplished in cooperation with LEAA sponsored technical assistance contractors, such as American University.

c. Personnel and Juror Utilization. This project will be an examination of personnel requirements in support of a uniform court system to arrive at a common determination related to titles, requirements, responsibilities, and pay levels. This project will be initiated in 1973 by seeking LEAA technical assistance in determining parameters of a Statewide personnel requirements study.

d. Court Interpreters. This project will program implementation of court interpreters in areas where language difficulties have contributed to the delay in the court system. The use of court interpreters in the major metropolitan areas will have a significant impact on expediting the handling of cases. This project will provide for the standards and a program for certification of court interpreters but not the subsidation of their salaries.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$105,000	$35,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$105,000	$35,000
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 7-8: Centralized Handling of All Criminal Appeals for the State

Objective

The purpose of this program is to provide the resources necessary to permit the Division of Criminal Justice through the Appellate Section to assume responsibility for handling all criminal appeals on behalf of the State.

The Criminal Justice Act of 1970 authorized the Attorney General, through the Division of Criminal Justice, to act for any county prosecutor in representing the interests of the State in any and all appeals and applications for post-conviction remedies. In order to relieve the prosecutors from the rapidly expanding burden of handling appeals and to develop a consistency of position and effort on behalf of the State in appellate matters, the Division has already assumed full responsibility for appeals in seven counties. The compact size and population density of New Jersey support the developing trend toward centralized supervision and policy decision in the conduct of many phases of law enforcement. This is especially important in the area of appeals, where centralization permits development and presentation of consistent positions of law to the courts and, by way of guidance, to the prosecutors. In order to extend this unique, centralized approach to the entire State, it is necessary to expand the staff and facilities of the Appellate Section sufficiently to permit assumption of responsibility for appeals in 14 remaining counties which include the State's largest metropolitan areas.

Implementation

The Appellate Section of the Division of Criminal Justice was expanded to provide the additional lawyers, supporting staff, office space and equipment, including research facilities, necessary to permit assumption of all the State's criminal appellate business. In addition to preparing and presenting all written and oral appellate arguments, the expanded Appellate Section will develop a brief bank to which researchers and prosecutors may turn for guidance on legal issues which have been raised in past criminal appeals.

It is anticipated that the 15 additional attorneys and supporting staff hired in 1972 will be refunded in order to complete centralization of the appellate process. This will release personnel in the several prosecutors' offices who must now spend a disproportionate share of time doing frequently repetitive legal research, to devote their full time to the investigation and prosecution through the trial stage of the criminal business in the State.

Subgrant Data

There will be one grant to the Division of Criminal Justice. The cost of this program will be assumed by the State after this funding period.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$210,000	$ 70,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$210,000	$ 70,000
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 7-9: Increase Public Defender's Staff

Objective

To reduce court delay caused by lack of sufficient public defender staff.

The Public Defender has not had adequate staff to fulfill its primary objective, i.e., the representation of indigent defendants.

Since the inception of the program in 1967, case assignments have steadily increased. Case dispositions have also increased, but not at the same rate. The result has been an increasing backlog which threatens to limit the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. A delay in the ability of the Public Defender to handle cases imposes a delay on the court processing of cases. No case can be tried until the Office of the Public Defender is prepared to try it. The backlog, therefore, can delay the trials of a great many defendants.

At the end of the 1971 Fiscal Year, the backlog of cases at the trial level was enough to require Public

Defender effort for 8.5 months, even if there were no new assignments within this period.

At the end of the 1972 Fiscal Year, the trial backlog was 8.3 months. This was due to increased attorney productivity, a longer court day and an increase in experience level.

SLEPA has approved for the 1973 Fiscal Year a grant of $500,000 to enable the Public Defender to hire attorneys, investigators and supporting clerical staff. Consequently, if the current rate of case assignments continues, and attorney productivity stays at the same high level, this, along with the additional positions should lower our backlog to 7.7 months, and will represent the most advantageous posture the office has enjoyed since its inception. It becomes extremely important to the Office of the Public Defender and to the criminal justice system, that the SLEPA grant be continued for the 1974 Fiscal Year so that the ground gained by the Office of the Public Defender in reducing trial backlog will not be lost, causing a return to the tenuous position of an increasing backlog as it was prior to 1972 Fiscal Year.

There is a backlog situation in the Appellate program which requires immediate remedy. At the end of 1971 Fiscal Year, the Appellate backlog was 7.6 months. It rose to 8.9 months at the end of Fiscal 1972. The total effect of the large backlog of cases in the Public Defender's Office is therefore the weakening of the whole criminal justice system. That system can never be any stronger than its weakest agency. Any one agency can provide a drag on the whole system. Funding of the Public Defender's Office for a program to reduce its backlog is necessary.

Implementation

With the continuation of the SLEPA grant for Fiscal 1973-1974, the Public Defender will attempt to hold the trial backlog at 7.7 months, although preliminary projections indicate it may rise to 8.9 by the end of 1974.

A concentrated effort will be made to reduce Appellate backlog with the positions currently funded by SLEPA and the possible addition of new positions from the budget.

In view of the foregoing, it becomes most imperative that the SLEPA grant already in effect be continued to cover the positions approved.

Subgrant Data

The Office of the Public Defender, Department of Institutions and Agencies, will be the only eligible subgrantee.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$755,000	$251,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$755,000	$251,667
(4) Prior Funding	$500,000	$166,666

Program 7-10: Development of a Statewide System for a Pre-Trial Release

Objective

To provide a uniform, statewide system of pre-trial release administered by a full-time staff under supervision of the assignment judge.

There is a need to establish operational procedures that are consistently applied throughout the 21 counties. Various methods of pre-trial release administration have been experimented with in the Essex County Bail Project and the procedures have been refined to most effectively carry out the pre-trial release functions, particularly release on recognizance. It is proposed that the benefits of the Essex County experience be applied to other jurisdictions in expanding or initiating pre-trial release activities.

Implementation

Pre-trial release units will be established in jurisdictions selected for participation by the State Administrative Office of the Courts and applications for funds must be accompanied by documented support of that agency.

Funds will be provided to counties to establish formal pre-trial release units under the supervision of the Assignment Judge. The effects of such units upon the actual operation of liberalized bail practices will be demonstrated.

The pre-trial release unit will collect and verify information for the determination of eligibility for release on personal recognizance or other permissible substitute for surety bond, and will also

make an evaluation of potential risk as a means of identifying and screening out those defendants who are considered bad risks as far as the public is concerned. This type of service will reduce to a minimum the potential risks defendants pose to the community as a result of their pre-trial release.

Experience indicates greater efforts need to be made to secure compliance of released defendants with court appearance schedules. With adequate staff, the pre-trial release units will be in a position to assume responsibility for giving proper instructions to defendants regarding their obligations at the time of release, as well as for monitoring their availability for later court appearance.

Subgrant Data

It is anticipated that four to five counties or large municipalities will be provided funds to establish new pre-trial release units or to modify and expand existing efforts. Grants will range from $35,000 to $50,000.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
* (1) Part C Block Support	$ 50,000	$16,667
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$ 50,000	$16,667
(4) Prior Funding	$138,720	$90,959

*1972 Carryover funds will be utilized in addition to the above allocation.

8. INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

Program 8-1: Improvement of County Jail Practices and Programs

Objective

To assist counties in instituting projects that will promote the rehabilitation of adults placed in custody pending municipal or county court disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments.

Each of the 21 counties in the State is responsible for operating detention facilities for adults placed in custody pending court action or other administrative determination, and for adults serving short-term sentences as a result of municipal or county court determination. A recent survey of county jail officials disclosed that little effort is being exerted to develop rehabilitation programs in the jails, or to assist releases in becoming integrated as productive citizens in the community.

Implementation

Applications may include requests for staffing to provide remedial education, group therapy, social casework or psychological counseling. The purchase of professional services to supplement jail program activities can be included. Consideration will be accorded to the development of volunteer services to inmates. Counties might, for example, wish to employ a director of volunteer services who would be responsible for stimulating citizen interest in the implementation of rehabilitation projects. The initiation or expansion of county work release programs including administrative and operational costs may be considered.

Subgrant Data

It is anticipated that from five to six subgrants from $50,000 to $150,000 will be made to counties. Special consideration will be accorded to those counties with a population in excess of 200,000.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$550,000	$183,334
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$550,000	$183,334
(4) Prior Funding	$284,523	$239,142

Program 8-2: Improvement of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Practices and Programs

Objective

To continue assisting counties in instituting programs that will promote the rehabilitation of juveniles placed in custody pending juvenile disposition; and to continue the operation of volunteers in corrections program.

Several county jurisdictions that have no separate facilities house juveniles in special sections of the county jails, or in private detention facilities in adjacent counties. Some counties restrict the use of their shelters to children under the age of 16, placing the 16 to 18-year-olds in a part of the county jail devoted to juvenile detention.

Many of these juvenile detention shelters simply hold youngsters until court appearance, without attempting to initiate efforts at rehabilitation. It is recognized that confinement pending a juvenile court appearance is only for short periods of time. Nevertheless, it is at this juncture in the criminal justice process that youngsters are most likely to be receptive to professionally administered treatment programs. Interruptions in educational development can be extremely damaging; therefore, there is a need for implementation of programs that will bridge the school-to-detention-to-school gap.

The placing of children under the age of 18 in a county jail, even in a separate section, is contrary to sound correctional practice. Such confinement is prohibited by law for children under the age of 16. A need exists, therefore, to provide a detention environment that is supportive of both diagnosis and treatment.

The funds in this program, in addition to those provided in the 1972 Plan, are sufficient to form the nucleus of a treatment program in every detention shelter not now providing significant services.

Implementation

Projects that initiate or expand rehabilitation efforts directed to juveniles in county detention facilities will be eligible for funding. Projects may include staffing to provide remedial education, group therapy, social casework, psychological counseling, or the training of existing staffs in child care. Projects involving the purchase of professional services to supplement detention program activities will also be considered. Special consideration will be accorded the development of citizen volunteer services to detainees. Counties might, for example, wish to employ a director of volunteer services who would be responsible for stimulating citizen interest and implementing related programs. Of prime importance, also, are projects which provide an educational continuity for the child with counseling and after-care placement approaches.

The State Division of Correction and Parole will continue the operation of the volunteers in corrections program.

Subgrant Data

Five to six grants ranging from $30,000 to $60,000 are contemplated. Special consideration will be accorded to those counties funded with 1971 and 1972 Part C funds that desire to continue their projects.

One grant of $45,000 will be available to the Division of Correction and Parole to continue its volunteers in corrections project using the Part E funds.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$400,000	$133,334
(2) Part E Block Support	$ 45,000	$ 15,000
(3) Program Total	$445,000	$148,334
(4) Prior Funding	$430,146	$281,098

Program 8-3: Improvement of Direct Treatment Services in State Correctional Institutions

Objective

To build a professional staff complement — psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers — within the correctional institutions; to provide basic admission and departure case services, adequate emergency room psychotherapy, more effective continuing service for those returned from the State hospital following treatment, supportive contact for the less disturbed group, and the essential service of providing an outlet for riot producing tensions.

In 1971, there were 11 direct treatment professional positions available in the prisons to meet a caseload of 6,100, or one position for every 555. The direct treatment staff time available in the prisons is more than exhausted by admission and departure case services alone. Not even the barest minimum of emergency room psychotherapy for those inmates expressing suicidal depressive reactions and severe assaultive episodes has been provided. More than 100 inmates are transferred to State psychiatric hospitals each year.

Implementation

The State Division of Correction and Parole will continue to furnish direct treatment professional staff to provide expanded services to the State adult correctional institutions. Psychiatric, psychological, and social services will be continued, using mobile teams, at the following institutions; Trenton, Rahway, and Leesburg prisons. Funds available in the program area are not sufficient to provide a comprehensive direct treatment program in all of the State institutions. Staff in adequate numbers to implement a viable program in each target institution will be funded rather than spreading the staff among all institutions. The institutions benefiting from this project will be chosen by the State Division of Correction and Parole based on its estimate of critical need.

It is anticipated that comprehensive direct treatment services will be implemented in at least three institutions and that on the basis of at least three client contacts each working day, a minimum of 8,820 direct treatment service referrals will be handled.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
(2) Part E Block Support	$154,000	$51,334
(3) Program Total	$154,000	$51,334
(4) Prior Funding	$150,000	$53,960

Program 8-4: Expansion of Correctional Training Center

Objective

To provide a central facility for a comprehensive training program for State and local corrections.

The State Division of Correction and Parole established the Correction Officers Training School in 1972. Minimum training standards for pre-service and experienced personnel are being developed. Statewide standards for the 21 county jurisdictions, each operating its own correctional system, will be developed and fully implemented by July 1, 1973.

The objective of this program is the continuation and expansion of a centralized training operation that will offer pre-service and in-service training to both State and county level correction officers. It is anticipated that the program will be expanded to include on-site, in-service training and act as a central training resource.

Implementation

Funds will be utilized by the Division of Correction and Parole. State facilities will be utilized for both residential and non-residential training.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
(2) Part E Block Support	$350,000	$116,667
(3) Program Total	$350,000	$116,667
(4) Prior Funding	$320,000	$106,667

Program 8-5: Vocational Preparation for Confined Offenders

Objective

To establish projects that will prepare offenders in correctional confinement for employment skills that are in demand, and that command reasonable wages and offer career opportunities.

A common characteristic of the vast majority of young adults in correctional confinement is that of employment failure. In a society where acquisition of material goods is deemed a prime requisite for social status and self-respect, it is essential to acquire skills that may be used to legitimately compete for a degree of material success beyond mere survival.

There is a lack of vocational training in saleable skills in virtually all of the State and county correctional institutions. Initial investment for the facilities, equipment and material to establish vocational training programs congruent with the demand of the industrial marketplace has been beyond the scope of available resources.

Implementation

The State Division of Correction and Parole will establish a vocational training program within one or more of the adult correctional institutions. Training will be in trades determined to be relevant to job vacancies after consultation with the labor leaders, and State and Federal employment specialists. Specifically, the New Jersey Manpower Corrections Program will be consulted. Monies may be used for equipment, renovation of facilities, instructors, aptitude testing, counseling, vocational rehabilitation services, and job developers. This program will coordinate with the community correction centers to be established whereby inmates with acquired vocational skills may test their employability prior to release in a residential setting close to major employment sources.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole will be the only eligible applicant for this program.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
* (2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	-0-	
(4) Prior Funding	$76,295	$25,657

*1972 carry over funds will be utilized

Program 8-6: Improvement of Academic Education In State Correctional Institutions

Objective

To continue to expand the opportunity for academic education to all inmates of State Adult Correctional Institutions who wish to participate. Emphasis is to be accorded to literacy training and basic education skills with college level study as a secondary goal.

Roughly half of the prison population inmates require basic education. A major increase in the number of teachers is required to meet basic educational objectives alone. Among prison admissions, 50 percent are age 30 or less, 59 percent are Black, 50 percent have below average I.Q., 48 percent have completed 8th grade or less, and 50 percent read at sixth grade level or less.

It is anticipated that a complete basic education program will be implemented in State prisons, that the State corrections educational programming will be expanded to a 12 month basis, and that the college level program will be expanded in the State prison system as funds will permit.

Implementation

The State Division of Correction and Parole may employ a variety of approaches in providing educational opportunity to inmates. The staff of the departments of education at the three State Prisons may be increased to help fulfill the basic education needs. These staff positions would include people skilled in the area of reading and learning disabilities. The Division may contract with universities or private agencies to provide guidance in developing and implementing a viable remedial education program for adults. Funds may be used to plan and/or commence implementation of a separate school district for corrections, in cooperation with the State

Department of Education. Funds may be used to expand the media college level education program under way in the State prison system, utilizing college or university resources.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole, Department of Institutions and Agencies will be the only eligible applicant.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
* (1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
* (2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	-0-	
(4) Prior Funding	$23,500	$13,800

*1972 Carryover funds will be used

Program 8-7: Treatment of Drug Dependent Inmates

Objectives

The objective of this program is to provide a comprehensive drug treatment program in State correctional institutions.

It is estimated that over 50% of the inmates in the State's correctional institutions have drug problems, and that seven out of ten inmates have used drugs at one time or another. The majority of the drug abusers are addicted to opiate derivative drugs.

Due to the severity of the problem, the need for comprehensive professional drug treatment programs is recognized, providing for the rehabilitation of the drug dependent inmate and his eventual establishment as a productive member of society. A secondary benefit will be the partial easing of tensions while in the institutions.

Implementation

Projects that are directly concerned with the treatment and rehabilitation of inmates in the State's institutions who are narcotic drug addicts or habitual drug users will be eligible for funding.

Projects that provide innovative treatment methods and a continuance of services following the inmates' release will receive priority consideration.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole, Department of Institutions and Agencies will be the only subgrantee. It is anticipated that these funds will provide initial start-up costs for implementation of drug rehabilitation programs in the three State prisons. Additional resources will be made available to continue the projects when required.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
(2) Part E Block Support	$400,000	$133,334
(3) Program Total	$400,000	$133,334
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

9. NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

Program 9-1: Community Treatment Facilities for Juveniles

Objective

To establish within the community residential and non-residential treatment facilities as alternatives to State correctional facilities. These programs are experimental and the specific purpose will be to provide treatment for juveniles who have appeared before the courts. They will be sponsored by private non-profit groups.

The most effective correctional programs are those that operate as close to the community as security will allow. Each of these programs will have an evaluation component which will record recidivism rates and compare them to other forms of corrections. The object will be to test the concept that community based, community sponsored programs result in reduced recidivism. Control

groups should include juveniles placed on probation as well as those sent to state sponsored facilities.

Implementation

Programs in this area will be both residential and non-residential.

Non-residential community treatment centers will be sponsored and/or operated by private non-profit groups to deal with court referred juveniles in treatment-oriented community settings. This approach focuses on juveniles who would otherwise be placed on probation or committed for delinquent acts. Features of such a project could include medical and dental treatment, psychological evaluation and treatment, recreational activity, group sessions, remedial education, career development, and family involvement. Such projects must have a working relationship with the courts, the Probation Departments, social agencies, and the confidence of the general community.

Residential community treatment centers could include all of the services and treatment listed above; these facilities would be for juveniles for whom the Judge decides that residential placement within the community is appropriate. As in the non-residential programs, placement in the program would be a condition of probation. The purpose will be to provide the necessary rehabilitative services which will result in the juveniles' successful return to his own residence and school. Close follow up and social work services will arrange for suitable placements if this is not possible. The emphasis will be on rehabilitation and the prevention of recidivism.

Subgrant Data

Up to four subgrants ranging to $175,000 will be made available to local units of government to establish treatment facilities that are residential in nature.

Up to three subgrants ranging to $125,000 will be made available to local units of government for non-residential programs.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$681,000	$227,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$681,000	$227,000
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

Program 9-2: Community Correctional Alternatives

Objective

To provide additional alternatives to the courts or corrections in order to better meet the needs of the individual, while maintaining the safety of the community.

There is no doubt that the best opportunity for rehabilitating offenders lies in community-centered programming, avoiding where possible the negative experience of incarceration. Where reasonable and consistent with protection of person and property, the court should have available a range of alternatives to meet situations as they arise. This program offers these alternatives: one is an approach that can culminate in terminating the court process itself for selected offenders; another can provide community supervision or after care services to the county jail; still others can provide residential treatment facilities for adults who are temporarily displaced as a result of incarceration.

Implementation

The Newark Defendants' Employment Project is designed to give selected defendants appearing in Newark Municipal Court an opportunity to have the court process suspended for 90 days. During this period an attempt is made to resolve the problems, and if successful, the case is continued for further court action. A similar project is funded in Hudson County.

Subgrant Data

Funds will be reserved for continuing the Newark Defendants' Employment Project and the Hudson County Pre-trial Intervention Project, in the amount of $400,000.

A total of $200,000 will be available for funding projects operated by county or municipal agencies or private agencies under contract to county or municipal units of government serving county or municipal courts or correction agencies.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$600,000	$200,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$600,000	$200,000
(4) Prior Funding	$450,179	$164,146

Program 9-3: Expansion of Community Based Correctional Alternatives

Objective

To establish a network of community correctional centers for adults or juveniles located in major cities that will serve to bridge the gap between full confinement and release, that will provide special rehabilitation services in residence for paroled offenders who evidence critical adjustment problems, and that will serve as a resource for released offenders who need assistance, whether or not under active supervision.

By July, 1973, it is expected that up to five percent of the male adult State correctional population at a given time will be served in the community centers.

Implementation

The State Division of Correction and Parole is developing two Adult Community Service Centers and three Juvenile Treatment Centers with funds provided in the "1971 New Jersey Plan for Criminal Justice". The funds under this program would permit the implementation of possibly two more such projects or the purchase of facilities in order to implement the programs.

The centers will be programmed to receive offenders from State correctional institutions or directly from the court and may provide the following services:

1) A residential setting for work releasees, educational and vocational training releasees, and furlough releasees.

2) Out-patient drug treatment services, including guidance counseling and methadone maintenance.

3) Intensive supervision in a relatively closed residential setting for parolees in time of crisis and/or as an alternative to return as a parole violator.

4) A "hot-line" service for parolees and ex-inmates and their families in time of crisis.

5) "Half-way out" pre-release testing for inmates who need a more highly structured program than normal parole supervision.

6) Vocational guidance, job finding, and job referrals.

In addition to the community correctional centers, funds would be made available to expand the central office staff responsible for development of the community-based corrections operations.

It is anticipated that each community correctional center will accommodate 50 in residence. When fully operational, by July 1, 1973, from 200 to 250 offenders will be in residence at any given time. Assuming an average four-month period in residence, from 600 to 750 offenders would be in residence in a year of full operations.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole or a private agency sponsored by the Division will be the subgrantee.

A maximum of $35,000 will be available for central office staff and $415,000 for the continuation or expansion of present programs. A maximum of $391,000 of 1972 carryover funds will be utilized for the purchase of facilities or program expansion.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
(2) Part E Block Support	$ 500,000	$166,667
(3) Program Total	$ 500,000	$166,667
(4) Prior Funding	$1,542,955	$744,025

Program 9-4: Improvement of Parole Practices

Objective

To improve parole practices by expanding the range of services offered to the clients and by mobilizing citizen support and participation in the rehabilitation of offenders.

It is anticipated that through this program, in excess of 500 citizen volunteers will be actively engaged in the supervision of parolees, that two community probation service centers will be operational in high population counties and that special parole case services will be inaugurated in the nine district parole offices.

Implementation

The State Division of Correction and Parole will be offered funds to continue a project begun in 1971 to recruit and train lawyers as citizen volunteers to help supervise parolees. This project is conducted in cooperation with the New Jersey Bar Association and

is Statewide in scope. It is anticipated that 500 lawyers will participate, each one assigned to one parolee.

The State Division of Correction and Parole will institute special caseloads throughout the nine district offices, concentrating attention on cases with severe problems and high failure potential. Up to 150 parolees will be so assigned with the objective of reducing parole failure in the target group. The State Division of Correction and Parole will also institute special caseloads to address the problems of the inmate who is released following service of his maximum sentence without the benefit of parole.

Subgrant Data

One grant will be available to the State Division of Correction and Parole, maximum $70,000, for the continuation of the Volunteer Lawyers project.

A maximum of $200,000 will be available to the State Division of Correction and Parole for instituting specialized caseloads. Consideration will be given to the Division of Youth and Family Services for programs related to young parolees.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
*(1) Part C Block Support	-0-	
(2) Part E Block Support	$70,000	$23,334
(3) Program Total	$70,000	$23,334
(4) Prior Funding	-0-	

*Additional 1972 carryover funds will also be utilized.

Joint Part C and Part E Funding

All of the Part E assurances and advanced practices will be applied to Part E funds.

Program 9-5: Expansion of Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services

Objective

The objective of this program is twofold: (1) to expand the capability of the State Division of Correction and Parole to raise standards of jails, penitentiaries and workhouses, detention centers and municipal lockups through expanded inspection and consultative services as mandated by law and (2) to continue the comprehensive survey of State corrections custodial needs and preparation of programs for improvement.

In 1971, $30,000 was provided to expand the State Division of Correction and Parole, Bureau of Operations, from which the inspection of all facilities throughout the State charged with the custody of accused and convicted offenders takes place. In addition, partially as a result of recent inmate disturbances in the State correctional system, a need became apparent to examine comprehensively security capabilities in relationship to equipment, operations, and contingencies.

Implementation

It is expected that all detaining facilities throughout the State will receive at least one annual inspection by the State Division of Correction and Parole, Bureau of Operations, and that all requests for consultative services will be fulfilled. It is further expected that by the end of 1973, a full survey of State level corrections institutional security arrangements will be completed with suitable recommendations for action.

Subgrant Data

The State Division of Correction and Parole is the only eligible applicant.

Budget

	LEAA	State, Local or Other
(1) Part C Block Support	$42,000	$14,000
(2) Part E Block Support	-0-	
(3) Program Total	$42,000	$14,000
(4) Prior Funding	$29,765	$ 9,922

COMPLIANCE WITH FUNDING LIMITATIONS

(a) Funds Available To Local Units

Section 303 (2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, Title I, requires that at least 75.4% (under the variable pass-through requirement) of all federal funds be available to units of general local government or combinations of such units. Of the total federal request of $16,703,000 (Part C funds), the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will make $12,648,500 (75.72%) 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.

(b) Construction Costs

There are no construction programs projected for 1973 as defined under Section 301 (c). All facilities to be used for 1973 projects will be rented or will utilize existing facilities provided by State agencies or municipal governments.

All applications for funding must include negative environmental statements and any renovations which exceed LEAA maximum expenditures will be filed for prior approval.

(c) 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) $5,010,900.

(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) $2,505,500.

(3) Estimated total increases in personnel compensation of implementing agencies exclusive of same compensation items as in (2) above $300,700.

(4) Estimated expenditures from federal share for the increased personnel compensation projected in (3) above exclusive of same compensation item as in (2) and not to exceed 50 percent of (3) $150,350.

(d) Addenda on Award of Advance Action Grant Funds

No advances have been made for 1973 Action grants.

ASSISTANCE TO HIGH CRIME/ LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY AREAS

(a) 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. Based on past funding experience, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has awarded the following percentages of its Part C allocation to municipalities over 25,000 in population and all counties:

1969	1970	1971	1972 (estimate)
71.3%	64.8%	52.9%	55.0%

It is anticipated that in 1973 approximately 50% of funds being made available to local units of government will be awarded to cities (over 25,000 population) and counties.

Program No.	Program Title	State	Local	Part E*
1-1	Retraining of Criminal Justice Personnel in the New Penal Code	$40,500		
2-1	Expansion of the Police Administrative Services Bureau	50,000		
3-1	Statewide Communications and Information System	760,000		
3-2	Expansion of Correctional Information System			$150,000
4-1	Residential Shelters for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile	90,000		
4-2	Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs		$650,000	
4-3	Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals		2,600,000	
5-1	Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocation of Police Resources		350,000	
5-2	Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time		800,000	
5-3	Prevention of Crime Through "Hardening" of Crime Targets and Public Education		337,500	
5-4	Specialized Equipment for Local Police and County Law Enforcement Agencies to Improve the Detection, Apprehension and Conviction of Criminals		250,000	
5-5	Establishment and Expansion of Police-Community Relations Programs		300,000	
5-6	Uniform Internal Municipal Police Records		150,000	
5-7	Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	200,000	125,000	
5-8	Coordinated State and County-Wide Police Legal Advisory Units	25,000	75,000	
5-9	Establishment and Expansion of State and Local Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement Units	180,000	300,000	
5-10	Recruitment, Selection and Training of Criminal Justice Personnel	150,000		
5-11	Expanded Investigation of Organized Crime	652,000		
5-12	Increased Crime Laboratory Service	480,000		
6-1	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles		600,000	
6-2	Youth Service Bureaus		840,000	
6-3	Diversion of Alcoholic Offenders		300,000	
7-1	Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program		240,000	
7-2	Expand and Improve the Diagnostic Services Available to the Juvenile Court		400,000	

Program No.	Program Title	State	Local	Part E*
7-3	Improvement of Probation Practices		550,000	296,000
7-4	Judicial Management Information System (JMIS)	250,000	1,000,000	
7-5	Expanded State and County Prosecution of Organized Crime		500,000	
7-6	Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel	65,000		
7-7	Trial Court Activities Improvements	105,000		
7-8	Centralized Handling of All Criminal Appeals for the State	210,000		
7-9	Increase Public Defender's Staff	755,000		
7-10	Development of a Statewide System for Pre-Trial Release		50,000	
8-1	Improvement of County Jail Practices and Programs		550,000	
8-2	Improvement of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Practices and Programs		400,000	45,000
8-3	Improvement of Direct Treatment Services in State Correctional Institutions			154,000
8-4	Expansion of Correctional Training Center			350,000
8-5	Vocational Preparation for Confined Offenders **			
8-6	Improvement of Academic Education in State Correctional Institutions **			
8-7	Treatment of Drug Dependent Inmates			400,000
9-1	Community Treatment Facilities for Juveniles		681,000	
9-2	Community Correctional Alternatives		600,000	
9-3	Expansion of Community Based Correctional Alternatives			500,000
9-4	Improvement of Parole Practices			70,000
9-5	Expansion of Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services	42,000		
	Totals	$4,054,500	$12,648,500	$1,965,000

*All Part E funds to State Agencies

**1972 Carryover Funds will be utilized. No new money will be allocated for 1973.

(b) Major Cities In New Jersey

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 weighting 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; approximately 19.9% in 1971; and, as of December 31, 1972, 13.3% of the 1972 allocation.

The specific fund allocations to December 31, 1972, are as follows:

	1971	1972	*TOTAL
Camden	$271,004	$108,213	$536,692
Elizabeth	28,549	2,224	126,179
Jersey City	494,023	256,407	883,386
Newark	528,261	623,322	1,570,795
Paterson	200,747	377,681	926,461
Trenton	252,914	65,329	490,549
TOTALS	$1,775,498	$1,433,176	$4,534,062

*Includes 1969 and 1970 figures.

In order to help combat the severity of crime problems in the six major cities, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will allocate at least $3,741,472 to these cities in 1973. The $3,741,472 represents 29.5% of all funds available to units of local government which is $12,648,500. Additional funds will be awarded to the six major cities on a case by case, program by program basis.

(c) Special Problem Areas in New Jersey

There are other areas of the State which by virtue of their unique geographical or economic situation, experience particular law enforcement problems not found elsewhere in the State. The most striking 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 is likely to increase proportionately. Because the index crime rate is measured on the basis of permanent population and does not include summer transients, the larger resort municipalities such as Atlantic City and Asbury Park have the highest index crime rates in the State. 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.

Another potential problem is the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. This still pending project will create a park of 728,000 acres that touches on seven counties in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. The federally controlled project will affect a total area estimated at 1,000 square miles and will include peripheral residential and commercial developments. The permanent residential population of this area is expected to increase from less than 200,000 at present to nearly a million. The annual number of "visitor days" is expected to be 10,500,000. Consequently, the State must not only consider the increased demand for police, courts and correctional services that the rapid growth of population and visitors will cause but the problem of coordinating federal, State and local law enforcement systems. As a federal reserve ceded by the States, the National Recreation Area will be under federal jurisdiction and the U.S. Code will apply. Questions concerning police responsibility and jurisdiction, court venue, and incarceration of offenders should be resolved prior to the opening of the area.

The Port of New York which embraces several municipalities and counties on the New Jersey and New York waterfront is still another area of special interest. The waterfront has long been a focal point for such criminal activities as loansharking, hijacking, pilferage and illegal gambling, and evidence continues to point to it as a source of substantial income for organized crime. The Waterfront Commission for the Port of New York has the responsibility for policing the pier areas. It was created in 1953 under a bi-state compact between New Jersey and New York as a direct result of the Moreland Commission crime hearings and in recognition that organized crime on the waterfront was more than a local problem. The Waterfront Commission is a police agency empowered to issue subpoenas to compel attendance and to take testimony under oath. Its prime mission is to eliminate corrupt labor practices through the licensing of companies and persons who work or engage in business on the waterfront. The commission currently has a staff of 66 special agents with full police powers.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND FUND BALANCE

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 1973 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 1973 were established in the State Plan. The Agency staff also refined and incorporated in the 1973 Plan efforts from the four previous planning years. The 44 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.

ALLOCATIONS TO SUBSTANTIVE AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Summary of Part C Allocations

Prog. #	Police	Courts	Corrections	Drug Abuse	Juv. Del.	General Crime Prev.
1-1	$ 40,500					
2-1	50,000					
3-1	380,000	$ 380,000				
4-1					90,000	
4-2					650,000	
4-3				$2,600,000		
5-1						$350,000
5-2	800,000					
5-3						337,500
5-4	250,000					
5-5	300,000					
5-6	150,000					
5-7	185,000	50,000	$ 90,000			
5-8	100,000					
5-9	180,000			300,000		
5-10	75,000		75,000			
5-11	652,000					
5-12	480,000					
6-1					600,000	
6-2					840,000	
6-3				300,000		
7-1		240,000				
7-2					400,000	
7-3*			550,000			
7-4		1,250,000				
7-5		500.000				
7-6		65,000				
7-7		105,000				
7-8		210,000				
7-9		755,000				
7-10			50,000			
8-1			550,000			
8-2			400,000			
9-1					681,000	
9-2			600,000			
9-5			42,000			
Totals	$3,642,500	$3,555,000	$2,357,000	$3,200,000	$3,261,000	$687,500
Percent of Part C Funds ($16,703,000)	21.8%	21.3%	14.1%	19.2%	19.5%	4.1%

*Program 7-3 Improvement of Probation Practices has been included under corrections for purposes of this chart, however, it has been included under Category 7 — Adjudication in Section C 1. Program Descriptions.

Summary Combining Part C and Part E Funds

	Amount	Percentage
Police	$3,642,500	19.5%
Courts	3,555,000	19.0%
Corrections	4,322,000	23.2%
Drug Abuse	3,200,000	17.1%
Juvenile Delinquency	3,261,000	17.5%
General Crime Prevention	687,500	3.7%
	$18,668,000 Parts C & E	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 classed as "specific" crime prevention programs properly in the major category and not in the "general" heading.

See Programs 5-11 and 7-5 for allocations to organized crime. No requests or needs for further funding were made in the area of civil disorders.

PART E SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) Information concerning Part E Comprehensive Statewide Programs may be found in the following sections of the Plan:
  (1) Multi-Year Budget and Financial Plan — B: 89, 110, 111, 121 through 131.
  (2) Program Descriptions of programs related to corrections as found in Section C, the Annual Action Program: (The programs are listed in numerical order) 3-2, 7-3, 8-2, 8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6, 8-7, 9-3, and 9-4.

(b) "Provide satisfactory assurances that the control of the funds and title to property derived therefrom shall be in a public agency for the uses and purposes provided in Part E and that a public agency will administer those funds and that property."

It is expressly agreed that projects funded under Part E of Title I, Public Law 90-351, as amended, will meet all the requirements applicable to Part C grants, and all administrative regulations established by the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

(c) "Provide satisfactory assurances that the availability of funds under Part E shall not reduce the amount of funds under Part C which a State would, in the absence of Part E, allocate for the purposes of correction."

This condition is being satisfied by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in the following manner: In the 1971 and 1972 Plans, approximately 14% of the total Part C fund allocation was designated for corrections programs. This percentage has been maintained in the 1973 Plan (see chart, Section C-5).

(d) "Provide a showing of how the Part E Programming provides satisfactory emphasis on the development and operation of community-based correctional facilities and programs, including diagnostic services, half-way houses, probation, and other supervisory release programs for preadjudication and postadjudication referral of delinquents, youth offenders, and community-oriented programs for the supervision of parolees".

Since no major construction is planned for 1973, this condition is satisfied as per the Guidelines.

(e) "Certify that Part E programming will utilize advanced techniques in the design of institutions and facilities." No major construction is anticipated in the 1973 Plan.

(f) "Certify that where feasible and desirable provisions will be made for the sharing of correctional institutions and facilities on a regional basis."

No new facilities are being planned but cooperation does exist between institutions on a charge-back basis.

(g) "Provide satisfactory assurances that the personnel standards and programs of the institutions and facilities will reflect advanced practices including (i) a clear idea of the kinds of personnel standards and programs which will be sought in institutions and facilities receiving Part E support and (ii) a commitment to condition subgrants in accordance with such standards and programs, in order for LEAA to make the determination that satisfactory assurances exist."

Program 8-4, "Expansion of Correctional Training Center" has allocated $350,000 Part E funds to expand the central training facility. In addition the corrections segment of the criminal justice system will benefit from Program 5-7, "Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel."

(h) "Provide satisfactory assurances that the State is engaging in projects and programs to improve the recruiting, organization, training, and education of personnel employed in correctional activities, including those of probation, parole and rehabilitation."

In addition to the above, see Program 5-10, "Recruitment, Selection and Training of Criminal Justice Personnel" and Program 8-3, "Improvement of Direct Treatment Services in State Correctional Institutions," which include corrections projects designed to meet the above mentioned services and activities.

(i) "With respect to future construction or renovation of correctional institutions or facilities, and in the planning and development of architectural design or construction drawings the New Jersey State Planning Agency or its subgrantee will:
(1) Consult with and provide relevant documents to the LEAA ad hoc committee on Correctional Architecture or other designated National Clearinghouse or LEAA contractual arrangement. (Response will be made within 30 days).
(2) Obtain a certification of compliance with National Standards.
(3) Verify that no funds will be expended until such certification is obtained."

(j) "In addition, Part E grant funds will not be used for routine repair, maintenance, or upkeep purposes and further, with respect to construction, acquisition and renovation, may be used only for such institutions and facilities or portions thereof, which substantially provide or contribute to providing confinement or rehabilitation for those charged with or convicted of violation of the law."

(k.l.m.) Special program requirements for construction program applications do not apply. (See Section C 2 (d) above).

PROVISION FOR EVALUATION

For the 1973 planned programs, in accordance with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration guidelines, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency will provide written evaluations for a minimum of 15% of the total dollar value of subgrants awarded from the 1973 plan. Direct planning agency effort will be concentrated on meeting this evaluation requirement.

In addition to meeting the minimum evaluation requirement, the entire Agency staff is committed to comprehensive, in-depth evaluation for all grants awarded by the Agency. To aid the Agency staff in this effort, the position of Evaluation Specialist was created in 1972.

The Operations staff has the responsibility for ongoing monitoring of every grant awarded and to insure that proper evaluation components are included in every grant application. A post award, pre-funding conference program was initiated in 1972 by the Agency so that project directors and staff members are made aware of the type, scope and responsibility of the monitoring and evaluation requirements of the Agency at the outset of the project. In addition to direct Agency effort in meeting the evaluation requirement, subgrantees are expected to furnish clear and quantifiable data directly related to the statement of objectives and goals of the individual grant.

"Section E" of the *Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey 1973* is a past progress report on grants awarded from the Agency's inception to August 31, 1972. For 1972 planned programs, the LEAA evaluation requirement is being met by the evaluation of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded community-based drug treatment centers.

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 are considered by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to have a significant relationship to the comprehensive law enforcement planning activities for New Jersey.

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

In August of 1969, then Governor Richard J. Hughes designated the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs as the agency to undertake planning and implementation of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. A planning grant of $50,000 was applied for and received by the Department of Community Affairs and an Office of Juvenile Justice was established. The initial activity of the Office of Juvenile Justice was a Statewide study of the juvenile justice system for the purpose of identifying deficiencies in the system and developing programs for the improvement of the system. The results of this study will assist in joint program development and implementation in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention and control by the Office of Juvenile Justice and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. One project undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice is examining the criteria for disposition by the Mercer County Juvenile Court. Another project deals with the impact of authority patterns on the feelings about employment of girls at the State Training School.

The Office of Juvenile Justice provides technical assistance to the designates of local government who are proposing programs for State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding.

Office of Community Services

The Office of Community Services, located within the Department of Community Affairs, administers two programs similar in concept to that of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The municipal consultant program provides consultant assistance to municipalities on specialized projects, such as administrative surveys, police studies, recreation and budgeting. Under the "Technical Assistance to Municipalities Program", the Office of Community Services provides such services as: assistance in the preparation of federal grant applications, liaison representation between local government and State and federal agencies, and advice on federal and State programs to local and county governments.

The Model Cities Program Under the Demonstration Act of 1966

One of the major responsibilities of the Office of Community Services is the administration of the State Model Cities Program, which seeks to improve the quality of life in selected "model neighborhoods" and to assist local governments in recognizing and responding to the needs of low-income residents. The State operates this program in conjunction with the Federal Model Cities program, administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has encouraged joint planning for law enforcement programs between the Model Cities programs and municipal governments. In conjunction with this, the Justice Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have agreed to allow Model Cities Agencies to use Model Cities supplementary

grant funds as matching funds for these projects. To assist those Model Cities agencies which do not have federal supplementary funds available, the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs will provide up to $15,000 to meet the local matching requirement for Model Cities agencies' projects approved for funding by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

The National Highway Safety Act of 1965

Program planning and coordination under the National Highway Safety Act is conducted by the Police Traffic Services Liaison Bureau of the Division of State Police, Department of Law and Public Safety. The Bureau is responsible for the initiation and preparation of programs conducted by the State Police and also assists local police departments in planning of programs and preparation of grant applications to the National Highway Safety Bureau.

Programs funded from January 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972 include:

AGENCY	FUNCTION	AMOUNT
Division of State Police	Police Liaison Bureau	$ 62,340
Division of State Police	Interstate Highways Bureau	51,322
Division of State Police	T.P.A.T.P. (NUTI)	15,920
Division of State Police	Traffic Task Force	134,331
Division of State Police	Breath-Test Training Project	81,592
Division of State Police	Breath-Test Equipment Project	84,960
Division of State Police	Records & Analysis Course	13,000
Passaic Township	Speed Enforcement (Vascar)	5,000
Fairfield	Traffic Bureau	25,000
Pennsauken	Traffic Bureau	70,000
New Shrewsbury	Radar	1,500
Washington Township (Morris Co.)	Vascar	2,969
Trenton	Car-Top Signs	840
West Orange	Training	3,298
Atlantic Highlands	Radar	1,395
Margate City	Vascar	2,200
Linwood	Radar	1,990
Milltown	Radar	1,395
Dover Township	Traffic Bureau	12,964
Division of Motor Vehicles	Training	2,830
Kinnelon Boro	Traffic Bureau	8,994
Woodbridge	Traffic Bureau	23,623
Garfield	Traffic Bureau	10,634
Mount Olive	Traffic Bureau	10,239
Burlington County	Speed Surveys	7,150
Woodbury	Traffic Bureau	11,404
Bergen County Police Academy	Training	7,198
East Windsor	Traffic Bureau	14,062
Englewood Cliffs	Traffic Bureau	10,044
Manchester	Traffic Bureau	12,404
Ventnor City	Vascar	2,270
Spotswood	Training	968
Westville	Radar	1,795
New Brunswick	Traffic Bureau	22,617
Hillside	Traffic Bureau	12,067
East Hanover	Traffic Bureau	4,044
Ocean Township	Traffic Bureau	8,884
Hamilton Township (Mercer Co.)	Radar & Vascar	14,980
Piscataway	Training	1,000
Bridgeton	Traffic Bureau	11,809
Division of Motor Vehicles	Mobile Inspection	40,000
Mantua	Traffic Bureau	6,914
Lodi	Traffic Bureau	9,553

AGENCY	FUNCTION	AMOUNT
Prospect Park	Vascar	1,240
Jefferson Township	Traffic Bureau	11,928
Bergenfield	Traffic Bureau	8,839
Gloucester City	Traffic Bureau	8,455
Hackettstown	Traffic Bureau	9,436
Roxbury Township	Traffic Bureau	8,420
Clark Township	Traffic	12,452
Brigantine	Vascar	3,907
Mendham Boro	Vascar	2,421
Glassboro	Traffic Bureau	10,423
Newark	Traffic Congestion	24,860
Northfield	Radar & Cycle	5,288
Paterson	Traffic Bureau	19,076
Paramus	Traffic Bureau	17,268
Police Training Commission	Training Material	1,500
Garwood	Radar	1,395
Passaic City	Traffic Bureau	8,811
Mine Hill	Vascar	1,276
Monroe	Traffic Bureau	11,110
Hillsborough	Traffic Bureau	8,563
Medford Township	Vascar	2,303
Holmdel	Vascar	2,360
Woodlynne	Vascar	1,245
New Providence	Vascar	3,433
Long Branch	Traffic Bureau	14,274
Haddon Township	Vascar	3,413
Maywood	Traffic Bureau	8,563
Washington Township (Gloucester County)	Traffic Bureau	9,873
Burlington City	Vascar	2,400
Somerdale	Radar	2,365
Jackson Township	Traffic Bureau	10,692
West Long Branch	Traffic Bureau	9,044
South Brunswick Police Dept.	Traffic Safety Operation	2,370
Department of Civil Service	Traffic Records Training	47,080
Holmdel Police Department	Computerized Speed Enforcement	2,360
Medford Police Department	Selective Speed Enforcement	2,370
Minehill Police Department	Selective Speed Enforcement	1,261
Woodlynne Police Department	Computerized Speed Enforcement	1,235
Beachwood Police Department	Selective Speed Enforcement	2,235
Passaic Police Department	Traffic Safety Enforcement	8,811
Monroe Police Department	Traffic Safety Unit	8,415
Hillsborough Police Department	Operation Traffic Safety	8,488
Middle Township Police Dept.	Computerized Speed Enforcement	2,380
Newark Police Department	Traffic Admin. Training Program	8,000
Woodbridge Police Department	Traffic Admin. Training Program	8,000
Paramus Police Department	Traffic Admin. Training Program	8,000
Rahway Police Department	Selective Accident Prevention	12,323
Randolph Police Department	Traffic Safety Bureau	9,846
Police Training Commission	Police Defensive Driving Training	6,210
Oaklyn Police Department	Selective Speed Enforcement	1,184
Irvington Police Department	Selective Traffic Enforcement Unit	18,307
Long Beach Police Department	Traffic Safety Bureau	6,666
Greenbrook Police Department	Selective Speed Enforcement Program	1,400
	TOTAL	$1,241,073

Division of State and Regional Planning

To avoid duplicating or conflicting planning efforts, all plans are submitted to the Division of State and Regional Planning, Department of Community Affairs, and must be approved by the director before being acted upon or forwarded to the federal government. In certain instances, i.e., construction subgrants, the director will refer applications to the county planning boards for review and comments before clearance.

Office of Program Development

This Office is technically the design center of the Department of Community Affairs, responsible for devising new ways and means in which State government can provide better services or direct existing services to new groups of people. Many of the ideas formulated are tested through demonstration projects, which, if they produce the desired results, are expanded into regular programs or incorporated into existing programs.

Planning-Programming-Budgeting

The Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS) is a method being implemented by the Division of Local Finance to relate planning decisions to budget decisions in order to improve administration and make long-range objectives more relevant to the day-to-day operations of government agencies. A project is presently under way to study the feasibility of using PPBS at both the State and local level as a means of improving decision-making between and among departments. The Operations Section of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, which lends assistance to local units of government submitting planning and action proposals, assists subgrantees in developing proposals consistent with the city's current and projected budget allowances. This insures that the local unit will have the funds available to provide the required matching share and to assume the project costs after a reasonable period of assistance.

Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control

Chapter 153, P.L. 1969, "The Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control Act of 1969" established the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control in the Department of Health. This Statute mandates that the division provide education and training in prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and control of drug addiction for medical students, physicians, nurses, teachers, social workers, and others. In accordance with this, the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control lends invaluable assistance to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in reviewing drug programs submitted for action funding. The division also provides staff support in field work among subgrantees and in program development for the annual Plan. Under recently enacted 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 insure a synergistic effort and 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 Department of Health develops and administers the New Jersey State Plan for the Comprehensive Control of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Projects funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency for the rehabilitation of alcoholic offenders are coordinated with the Alcoholism Control Program which has been assigned to the Division of Community Health Services of the Department of Health.

The Division of Criminal Justice

The Division of Criminal Justice, as previously mentioned, was created by legislation in 1970, to coordinate and administer the criminal justice efforts within the Department of Law and Public Safety. Shortly after the division became operational, a liaison was appointed by the director to assist the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff and a representative of the State Police in the formulation and implementation of Statewide organized crime control programs. This arrangement insures

involvement and agreement among the three major State level agents dealing in the area of organized crime control planning. A research and planning staff has been established within the division, and includes social scientists and other experts in areas outside of law enforcement. This staff conducts studies and suggests new approaches to crime problems. Cooperation is maintained with the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to consider and predetermine the impact of planning and program development.

Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission covers an eight-county area whose boundaries border the Delaware River. Four of the eight counties (Mercer, Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester) are in New Jersey. Foreseeing the role of a regional agency in law enforcement planning, the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, after passage of the Omnibus Crime Control bill, launched a study of the criminal justice institutions in the Delaware Valley. The stated purpose of the study, "Attack on Crime," was to "investigate the possibility of improving the effectiveness of existing methods and processes of law enforcement through regional cooperation."

The essential strategy and complexity of criminal justice programs for this region, which includes the cities of Philadelphia and Trenton, were brought to light in the aforementioned study. In view of this, the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission established a liaison committee on criminal justice plans and programs to represent the interests of the region to the two State planning agencies.

Education

As mentioned previously, the Division of Correction and Parole receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Adult Basic Education Act (Title III), and the Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415) for various vocational and academic education programs.

Manpower-Corrections Program

Under a contract by the United States Department of Labor to the Office of the Governor, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency is coordinating a program designed to improve the delivery of manpower services to offenders involved in the criminal justice system. All persons accused, convicted and incarcerated for delinquent or criminal acts should be offered an opportunity to retrain and reorganize their way of life in the community. One of the most important aspects of this reorientation is the ability to obtain and hold meaningful employment. Unfortunately, existing law enforcement and correction agencies have been unable to provide the services and education opportunities that are necessary to equip the majority of offenders for employment. The Manpower-Corrections Program in New Jersey—through a grant from the United States Department of Labor—is attempting to establish a Statewide network of services and training opportunities within the criminal justice system to remedy the present lack of opportunities for offenders. The Manpower-Corrections Program is based on the conviction that all offenders should be offered practical help in resuming their place in society as producers, taxpayers and consumers. The present situation for offenders, whether probationers, parolees, those awaiting trial or those in prison is that employment opportunities are difficult for a variety of reasons. Recent study has shown this to be a main factor in recidivism. Two of the most significant reasons are that many offenders do not possess marketable skills and have not completed educational or training programs that might qualify them for available job openings. Many attempts have been made over the years to offer educational and training programs by individual courts, agencies, and institutions. These separate and isolated efforts have not been greatly effective in breaking the pattern of recidivism for an appreciable period of time or for any significant numbers. The Statewide Manpower-Corrections Program will supplement the resources already available, and hopefully will point the way to a better life for both offenders and their neighbors in the community.

The Manpower-Corrections Program consists of a partnership of public and private agencies and groups, each utilizing resources toward the development of an improved manpower delivery system. The specific components of the program are designed to make education, training, counseling and job related services available to offenders and ex-offenders. These services will be delivered in such a fashion as to maximize rehabilitation potential. Services will be offered to individuals at various points in the criminal justice system, ranging from pre-trial efforts to divert individuals into meaningful life styles, to assisting offenders in finding and holding employment upon release from prison.

Many of the Manpower-Corrections Program

activities have commenced operation; others will be launched soon. Among these are:

- Essex County and Hudson County

"Manpower Service Centers" in each county will provide job counseling, development and related services to a number of individuals who are awaiting trial, are incarcerated in county institutions, on probation or parole, or about to return to the community from a correctional institution.

- Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg Prisons

In-depth programs will consist of employment orientation and assessment along with vocational training in a number of trade and occupational areas. These programs will be initiated as part of the State's proposed Educational School District for Corrections.

A number of Statewide efforts have begun or will shortly begin including:

- A Vocational Orientation, Job Development and Employment Placement Program in the State's youth institutions and prisons. This program, administered by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, will develop special "employment teams" which will be outstationed at correctional institutions. In addition, specialists in offender employment services will be available on a full-time basis at five local State Employment Service offices. Plans include a Statewide campaign to open employment opportunities for the offender.

- Specialized programs designed to assist incarcerated individuals to reach an effective educational or vocational level. Plans include, for example, a Food Industry Training Program to open career ladder opportunities in the food service industry and an experimental program designed to increase reading and communications skills.

- A work and/or study release program which will afford qualified offenders the opportunity to pursue work combined with training or education in the community.

- Emergency services to meet the real needs of offenders in the transition from prison to community.

It is the hope that at the conclusion of this program much will have been learned regarding the most effective ways for returning offenders to constructive life styles and how various public and private agencies can establish constructive rehabilitation programs.

The New Jersey State Bar Association

The Criminal Law Section of the State Bar Association maintains a constant watch for existing inequities within State laws, and lobbies for revisions and amendments to rectify any inadequate or incomplete statutes. In accordance with this policy, the Bar periodically submits resolutions to the State Legislature for consideration and subsequent presentation. These resolutions invariably involve the operations of criminal justice agencies, particularly the courts and prosecutors' offices with which the Bar members are in constant association. Assistance and legal expertise have been offered to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in drawing up programs to reduce the courts' backlogs and to improve the storage and dissemination of information.

Tri-State Transportation Commission

The Tri-State Transportation Commission is the official planning agency for the greater New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan planning region. In this capacity, it is responsible for all aspects of development planning for the region and is the official agency charged with reviewing federal assistance grant requests to insure compliance with regional plans. Because of the requirements for project review, the commission has assigned one staff member to study thoroughly regional law enforcement problems. A staff report, "Police Recruitment and Educational and Vocational In-Training Facilities" demonstrated the hypothesis that one of the major problems in the region is providing a sufficient number of well-educated, well-trained policemen for the localities. The authors contend that present restrictions make it difficult to attract the high school graduate into police work; and that the profession loses many qualified people who are unable to delay choosing a career until they reach age 21. Also, a well-designed training program would provide college trained policemen and might assure, by scholarship and other means, a better representation from minority groups. The commission's staff does not include law enforcement experts, and for this reason, anticipates working closely with the SPAs in the region in formulating viable programs.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

There have been no projects funded by the LEAA National Institute program in New Jersey other than the planning grant for the High Impact Anti-Crime Program.

Discretionary Grants Program

As of August 31, 1972, $4,075,264 in LEAA discretionary grant funds had been awarded in New Jersey.

Newark Impact Program

Newark, designated as one of eight "Impact" Program cities eligible to receive up to $20 million in LEAA discretionary funds toward projects aimed at reducing stranger to stranger street crimes, has organized a crime analysis team and is developing a comprehensive plan to implement the program. The plan will be responsive to the mandate governing the grant which established the Impact group. It will: define, plan and recommend Impact Program elements in the City; develop detailed plans for program implementation and evaluation; provide support for program implementation; and provide data collection and program evaluation services at the local level. The programs being described in the plan propose to utilize a mixture of public and private agencies. No matter how diverse the approach, one common denominator has been consistently in view, the focus on target crime. Because of the importance of bridging the gap between theoretical concepts and implementable programs, a special effort is being made to secure the enthusiastic support and commitment of principal public agencies that are expected to carry out the activities or that would be affected by them. Recognition is made of the value of involvement by the recipients of criminal justice services. Citizen participation is an element of a variety of programs contained within the plan. Data collection and evaluation constitute a major activity of the Impact Plan with view toward offering a continuing assessment of effectiveness in reaching goals.

The Plan is structured in six major sections: Description of Existing Resources; Centralized Data Section; Program Area; Budget Section; Evaluation; and Administration of Newark Impact. The Program section is arranged functionally as follows: Prevention of Target Crimes; Detection of Target Crimes; Apprehension of Target Crime Offenders; Adjudication of Target Crime Offenders; Corrections; Reintegration; Rehabilitation of Target Offenders. Programs appear in each section in the order of their priority for implementation. It is anticipated that the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Regional Office, and the National Institute will continue to provide the support and technical assistance necessary to fulfill the promise of the Impact City program in Newark.

Other Discretionary Programs

The following is a list of the federal funds distributed under the Discretionary Grants Program in the State:

1970 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Units" $58,846.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Prosecutor Training Program" $31,570.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Special Service Bureau" $54,025.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Expansion—New Jersey Uniform Crime Reporting System" $30,000.

New Jersey and New York, Waterfront Commission of New York. "Establish Regional Organized Crime Intelligence System to Eliminate Organized Crime Activities in New York and New Jersey Waterfront" $251,554.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Project Alert" $100,000.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Statewide Organized Crime Investigatory and Prosecutorial Units" $196,492.

New Jersey, Dept. of Institutions and Agencies. "A Community Treatment Center for Delinquents 14 to 16 Years of Age" $88,463.

New Jersey, Dept. of Health, Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse. "Expanded Methadone Maintenance Program" $100,000.

New Jersey, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. "Project SEARCH" $6,000.

Atlantic City, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Establishment of a Community Service Bureau" $131,389.

Newark. "Total Area Coverage Communication System" $149,974.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Expansion of Central Laboratory and Establishment of Regional Laboratories" $120,000.

1971 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Trenton. "Drug Addiction Treatment, Rehabilitation and Prevention" $139,600.

Essex County. "Community Information and Referral Center" $192,547.

Jersey City. "Special Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Enforcement, Education and Prevention Program" $102,330.

Jersey City. "Police Legal Advisor" $15,000.

Hoboken. "Street Surveillance to Reduce Crime" $25,224.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "State Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Bureau" $85,102.

New Jersey, Dept. of Law and Public Safety. "Court Disposition Reporting System" $30,000.

Bergen County. "County Drug Treatment Program" $150,000.

Union County. "Crime Control Unit" $110,632.

Trenton. "Police Legal Advisor" $14,960.

Newark. "Police Cadet" $125,470.

Middlesex County. "Criminal Justice Service" $125,916.

Union County. "County Tactical Force" $25,000.

1972 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Atlantic City, Dept. of Parks and Public Property. "Comprehensive Program for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency" $130,600.

New Jersey, Dept. Law and Public Safety. "Expansion of Central Laboratory and Establishment of Regional Laboratories" $120,000.

New Jersey, Dept. Law and Public Safety. "Special Services Bureau" $99,646.

Essex County, Newark. "City-County Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime" $130,000.

Mercer County, Trenton. "Mercer County-Trenton Organized Crime Task Force" $97,900.

New Jersey, Dept. Law and Public Safety. "Statewide Organized Crime Investigative-Prosecutive Program" $100,000.

East Orange. "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention" $98,740.

Essex County. "Plans and Specifications for Essex County Police Academy Facility" $56,000.

Hoboken. "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Package" $96,445.

Union County. "Union County Narcotics Strike Force" $39,089.

Union County. "Civil Disorders Tactical Force" $21,750.

Newark. "Newark Planning Grant for Impact Programs" $625,000.

E PROGRESS REPORT: A CRITIQUE OF PROGRAMS FUNDED WITH 1969, 1970 AND 1971 STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY MONIES

INTRODUCTION

In 1968, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency was created by executive order of the Governor in compliance with the Omnibus Crime Control Act of the same year. Since its inception, the thrust of the Agency has been directed towards administering programs for the improvement of the criminal justice system in the State and the reduction of crime. This report was prepared to chart the progress of the Agency in meeting these goals. However, it is not the intention to present an in-depth evaluation of the many programs funded but rather to guide the reader through the growth and implementation of projects initiated throughout local, county and State units of government involved in the criminal justice system. The grantor, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which is contained in the Department of Justice, awards federal monies under a block grant concept to this Agency which is designated as the grantee. The grantee then makes these monies available to units of government throughout the State who want to develop projects according to their needs and contingent upon a comprehensive plan of programs.

The actual text of this report follows the changing direction of this funding in response to the needs of the subgrantees. For example, in 1969 and 1970 the emphasis of action grant funding was centered around developing programs and testing new ideas and concepts. Though the Agency will always allow for new ideas to be fostered, the major emphasis of funding is now directed towards programs that will have a decided impact on crime. Another consideration is the establishment of more sophisticated evaluation procedures.

The majority of information used in this report was dependent upon subgrantee data. Although this information is valuable in judging the impact of a project, the evaluations expected in the future will allow more scientific methods where possible. Unfortunately, critiques on past programs, especially in 1969 and early 1970, were hampered by a paucity of reported results by the subgrantees. In some instances, the scarcity of data is reflected in comments on the programs. However, it is important to note that while the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has grown increasingly more productive in its functions, the subgrantee also has become more sophisticated in its operations. A significant step by this Agency is the redefining and classification of the action programs contained in the comprehensive plan. This increased productivity and attention to evaluation should have a significant impact on future reports on past progress.

Hereafter, an annual report will be prepared as of July 1 to include a final report on the funds completely expended and an interim report on the most recent plan. The next report will be the final report for the 1971 plan and the one-year report on the 1972 funds. Due to the small number of grants funded under the 1972 plan as of August 31, 1972 (47 Part C; 3 Part E), no attempt was made to provide details.

1971 Action Grants Interim Report

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's 1971 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan was approved by the Agency Governing Board on January 15, 1971. Approval of the plan by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was on March 17, 1971. Public dissemination of the document began in early May 1971. From May 1971 to August 31, 1972, 251 grants were awarded to various State agencies and local units of government including 78 for higher education and professional development programs for criminal justice personnel. Since the actual public receipt of the plan did not occur until May 1971, many units of government have not yet completed projects undertaken. Final date for expenditure of these 1971 funds is not until June 30, 1973. This interim report, as a matter of necessity then, can only comment on the grants awarded in a general manner with pertinent programmatic information whenever possible. Grant monies were made available under five basic goal areas.

COMPARISON OF PLANNED 1971 ACTION FUNDS BY GOAL AND OBJECTIVE WITH THE ACTUAL AWARDS*

Goals and Objectives	Original Plan	Revised Plan	Actual Awarded
REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY			
Prevention of Delinquent Behavior	$ 1,800,000	$ 2,070,059	$ 1,765,684
Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders	680,000	274,997	234,997
Research, Development and Evaluation	75,000	75,000	75,000
INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CRIME CONTROL			
Increase the Risks and Difficulty of Committing Crime (Crime Control)	1,200,000	1,220,851	908,553
Increase In the Operating Efficiency of the Criminal Justice System (System Management)	3,433,000	3,080,281	2,590,098
Research, Development and Evaluation	250,000	135,349	93,799
REDUCTION IN THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME			
Reduction of Crime Through Preventive Measures	800,000	578,746	578,421
Rehabilitation of Offenders	3,927,000	4,635,717	2,934,672
Research, Development and Evaluation	250,000	-0-	-0-
REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME			
Control of Organized Crime	686,000	1,086,000	1,022,184
Research, Development and Evaluation	56,000	-0-	-0-
REDUCTION OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS			
Control of Riots and Civil Disorders	150,000	150,000	150,000
TOTAL	$13,307,000	$13,307,000	$10,353,408

*As of August 31, 1972

Figures Subject to Audit

1971 PROGRAMS

1971 ACTION GRANTS

GOAL – REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

OBJECTIVES – PREVENTION OF JUVENILE BEHAVIOR
REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
City of Bayonne	Police-Juvenile Relations Program	$ 27,268	$ 38,975
Township of Clark	Police-Juvenile Relations Program	7,638	12,100
City of East Brunswick	Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation & Rehabilitation Program	47,168	15,966
Township of Ewing	Working With Youth-A Police Juvenile Relationship	23,371	12,050
Township of Hillside	Coordination of Police Juvenile Programs	33,528	12,400
City of Jersey City**	Teen Post Program	69,463	32,580
City of Newark**	Youth Aid & Services	60,119	28,274
Borough of Somerville	Juvenile Services Bureau	7,276	12,909
City of Weehawken	Police-Juvenile Program	34,473	12,018
City of Trenton**	Residential Youth Center	84,650	32,010
Rutgers State University	Field Work Training Unit for Juvenile Delinquents	21,572	7,438
City of Plainfield	Anti-Recidivism Career Preparation	100,444	33,482
City of Plainfield	Operation "Hotline"	25,116	9,780
City of Newark**	Newarkfields	128,706	42,883
City of Newark**	Mayor's Education Task Force	67,661	24,483
County of Mercer	Citizenship Training Group & Residential Boy's Center	188,848	133,240

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
City of Long Branch	Youth Horizons	$ 92,516	$ 42,863
City of Hoboken	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Package	162,143	108,183
City of East Orange	H.A.Y. (Help Aid Youth) Project	189,359	63,119
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Volunteers in Correctional, Education & Rehabilitation Of Youth	40,656	13,552
County of Bergen	Volunteer Sponsor Project	31,809	10,303
City of West Orange	Many Aiding Youth By Experience (M.A.Y.B.E.)	95,649	32,147
City of Asbury Park	Youth Service Bureau	98,496	32,881
County of Passaic	Expansion of Diagnostic Service Available to Juvenile Court	49,963	21,319
County of Middlesex	Diagnostic Team Approach	41,257	25,139
County of Hudson	Expansion of Diagnostic Service Available to Juvenile Court	42,972	29,840
County of Essex	Guidance Counselling & Diagnostic Services	67,914	23,010
County of Essex	Youth House Recreation Program	32,891	14,379
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Program Planning, Budgeting and Research for Juvenile Offenders	75,000	25,000
City of Cranford	Police-Juvenile Relationships	31,177	13,906
Township of East Windsor	Working with Youth/Police Juvenile Relationships	26,769	14,146
County of Camden	Juvenile Conference Committee Volunteer Program	20,000	19,393
City of Trenton**	Juvenile Delinquency Program	49,759	16,966

**High Crime/High Population Areas

Figures As Of August 31, 1972

1971 PROGRAMS

GOAL — Reduction of Juvenile Delinquency

IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE-JUVENILE RELATIONSHIPS

The objective of this program area is the development and implementation of projects within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent, understanding approach in handling juvenile problems so that a more favorable police image will be created among youngsters having contact with the law. Eleven projects were awarded agency funds in 1971. A major consideration of the subgrantees utilizing monies in this program is the establishment of youth service and juvenile relations bureaus. Opportunities for the improvement of police image in the community are offered through increased favorable contact between the police officer and youth. This police-youth favorable contact is facilitated by increased communication in a positive atmosphere such as recreation programs, sports and social events. Increased understanding by the police of youth's problems through training is also a factor.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The objective of this program is to establish delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens able to offer guidance and assistance to youths who are either without the support of intact family units or are the victims of economic deprivation and social alienation. Fourteen subgrants were awarded agency funds in 1971 to aid in achieving the objectives of the program area. The majority of the grants established youth oriented prevention and rehabilitation programs in high crime /high population areas in the State. The results to date on the projects have been encouraging. A basic difficulty in assessing the program is the lack of substantive hard data. Programs designed to alter behavior or deter occurrence of delinquent acts may only yield subjective conclusions. However, it is felt that the total program impact has been sufficient to warrant continued support. In the 1972 Comprehensive Plan, this general program area was combined with the Youth Service Bureau.

YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The objective of this program is the establishment of municipal agencies composed of interested citizens, young and old, professional and non-professional, whose interest is finding new ways to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the community. Two projects were funded in 1971.

EXPAND AND IMPROVE THE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE JUVENILE COURT

The aim of the program area is to provide the juvenile court with a complete, detailed diagnostic report on juveniles who are placed in custody, and who evidence severe emotional disturbance. Four counties received agency funds in 1971.

IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE DETENTION PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

Monies are made available to counties to assist them in instituting programs that will promote juvenile court disposition and to aid counties in planning and designing juvenile shelters where suitable facilities are now lacking. One county received funds under this program area in 1971. This area was introduced into the comprehensive plan in 1970. Programs funded have mainly been of a design and consulting nature. Newer projects have redirected emphasis towards the implementation of procedures and practices.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM-ORIENTED RESEARCH IN REDUCING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The purpose of this research program is to learn in qualitative and quantitative terms more about the intelligence, age, education, family and other background characteristics of juvenile offenders who enter the criminal justice system. These characteristics will then be related to the types of delinquent behavior and career patterns of juvenile offenders. One grant was initiated in 1971. The long range objective of the grant was to select, at an early stage, those individuals who would be most amenable to rehabilitation by alternate treatment methods. Another consideration of the objectives was identifying youths who would benefit the most from preventative-intervention programs as soon as possible in their delinquent careers.

1971 ACTION GRANTS

GOAL – INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY & EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CRIME CONTROL

OBJECTIVE – INCREASE IN THE RISKS & DIFFICULTY OF COMMITTING CRIMES
INCREASE IN THE OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & EVALUATION

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
Township of Woodbridge	Elimination of Typing and Clerical functions of Detectives	$ 14,946	$26,565
City of Paterson**	Efficient Patrol Procedures and Community-based information system to aid in evaluation of Police Operations	128,979	21,989
City of Rahway	Use of Dictation Equipment for Patrol Division & Detectives	11,333	4,298
City of Somerville	Use of Word Processing System to cut down on in-house reporting time	2,193	763
Boro. of Metuchen	Providing Patrol Division with Clerical Assistance	17,380	5,803
Boro of Manville	Modernization of Report Writing Procedures	3,023	1,037
City of Jersey City**	Tactical Patrol Force During Peak Crime Time and High Crime Areas	149,600	59,243
City of Hillside	Modernize Communications System & Addition of Clerical Assistance	10,032	3,500
City of Elizabeth**	Purchase & Installation of Recording System	8,795	3,425
Township of Cherry Hill	Tactical Patrol Unit	29,556	8,547
City of Atlantic City	Computerization of Offense, Complaint and Communication files	10,500	3,667

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
City of Bayonne	Reduction of Police Response Time	$ 33,227	$24,240
City of Clifton	Expansion of Surveillance Through Personal Communication	8,059	2,686
Township of Clark	Improved Police Communications	6,764	2,640
Township of Dover	Use of Walkie Talkies To Reduce Response Time	14,200	5,087
City of Jersey City**	Radio-equipped Motor Scooter Tactical Crime Force	65,425	20,846
Township of Ridgefield Park	Project Impact-Improved Patrol & Communication Techniques	15,969	5,586
Town of Westfield	Improve Communications for Police	44,981	16,514
Township of West Milford	Equip each patrol vehicle with "walkie-talkie" unit	5,096	1,699
City of Plainfield	Security Equipment for Public Housing	21,276	7 092
City of Trenton**	Special Housing Police Unit under Trenton Police	117,659	41 867
City of Orange	Housing Authority Security Program	28,730	10,046
Township of Neptune	Improved Highway Lighting	2 107	702
City of Asbury Park	Improved Street Lighting	5,229	1 742
County of Camden	Specialized Equipment for Prosecutor s Office	4 904	5,750
City of Atlantic City	Closed Circuit T.V.	6,731	2,360
City of Clifton	Bomb Disposal Unit	3,269	1,143
Township of Cherry Hill	Technical Services Unit at Crime Scene Investigation	6,386	10,800
Borough of Highland Park	Specialized Equipment for Detective Bureau	2,992	1,302
County of Hudson	Mobilized Crime Scene Evidence Collection Unit	19,574	12,975
Borough of Metuchen	Specialized Equipment for Police Department	4,164	2,095

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
City of Passaic	Surveillance & Identification Equipment	$ 11,967	$ 3,941
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Communications & Information System	160,000	197,856
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Expansion of Central Laboratory & Establishment of Regional Laboratories	240,000	87,543
City of Orange	Police Community Action Program	21,600	18,348
City of New Brunswick	Police-Community Relations Bureau	31,362	10,756
City of Plainfield	Family Crisis intervention Training	23,737	10,913
County of Hudson	County Community Relations Program for Law Enforcement Agency	5,000	4,124
City of Asbury Park	Expansion of Police-Community Relations	47,692	16,720
City of Passaic	Development of Community Oriented Police Department	76,008	53,973
County of Passaic	Continuation of Automation of Criminal Case Processing with Extension to Remote Job Entry and Retrieval Capability	31,100	37,227
County of Mercer	Court Management Information Center	97,000	13,831 State 18,569 Local
County of Hudson	Automated Criminal Court Management Information System	66,800	23,553
County of Union	Criminal Information Center	102,550	11,371
County of Essex	Criminal Justice Information System	118,750	41,102
Town of West New York	Radio Communication System	38,220	14,364
Township of Washington	Hunterdon-Morris Regional Communications Network	66,443	33,625
City of Union City	Police Communications System	42,546	23,837
Township of Franklin	Police Communications System	45,777	27,600
City of East Orange	Improved Police Communications System	45,073	19,968

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
Boro of Hopatcong	Regional Communications Network	$66,450	$33,806
Township of East Brunswick	Total Integrated Radio System	37,585	12,563
Township of Clark	Police Communications Study	6,600	4,781
Township of North Bergen	Police Radio Communications	54,452	36,577
County of Gloucester	Regional Communications System	12,258	4,086
Boro of Fort Lee	Radio Communications System	21,429	7,143
City of Paterson**	Improved Radio System	16,599	8,014
City of Plainfield	Public Safety Officers Training for Model Neighborhood Residents Desiring Criminal Justice Careers	17,196	5,731
Administrative Office of the Courts	Court Information Systems Coordinator	32,667	11,069
Administrative Office of the Courts	Experimental Bail Project	26,368	8,631
County of Middlesex	Improvement in Middlesex County Bail System	25,988	39,899
New Jersey Department of Civil Service	Selection Procedure Study	76,389	28,000
City of Camden**	Computerized Crime Analysis	17,410	10,944
Trenton State College	Baccalaureate Degree Program in Criminal Justice	60,000	40,000
Glassboro State College	1971 Education Action Grant	43,860	36,182
Paterson State College	1971 Education Action Grant	60,000	40,000
Boro of Bound Brook	Wired Communication for Increased Efficiency	2,600	1,047
Boro of North Plainfield	Forms & Procedures Changes for Increased Efficiency	9,397	3,800
Boro of West Long Branch	Modern Electronic Concepts to Decrease Police Response Time	19,332	6,214
City of Plainfield	Intrusion Detection	13,763	4,731
City of Jersey City**	Bomb Disposal Unit	9,495	3,766

GOAL — Increase The Efficiency and Effectiveness of The Criminal Justice System In Crime Control

INCREASE POLICE PATROL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATION OF POLICE RESOURCES

This program is designed to provide a measurable reduction in street crime and an increased feeling of safety in the general population by allocating increased police resources to the patrol function through more efficient utilization of existing police resources. Thirteen projects were funded in 1971. The major emphasis of these 13 projects is to implement modern police procedures designed to utilize existing resources. An example of the project's direction is the streamlining of in-house report writing time so as to place manpower in the streets on patrol rather than spending more time in the police station. Dictation equipment aided greatly in achieving this aim.

INCREASE APPREHENSION AND DETERRENCE THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS

Objectives of this program include the reduction of the total time it takes for a police officer to reach a reported incident or crime scene. The total time element is measured either from the time the incident occurs or from the time that a report requesting assistance is received. Reduction of police response time should increase the number of on-the-scene apprehensions, thus serving as a deterrence to potential offenders. Ten police departments implemented projects in 1971.

A large component of the program projects is the acquisition of equipment such as walkie-talkies, recorders, time stamps, closed circuit television and public call boxes.

PREVENTION OF CRIME THROUGH "HARDENING" OF CRIME TARGETS

This program is designed to reduce the number of crimes by impeding the opportunity to commit crime, through improved protection of the criminal's target, be it person or property. Six projects aimed mainly at "hardening" the target by the installation of high-intensity street and architectural lighting were funded in 1971. This program continued in the 1972 plan and combined with "Public Education on How to Harden Crime Targets".

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT FOR LOCAL POLICE TO IMPROVE THE DETECTION AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

The objective of this program is to provide for the acquisition, development and evaluation of specialized detection-apprehension equipment by selected local police departments and county law enforcement agencies. Nine projects were funded in 1971. Specific projects included the purchase of mobile radio units, closed circuit television, bomb disposal units and photographic equipment. This program area was continued in the 1972 plan.

STATEWIDE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

A new Division of Systems and Communications was created by the State of New Jersey to implement a modern information storage, retrieval, and dissemination system. It is located in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The development of the new division was accomplished by merging the data processing personnel from the Division of State Police and the Division of Motor Vehicles. After intensive evaluation, a contractor was selected to perform the design and implementation of the communications network. Phase I of the operational plan has been completed and two regional terminals, Hackensack and Mantua, have been made operational. In the near future, the initial stages of the program are expected to be completed. The program was continued in the 1972 plan.

INCREASED CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

The principal objective of this program is to expand the Central Crime Laboratory at State Police Headquarters in West Trenton through the establishment of regional or satellite laboratories. Total implementation of the project has not been attained due to budget and construction delays. Regional North Laboratory at Little Falls, New Jersey has been opened, plus a facility at Hammonton, New Jersey.

Recruitment and training of staff is underway and is having an appreciable effect on the up-dating of lab procedures e.g. cases are being processed more rapidly. The program was continued in the 1972 Plan.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNITS IN LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Major emphasis of the program is the establishment of community relations bureaus as an integral part of local police functioning. It is hoped

that the creation of these units willl increase police commitment to community relations policies and programs. Eight local and county law enforcement agencies received monies in 1971. Specific projects incorporated such methods as: storefront units, tours of police departments, educational films, group interaction sessions between police and the community, police speakers bureaus and the hiring of community service workers.

MANAGEMENT OF COURT INFORMATION AND RECORDS

The goal of the program is the design and implementation of computerized county court information systems. These systems incorporate input from various criminal justice agencies which in turn feed central court case record files. The end result of the system input is files on court reports, schedules and various information on persons entering the criminal justice system. This information is used as working tools for criminal justice staff personnel. Five counties initiated court information systems in 1971. Continuation of the program in 1972 Plan is under 2.2.6 objective number.

LOCAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

The objective of the program is the provision of local and regional communication systems among law enforcement agencies in a given region. Twelve communication systems were established in 1971. The concept of regionalization is receiving much attention by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency so as to provide for improved systems for groups of smaller and less populous communities which alone would not ordinarily qualify for funding. The programs already in operation are functioning very well. Emphasis in the 1972 Plan is continued under objective area number 2.1.2.

RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND TRAINING OF MINORITY POLICE OFFICERS

Program aim is the development of interest in law enforcement careers for minority group people. The program endeavors to make these careers more attractive by elimination of non-valid selection criteria which have hampered minority recruitment in the past. Furthermore, follow-up aid in insuring successful job performance by those selected is part of the program.

One program received agency funds in 1971. Although few municipalities took advantage of federal monies available, reports indicated many local police departments have already initiated new recruitment procedures on their own. Continuation of the program for the 1972 Plan is under "Recruitment of Criminal Justice System Personnel", number 2.2.3.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM

Program objective is the initiation of a judicial information system which will serve as a management tool for analysis and improvement of the State's judicial and related processes. One project was funded in 1971. In the 1972 Plan, this program is combined with "Management of Court Information and Records" under objective number 2.2.6.

IMPROVEMENT OF BAIL SYSTEM

Two county-wide programs were funded in 1971. The major thrust of both programs is a reduction in the number of bail bonds issued by bail bondsmen and an increase in the number of defendants being released on recognizance (R.O.R.). Other aims of the projects are the faster processing of applications, closer follow-up of released defendants and enforcement of R.O.R. conditions and more R.O.R. bails being set by the courts. Continuation of the program area in the 1972 Plan is under objective area number 2.2.8.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM-ORIENTED RESEARCH IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The purpose of this program is the development of more efficient means of organizing and operating the criminal justice system. Two programs were funded in 1971. The first project's aim is to analyze the specific functions of patrolmen for purposes of designing improved training which would be more relevant to actual police duties. A second project focused on analyzing the cost and effectiveness of using para-professionals as probation aids. Both programs will continue until present funds are expended. In 1972 a new study will be initiated by the State Division of Criminal Justice.

1971 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – REDUCTION IN THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME (PREVENTION & REHABILITATION)

OBJECTIVE – REDUCTION OF CRIME THROUGH PREVENTIVE MEASURES REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
State of New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	Statewide Communications and Information System	$ 540,000	$ 160,000
City of Paterson**	Controlled Addict Rescue Effort	2,400	2,046
County of Cape May	County Drug Abuse Council	89,150	33,320
City of Newark**	Narcotic Prevention Control and Treatment	32,337	21,600
City of Atlantic City	Project Acute – Two – Pronged Approach to Drug Abuse Prevention by Increasing Police Capabilities	25,914	17,808
Town of Bloomfield	Project "Self-Awareness"	13,540	5,046
County of Atlantic	Narcotic Abuse Prevention Education	3,287	1,090
Town of Kearny	Creation of Narcotic Control Unit	24,881	8,053
City of Vineland	Narcotic Special Investigative Unit	23,060	17,065
County of Mercer	Drug Education Program Sheriff's Office	11,288	7,858
Township of Pequannock	Community Information Center	21,041	10,490
Township of Princeton	Institute of Applied Psychotherapy Drug Abuse Prevention Program	24,550	8,194
County of Salem	County Drug Abuse Control Program	16,352	5,448
City of Newark**	Student Congress Acting On Prevention of Drug Abuse	38,806	15,697
City of Perth Amboy	Team Approach Drug Prevention	69,145	23,049
City of Elizabeth**	Expanded Narcotic Information	19,754	42,338
Township of Hamilton	Drug Abuse Program	30,647	13,782

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
Township of Hillside	Education, Prevention & Equipment Program for Drug Abuse	$ 1,300	$ 1,540
Town of Montclair	Prevention of Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Use	30,351	14,131
Township of Ewing	County Police Chiefs Film Library	21,840	11,664
City of Atlantic City	Rehabilitation of Addicts (N.A.R.C.O.)	117,349	109,528
Town of Kearny	Drug Abuse Treatment Program	30,435	10,225
City of Jersey City**	Coordination of Education Prevention & Rehabilitation Drug Program	200,040	74,505
City of Camden**	Concept House Drug Program	203,169	74,710
State of New Jersey, Department of Health	Methadone Maintenance Program	115,345	38,737
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Wharton Tract Narcotic Treatment Program	75,300	36,394
State of New Jersey, Department of Health	Community Based Methadone Center	490,920	173,650
City of Bayonne	Drug Abuse Program	40,522	13,845
County of Bergen	Ambulatory Methadone Maintenance Program	52,128	18,208
State of New Jersey, Department of Health	North Hudson Drug Program	190,636	80,179
State of New Jersey, Department of Health	Community Based Methadone Maintenance Center	341,215	125,057
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Transportation & Supervision of Inmates Attending Community Training	8,995	2,998
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Yardville Anti-recidivism Project	75,490	25,940
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Volunteers in Parole Program	65,979	22,302

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Two Community Service Centers	$251,422	$ 86,806
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Two Community Treatment Centers for Delinquent 14–16 year olds	148,470	53,644
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Group Care Home for Juveniles	5,825	3,971
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions & Agencies	Jail and Detention Improvement	29,765	9,922
County of Essex	Newark Defendant's Employment Project	45,015	35,131
County of Essex	Pre-trial Counselling and Referral - Office of the Prosecutor	19,300	4,825
Administrative Office of the Courts	Pre-trial Intervention Projects (Hudson County)	195,701	67,545
County of Morris	Establish Separate In-take Division under Supervision of County Juvenile Court	26,850	11,189
City of Paterson**	Mount Carmel Hospital Alcoholism Program	52,769	23,921
County of Monmouth	County Correctional Rehabilitation Program	14,935	8,119
County of Mercer	Coordination of Instruction between Mercer County Community College and New Jersey State Prison	39,020	143,310
County of Hudson	Inmate Rehabilitation Project	57,968	27,833
Township of Edison	Development of Narcotic Bureau	13,800	15,144
City of Rahway	Comprehensive Narcotic & Dangerous Drug Enforcement Program	19,529	7,214
City of Plainfield	Crime Prevention Unit	45,449	15,150

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
State of New Jersey, Department of Education	Teacher Corps Correctional Education-Seventh Cycle	$ 26,733	$ 8,911
County of Atlantic	Work Release Program	29,925	9,975
City of Camden**	Operation Concern, Inc., Teenage Consultation Center	50,425	17,430
Town of West New York	Police Community Relations	15,262	18,700
County of Camden	Court Management Information Center	94,160	11,584 State 16,050 Local
City of Atlantic City	Police Response Time	38,920	13,749
City of Newark	Newark Defendant's Equipment Project	199,916	81,086

**High Crime/High Population Areas

Figures As Of August 31, 1972

GOAL — Reduction In the Need and Desire to Commit Crime

PREVENTION OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG ABUSE

Drug prevention programs received major emphasis by subgrantees during 1971. Twenty programs were funded during the year. Projects were developed to assist local units of government in more effectively preventing the incidence of drug abuse by expanding education, training and public information programs, and by increasing police capability to cope with illicit drug traffic.

Twelve of the projects were implemented directly by local law enforcement agencies, either to perform detection and apprehension functions with new or expanded narcotics bureaus emphasizing educational programs with the community or a combination of these programs. Enforcement of narcotic laws will continue to be funded in 1972 but under a new program, number 2.1.5.

A variety of project methodologies were used in implementing drug programs by other than law enforcement agencies. They included: teacher training and curriculum development in school systems, hot line service, community education through mass media and individual or group counseling for potential or actual drug using individuals. Preliminary results of the programs indicate that the most successful prevention projects combine education and counseling services with a strong referral relationship among existing drug rehabilitation agencies. Substantive participation by the drug users in the particular program is also considered a factor. As a result, drug prevention and rehabilitation funding were to be combined under one program in the 1972 Plan.

PUBLIC EDUCATION ON HOW TO "HARDEN" CRIME TARGETS

Program goal is to educate citizens and businessmen on how to properly protect crime targets. It is further hoped that this knowledge in the use of techniques to prevent crime when spread throughout the community will greatly enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement. Two projects received funding by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in 1971.

One of the projects involved the establishment of a comprehensive mobile film library. The second project was the initiation of a Crime Prevention Unit (C.P.U.) for a Model Cities Neighborhood in a high crime/high population city in the State. The concept of the C.P.U. is proving to be an extremely valuable weapon in the community arsenal in combating burglary and street crime. Program area combined with "Prevention of Crime Through Hardening of Crime Targets" in the 1972 Plan.

REHABILITATION OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG USERS

In 1971, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in conjunction with the New Jersey Department of Health, acted as a primary funding agency for more than a dozen new or expanded drug rehabilitation facilities throughout the State. Other projects were designed to expand the capabilities of State and local agencies in rehabilitating drug addicts; and to rehabilitate youngsters, ages 14 to 18, who are habitual drug abusers. These projects are linked closely to the development of the statewide program. Legislation passed in 1971 requires each drug rehabilitation facility to be certified by the Department of Health and for the facility to participate in a computerized confidential registry of clients. The intent of this program is to provide a comprehensive statewide system of drug rehabilitation services through a cooperative network of public and privately operated treatment facilities. Priority has been given to large urban areas with higher crime rates and concentrations of drug addicts. This program was combined with the 1971 program area 3.1.1., "Prevention of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Abuse," under the 1972 program 3.1.1., "Prevention and Treatment of Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Abuse".

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

Community based corrections concept endeavors to develop a range of correctional projects in the community that will offer additional alternatives to the courts and correctional administrators in order to better meet the needs of the individual, while maintaining the safety of the community. Eleven projects were initiated in 1971. The residential nature of the program is considered the key ingredient for success. However, because of political, emotional and zoning problems, project staffs are experiencing great difficulty in establishing their programs. Continuation of the program in the 1972 Plan is under category number 3.2.1.

REHABILITATION OF ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS

Although only one project was funded in 1971, rehabilitation of alcoholic offenders will receive major attention in future funding programs by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. It is hoped this program will encourage projects that will promote more effectively the rehabilitation of chronic alcoholic offenders through diagnosis and treatment. Continuation of the program in the 1972 Plan is under category number 3.2.2.

EXPANSION OF CORRECTIONAL ADVISORY AND CONSULTATION SERVICES

One project was funded during 1971 to achieve the objective of expanding the capabilities for giving aid to municipal and county detention centers. This aid is in the form of advisory and consultant services and is an attempt to develop uniform correctional standards throughout the State. Continuation of the program in the 1972 Plan is under category number 3.2.3.

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTY JAIL PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

The aim of this program is to assist counties in instituting projects that will promote the rehabilitation of adults placed in custody pending municipal or county court dispositions or serving sentences as a result of court commitments. Four counties received agency funds to implement projects in 1971. The rehabilitation projects included the coordination between a county college and a State prison education program, plus the establishment of a work release program for a county prison system. Continuation of the objective in the 1972 Plan is under category number 3.2.4.

1971 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

OBJECTIVE – CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
County of Mercer	Mercer County – Trenton Organized Crime Task Force	$150,000	$ 52,039
County of Essex	City – County Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime	170,000	61,351

State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Organized Crime Training Program	30,000	14,925
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Organized Crime Investigative Prosecutive Program	156,000	91,500
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Expanded Investigation and Prosecution of Organized Crime	80,000	29,465
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Units	100,000	76,718
County of Essex	City – County Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime	336,184	156,041

*Figures As Of August 31, 1972

GOAL — Reduction of Organized Crime

EXPANDED INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

The prime objective of this program is the expansion and improvement of the capabilities of State and local law enforcement agencies in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime. A second goal is to establish a continuous, cohesive enforcement effort against organized crime. Seven projects were funded in 1971 in an attempt to meet the objectives mentioned. The overall program is divided into five activities. They are as follows: (1) Continuation of a Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Project; (2) Continuation of the Organized Crime and Special Prosecutors Section of the Division of Criminal Justice; (3) Continued training activities for law enforcement personnel; (4) establishment of a resource pool of personnel and equipment; (5) initiation of two city-county organized crime strike forces.

1971 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – REDUCTION OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

OBJECTIVE – CONTROL OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	State/Local Other Match
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Allied Law Enforcement Radio Tie Project A.L.E.R.T.	$150,000	$50,000

*Figures As Of August 31, 1972

GOAL — Reduction of Riots and Civil Disorders

PROJECT "ALERT"

The alert radio system was conceived in 1968 to provide radio communications between State authorities, local police and National Guard Units on a single radio network during times of riot or civil disorder. In 1971, the system was expanded to provide communication services to those areas of the State not presently covered by the system. Further information on the project is contained in the 1969 and 1970 action grants section "Reduction of Riots and Civil Disorders".

1971 ACTION GRANTS AWARDED* BY CLASS SIZE** OF MUNICIPALITY, COUNTIES AND STATE AGENCIES

Class I	$1,774,782
Class II	588,487
Class III	1,606,951
Class IV	234,126
Class V	201,226
TOTAL	$4,405,572
New Jersey Counties	$2,338,973
New Jersey State Agencies	$3,608,863
TOTAL FUNDING	$10,353,408

*Figures As Of August 31, 1972

**The class size of the municipality was determined by the Uniform Crime Report grouping.

Class I Municipalities over 100,000 in population.

Class II Municipalities 50,000 to 100,000 in population.

Class III Municipalities 25,000 to 50,000 in population.

Class IV Municipalities 15,000 to 25,000 in population.

Class V Municipalities 5,000 to 15,000 in population.

1971 ACTION GRANT AWARDS* BY MAJOR CITIES** AND BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES

City of Camden	$271,004
County of Camden	120,176
City of Elizabeth	28,549
County of Union	107,190
City of Jersey City	494,023
County of Hudson	394,245
City of Newark	527,545
County of Essex	455,984
City of Paterson	200,747
County of Passaic	81,063
City of Trenton	252,914
County of Mercer	492,618
CITIES TOTAL	$1,774,7
COUNTIES TOTAL	$1,651,2

*Figures As Of August 31, 1972

**Population of Over 100,000

1971 EDUCATION GRANTS*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: COURTS

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Bergen	Probation Department	$ 157	$ 106
County of Gloucester	Probation Department	1,645	1,610
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	337	516
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	211	516

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: COURTS

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
Borough of Little Ferry	Municipal Court	$ 671	$ 223
County of Middlesex	Probation Department	541	192
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	68,802	117,658
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	812	3,127
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	8,616	16,562
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	888	785
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	3,618	7,653
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	5,751	15,135
State of New Jersey	Administrative Office of the Courts	530	340

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	$ 2,000	$ 2,821
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	290	304
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	1,520	2,647
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	459	469
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	3,790	13,259
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	6,050	29,958
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	661	332
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	960	735
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	14,810	15,182
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	350	1,060
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	1,630	1,209
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	348	347
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	3,564	2,764

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Union	Probation Department	$ 681	$ 231

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: POLICE

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	$ 288	$ 281
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Police	600	766

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: POLICE

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
Township of Clark	Police Department	$2,054	$1,100
Township of Clark	Police Department	864	685
City of Millville	Police Department	1,808	1,505
City of Rahway	Police Department	1,077	949
City of Rahway	Police Department	274	425
City of Rahway	Police Department	3,480	3,052
City of Rahway	Police Department	756	582
City of Rahway	Police Department	466	256
City of Rahway	Police Department	1,077	1,099
Village of Ridgewood	Police Department	393	455

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
City of Trenton	Police Department	$ 307	$ 286
City of Trenton	Police Department	539	288

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: PROSECUTION

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Camden	Prosecutor's Office	$ 1,112	$ 629
County of Essex	Prosecutor's Office	1,068	1,970
County of Hudson	Prosecutor's Office	5,702	17,451
County of Hudson	Prosecutor's Office	528	330
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	232	710
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	1,325	969
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	507	332
County of Middlesex	Prosecutor's Office	930	1,562
County of Middlesex	Prosecutor's Office	375	310
County of Middlesex	Prosecutor's Office	1,066	1,152
County of Salem	Prosecutor's Office	879	495
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Division of Criminal Justice	12,810	14,646
County of Sussex	Prosecutor's Office	543	207
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	2,355	2,254
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	746	959
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	378	483
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	480	3,680

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: CORRECTIONS

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Essex	Prosecutor's Office	$1,046	$1,863
County of Monmouth	County Correction Institution	447	149
State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies	Division of Correction and Parole	2,379	1,870
State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies	Correction and Parole	150	480
State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies	Department of Institutions and Agencies	3,438	1,239
State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies	Correction and Parole	180	169
State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies	Correction and Parole	150	440

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMPONENT: OTHER GRANTS

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions and Agencies	New Jersey Public Defender's Office	$1,102	$1,543
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control	4,883	11,909
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Division of Motor Vehicles, Enforcement Bureau	396	1,408

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
City of Plainfield	Demonstration Agency	$ 522	$ 720

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: OTHER GRANTS

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Bergen	Sheriff's Office	$ 447	$ 149
Glassboro State College	Criminal Justice Department	1,600	4,353
County of Mercer	Mercer County Community College	4,398	2,932
County of Morris	Sheriff's Office	544	337
State of New Jersey, Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control	4,883	7,026
State of New Jersey, Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control	766	972
State of New Jersey, Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control	140	438
State of New Jersey, Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Division of Motor Vehicles	322	181
State of New Jersey, Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Division of Criminal Justice	601	269
State of New Jersey, Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Office of Attorney General	1,344	1,003

*Education Grants Listed To August 31, 1972
All Figures Subject To Audit

1970 FINAL REPORT

COMPARISON OF PLANNED 1970 ACTION FUNDS

BY GOAL AND OBJECTIVE WITH THE ACTUAL AWARD*

Goals and Objectives	Original Plan	Revised Plan	Actual Awarded	Expended
REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY				
Prevention of Delinquent Behavior	$ 550,000	$ 803,863	$ 803,863	$ 747,029
Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders	600,000	398,787	398,787	379,657
INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CRIME CONTROL				
Increase the Risks and Difficulty of Committing Crime (Crime Control)	773,629	787,766	787,766	749,478
Increase in the Operating Efficiency of the Criminal Justice System (System Management)	1,746,371	1,627,254	1,646,960	1,523,958
Research, Development and Evaluation	100,000	64,341	64,341	44,387
REDUCTION IN THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME				
Reduction of Crime Through Preventive Measures	600,000	741,230	741,229	698,259
Rehabilitation of Offenders	1,500,000	1,518,365	1,488,019	1,350,978
Research, Development and Evaluation	50,000	28,394	28,394	21,097
REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME				
Control of Organized Crime	350,000	350,000	350,000	349,986
REDUCTION OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS				
Control of Riots and Civil Disorders	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
TOTAL	$6,372,000	$6,372,000	$6,361,359	$5,916,821

*As of June 30, 1972

All Figures Subject To Audit

1970 ACTION GRANT FUNDING* BY MAJOR CITIES** AND BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES

City of Camden	$121,257
County of Camden	156,693
City of Elizabeth	67,626
County of Union	132,079
City of Jersey City	73,800
County of Hudson	52,575
City of Newark	298,445
County of Essex	293,282
City of Paterson	348,033
County of Passaic	76,371
City of Trenton	90,618
County of Mercer	96,099
CITIES TOTAL	$999,779
COUNTIES TOTAL	$807,099

*Figures as of August 31, 1972
**Population of Over 100,000

1970 ACTION GRANT FUNDING* BY CLASS SIZE** OF MUNICIPALITY, COUNTIES AND STATE AGENCIES

Class I	$ 999,779
Class II	668,464
Class III	1,121,153
Class IV	268,368
Class V	26,932
New Jersey Counties	$1,339,862
New Jersey State Agencies	$1,936,803
TOTAL FUNDING	$6,361,361

*Figures as of August 31, 1972
**The class size of the municipality was determined by the Uniform Crime Report grouping.

Class I Municipalities over 100,000 in population.
Class II Municipalities 50,000 to 100,000 in population.
Class III Municipalities 25,000 to 50,000 in population.
Class IV Municipalities 15,000 to 25,000 in population.
Class V Municipalities 5,000 to 15,000 in population.

1970 ACTION GRANTS

GOAL – REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

OBJECTIVE – PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
Township Of Parsippany Troy Hills	Improvement of Police - Juvenile Relations	$ 35,094	$ 23,493	$ 35,094	$ 35,094
Township of East Brunswick	Evaluation & Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquency Program	81,058	67,959	81,058	67,622
Township of Ewing	Police - Working with Youth	30,077	20,052	30,077	22,887
City of Union City	Improvement of Police Juvenile Relations	43,807	39,233	43,807	39,233
City of Hackensack	Combination of Reduction of Juvenile Delinquency with Drug Abuse Prevention Program	17,561	12,494	17,561	9,102
City of Long Branch	Youth Horizons	4,579	2,256	4,579	2,256

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders	Citizenship Training Group	$ 59,606	$ 41,116	$ 59,604	$ 41,116
City of Elizabeth**	Youth Guidance Council	2,832	1,993	-0-	
County of Camden	Juvenile Conference Committee Volunteer Program	20,000	19,589	20,000	19,825
City of Orange	Community Program to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency	40,000	29,382	38,001	14,235
City of East Orange	Help Alienated Youth (H.A.Y.)	160,227	122,649	109,599	83,766
Township of Woodbridge	Adults working with Pre-Delinquent Youth	17,975	18,745	17,975	27,630
County of Bergen	Volunteer Sponsors Project	12,948	8,632	12,948	8,825
Township of Middletown	Special Teen Program	62,939	47,340	62,939	30,702
City of Plainfield	Community Involvement in Delinquency Prevention	62,032	41,355	62,032	35,755
Newark - Community Development Administration	Newarkfields	113,238	78,565	111,866	90,900
County of Camden	Juvenile Court and Probation Diagnostic Clinic	50,000	33,372	46,719	30,983
County of Middlesex	Diagnostic Team Approach	42,975	28,716	39,559	28,716
County of Union	Diagnostic, Research and Planning Team	46,413	31,584	39,445	20,236
County of Hudson	Expand & Improve Diagnostic Services Available to the Juvenile Court	50,109	43,306	50,028	45,533
County of Cumberland	Juvenile Detention Planning Project (Phase II)	15,000	17,000	15,000	17,000
County of Essex	Guidance Counselling and Diagnostic Services	44,760	37,380	44,442	45,045
County of Somerset	Detention Facilities Feasibility and Planning Study	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,061
Mercer Co. Board of Chosen Freeholders	Juvenile Detention Program	21,671	14,446	21,371	8,137
County of Bergen	Rehabilitation at Detention Center	26,310	17,540	25,908	21,903
County of Essex	Youth House Recreation	11,141	4,793	11,141	4,793

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED GRANT	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Bergen	Remedial Education Program in Detention Center	$ 30,000	$ 49,157	$ 25,656	$ 33,927
County of Atlantic	Detention Home (New)	38,208	25,472	38,208	9,552
County of Atlantic	Detention Home Construction or Renovation	7,200	4,800	7,200	4,800
City of Camden**	Intensive Community Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program	39,890	45,865	39,890	46,436

**High Crime/High Population Area

IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE — JUVENILE RELATIONSHIPS

A priority program in reducing juvenile delinquency is the improvement of police-juvenile relationships. One approach in meeting this goal is the establishment or expansion of juvenile relation units in municipalities where juvenile delinquency is a serious problem. The philosophy was the development and implementation of projects which would promote informal contact with juveniles. Five grants were awarded in this program area in 1970.

The Township of East Brunswick reorganized its existing Juvenile Bureau to meet the demands of an increasing juvenile delinquency problem. This reorganization consisted of the creation of a special juvenile relations unit to work in conjunction with the regular Juvenile Bureau and line police officers. Through their efforts, greater emphasis was placed on counselling, resulting in more than 900 hours of informal counselling of juveniles at their hangouts during 1971. The new unit conducted a school lecture program which reached 4,660 township students. A psychologist was hired to conduct extensive evaluations and counselling. The psychologist worked in liaison with the juvenile unit and school authorities so a more comprehensive approach could be implemented.

This cooperation produced a decided impact on juvenile delinquency. The recidivist rate for juveniles in 1970 was 48%. The rate during the grant period was 41%, a decrease of 7% from the previous year. The police report a 17.4% increase in juvenile case clearance rate. The clearance rate in 1970 was 73%; the rate for 1971 was 90.4%.

Seven hundred twenty juveniles were processed through the police department in 1971. Of this number, 240 were handled directly by the new unit. Forty-one of the 240 were given psychological evaluations. Forty cases were referred to other non-police agencies available in the community e.g. Division of Youth and Family Services, rehabilitation centers etc.

Case records reveal that only 42 (17.5%) of the juveniles processed in 1971 had further contact with the police.

East Brunswick says the success of the program was due to the development of a special juvenile relations unit to aid in establishing a coordinated effort with school authorities and a psychologist to utilize psychological evaluations and other community services.

While reviewing other grants awarded in this area, a common factor was noted; the increasing relationship between the police and school authorities as evidenced by the inclusion of police-school programs in every grant's objectives.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS

This phase of the delinquency prevention program consisted of projects that involved active participation by the community e.g. interested citizens and social organizations. The emphasis of this help was on youths who were suffering economic deprivation and social alienation. Youth Service Bureaus were established to help meet this need. Attention was also given to agencies outside of the criminal justice system utilizing volunteers and community resources. There were twelve grants awarded in the program area in 1970.

The Community Development Administration of Newark established the "Newarkfields" program. "Newarkfields" aim was rehabilitating young delinquents through remedial education and attempting to re-direct anti-social behavior. Other objectives of the program included employing guided group interaction for delinquent 14 and 15-year-olds and providing the opportunity for delinquent youths to remain in their home environment in conjunction with programs to help break their cycle of recidivism. The subgrantee states that the initial evaluation conducted in 1971 showed that 48 students had been accepted into the program (32 boys and 16 girls).

Among the boys, 80% had one or more court appearances prior to assignment to Newarkfields.

Success in the program was defined as graduation. The success rate was 66% for boys and 33% for girls based on the first seven months of the program. The subgrantee feels that the girls' success rate was affected by the location of the program in a Boys Club facility (now changed). The effectiveness of the program with girls will receive special emphasis in the second year of operations.

The City of East Orange started a project called "Help Alienated Youth" (H.A.Y.). Their objective was to develop a treatment approach using an individualized therapeutic setting based on a youth's strengths. H.A.Y. hoped that by using this approach, alternatives could be established to the present methods of dealing with youth by the courts, school, police and community service agencies. Another objective was the development of a specialized setting to deal with and assist high school youths with their personal and scholastic problems. The subgrantee reveals that there was a reduction of 21% in juvenile delinquency in the first four months of 1972 over the same period of the previous year. Direct aid was given to 50 students; indirect aid to an additional 100. There was an improvement in reading — by the Iowa Test — averaging two years, seven months for program participants. H.A.Y. officials' comments indicate that there has been a sharp reduction in disciplinary incidents at the high schools coupled with an increase in school attendance by H.A.Y. youths. (Averaging 35% attendance pre H.A.Y. to 90% during the program).

The Citizenship Training Group (C.T.G.), a Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders' project, continued to have an impact as an alternative to institutionalization for delinquent youths. A C.T.G. evaluator stated in a November 12, 1971 report that "Although C.T.G. cannot show 100% success rate after two years of operation, it has proven its ability to re-direct the majority of the boys toward a more productive life". This grant is discussed at greater length in the 1969 action grant section.

EXPAND AND IMPROVE THE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE JUVENILE COURT

The County of Union established a diagnostic, research and planning team to implement the objective of expanding and improving diagnostic services available to the court. This team operated at the Union County Juvenile Detention Shelter. It offered diagnostic services to individuals in detention and follow-up services upon their release. Components of the program included special education, recreation, health services, guided group interaction and tutorial services. In addition to rehabilitation services, a staff comprised of a psychologist, social worker and a learning disability specialist prepared diagnostic work-ups for the court.

The subgrantee states that during the first eight months of operations, 112 juveniles were in the program. Many of these juveniles were referred to state institutions or community resources for future treatment. The diagnostic team co-ordinates with 16 other agencies to provide comprehensive services for those in the program. The subgrantee relates in the narrative reports, "even though not enough time has elapsed to assess impact on recidivism, it is worthy to note that 86% of the clients have not returned to detention in the eight-month period although 72% of the clients were previous repeaters."

The County of Hudson had as its project goal the provision of prompt, efficient and competent psychiatric evaluation for all youths deemed by the court to require such an aid in sentencing. From the inception of the project to eight months thereafter, 142 cases were referred for examination by the court. The complete work-up included previous agency contacts, a social study, psychological testing, medical examination, psychiatric interview and a diagnosis with disposition recommendations.

The Counties of Camden and Middlesex, utilizing grant monies in this program, reported similiar results.

IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE DETENTION PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

A grant to the County of Essex was initiated to meet the individual educational needs of children committed to the Essex County Youth House. The program emphasis was on youths who were in short-term detention awaiting court disposition. This emphasis was placed on linking the institutional experience with the public schools so as to effect a smooth transition upon release. In conjunction with these goals, the county of Bergen developed within a detention shelter an organized education and recreation program. Individualized remedial education, achievement testing, group counselling, individual psychiatric therapy (as required), recreation and home economics programs were initiated or expanded as a result of this grant.

The Counties of Somerset, Cumberland and Atlantic utilized their grant monies to aid and assist in facility need studies for juvenile detention programs.

1970 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CRIME CONTROL

OBJECTIVES – INCREASE IN THE RISKS AND DIFFICULTY OF COMMITTING CRIME

INCREASE IN THE OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
City of Elizabeth**	Increase on-street time for Investigative Units	$15,866	$ 6,090	$ 8,818	-0-
City of Somerville	Increased Efficiency of Crime Investigation	7,760	2,588	7,760	$ 2,117
City of Trenton**	Implementation of 450MHZ Police Radio Network	9,450	6,300	9,429	6,300
City of Union City	Reduce Report Writing Time	18,968	13,676	18,968	13,676
City of Newark**	Manpower Utilization Project	28,890	20,602	10,013	-0-
City of Long Branch	Personal Assignment of Police Vehicles	12,726	12,275	12,726	14,103
City of Newark**	Police Resource Allocation	43,895	29,263	42,896	32,252
West Deptford Twp.	Time Check for Quick Response	30,669	25,600	30,666	35,249
City of Secaucus	Reduction of Police Response Time	9,084	3,289	9,084	3,289
Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, North Wildwood	Reduction of Response Time	26,490	9,900	26,490	9,900
Willingboro Twp.	Communications System	45,000	27,771	45,000	29,517
Town of Irvington	Communication Control Center	30,244	20,163	30,244	20,163
Boro of South River	Reduction of Police Response Time	27,370	18,220	27,370	21,865
Town of Belleville	Reduction of Police Response Time	29,997	19,998	29,997	19,998
City of Atlantic City	Modern Police Approach To Law Enforcement	34,206	34,152	34,206	24,158

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
Town of Montclair	Portable Communication System	$ 5,635	$ 3,757	$ 5,635	$ 3,294
City of Passaic	Police Response Time	12,822	8,548	12,821	8,547
City of Hackensack	Instant Action Controls and Concepts Through Electronic Responses	17,895	11,930	17,895	11,930
Township of Weehawken	Professional Approach For Police Through Communication	14,947	9,150	14,947	9,150
Boro of East Paterson	Reduction of Response Tme	16,515	10,915	16,515	10,915
City of Clifton	Personal Communication System	7,472	4,981	7,472	4,981
City of Hoboken	Dispatching Center	23,866	19,494	23,866	1,478
City of Hoboken	Individual Communication For Police	9,600	7,326	9,600	6,659
City of Plainfield	Operation Nightlight	4,232	2,821	4,232	2,821
City of Newark**	Safety Through Lighting and Enlightenment	47,360	31,872	47,360	-0-
City of East Orange	Streetlighting Improvement In High Crime Areas	11,046	7,364	11,046	6,743
City of Neptune	Improved Streetlighting	2,034	7,328	2,034	7,328
City of Orange	Orange Housing Authority Security Program	49,506	17,104	49,506	17,104
Township of Dover	Surveillance and Enforcement	3,600	2,976	3,600	-0-
Town of West New York	Police Department Improvement Program	1,278	1,811	1,278	1,811
City of Elizabeth**	Specialized Equipment for Police Department	9,835	3,324	9,835	1,133
County of Gloucester	Scientific Crime Investigation	4,916	17,920	4,916	16,487
City of Trenton**	Photographic Equipment to Assist In Detection	2,150	2,115	2,150	1,452
Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills	Specialized Equipment for Police Department	41,957	31,638	41,957	31,638

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
Town of West Orange	Specialized Equipment To Prevent and Apprehend B & E Offenders	$ 22,885	$ 20,682	$ 22,885	$ 20,682
Township of Union	Specialized Equipment For Police Department, Video Tape	2,400	1,600	2,400	1,600
County of Camden	Specialized Equipment In Detection & Apprehension Of Criminals	4,658	3,105	4,330	3,162
City of Atlantic City	Closed Circuit T.V.	2,177	745	2,177	-0-
Township of Union	Reduction of Police Response Time	69,943	88,788	69,793	37,681
New Jersey Department of Civil Service	Continuous Recruitment for Patrolmen in New Jersey	62,246	48,051	62,246	46,131
City of Jersey City**	Community Relations Unit	51,795	34,792	50,324	45,478
City of Asbury Park	Develop Community Oriented Police Department	39,520	26,746	38,554	23,358
City of West New York	Community Liasion Program	28,153	18,885	26,209	20,264
City of New Brunswick	Police-Community Relations Bureau	10,306	3,585	10,306	3,585
City of Elizabeth**	Community Relations Unit	37,709	32,178	37,144	32,178
City of Hoboken	Police-Community Relations	64,280	52,345	54,202	49,702
City of Trenton	Police Community Relations Unit Expansion Program	43,117	29,016	43,117	35,900
County of Passaic	Automation of Criminal Case Processing	76,371	53,136	76,371	66,624
New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Communications and Information System	600,000	400,000	528,672	346,402
New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety	Increased Crime Laboratory Service	120,000	80,000	120,000	80,000
County of Bergen	High School Equivalency Program for Policemen	8,218	5,626	8,218	5,623

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
County of Bergen	Spanish for Policemen	$ 2,320	$ 1,976	$ 2,320	$ 1,976
City of Newark**	Police Office Role Study	30,000	21,622	30,000	22,088
New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts	Researching Probation	34,341	22,894	14,397	6,816
Township of Bridgewater	Reduction of Response Time	19,883	48,102	18,138	32,068
City of Trenton**	Specialized Equipment For Special Service and Narcotic Unit	8,539	6,014	8,539	6,745
City of Rahway	Establishment of Police Community Relations Unit	25,120	18,178	24,804	18,178

**High Crime/High Population Areas

INCREASE POLICE PATROL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATIONS OF EXISTING POLICE RESOURCES

This program is designed to provide a measurable reduction in street crimes and to increase the feeling of safety by the general population. The generating of this feeling of safety is being accomplished by the utilization of a more effective patrol function through better use of existing police resources. Seven cities were awarded grants in this program in 1970.

One innovative approach to increasing effective police patrol was initiated by the City of Long Branch. The Police Department assigned police vehicles for personal use as part of a pilot project. The department hoped to prevent or detect crime by increasing the number of marked police cars seen on the street. In the first nine months of the grant, from June 30, 1971 to March 31, 1972, robbery decreased 26%: breaking and entering incidents which had increased 50% in the previous year increased only 2%. The subgrantee further states that auto theft was down 32%; larceny crimes, up 6% the previous year, increased only 3%.

The Long Branch Police Department says that while off-duty arrests did not rise appreciably, the off-duty police responded to many incidents as back-up units. The police felt that this program promoted interest of all the police officers and improved the police image in the community.

Union City had as its project goal the increasing of actual police patrol time by providing dictation equipment for line police officers. The equipment received under this grant was not used by the department and the expected results did not materialize. The subgrantee cited several problems as reasons for the failure to achieve the grant's goal. A major problem was the inability of the supervisors to review the officer's report while the matter was still current. Another was that the reporting officer could not immediately review his work while his thoughts were still fresh in his mind. Also, additional time was needed for the patrolman to review what the secretary prepared in order to check for accuracy.

The subgrantee felt that the above problems could have been minimized by the hiring of secretarial staff on a 24-hour basis.

However, the equipment was returned to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and is now being utilized by another police department in the area.

INCREASE APPREHENSION AND DETERRENCE EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH REDUCTION OF RESPONSE TIME

The objectives of this program were to provide for the reduction of the total time it takes for a police officer to reach a reported incident; to provide a means for citizens to contact police rapidly and to allow policemen to communicate with each other more efficiently and more rapidly. There were 17 grants awarded in this area in 1970.

Wildwood, Wildwood Crest and North Wildwood are seashore resort areas that become inundated with summer residents and guests. Therefore, during peak periods of the year police resources are greatly burdened. Police response time becomes a critical factor in maintaining adequate service. In an attempt to aid in reducing response time, "walkie-talkies" were purchased. The acquisition of this communication equipment greatly enhanced the ability of foot patrols in high population areas to stay in constant communication with the dispatcher and radio cars. In the high rise motels and apartments, the officers relied on "walkie-talkies" on all calls, cutting down the response time of back-up units. The subgrantee stated that the new equipment was a definite factor in holding down criminal activities in areas where it was assigned.

The Borough of South River also purchased "walkie-talkies". Officials reported that "due to response time reduction on the scene, arrests in two burglaries were made along with aborting a number of others in progress." South River Police say the equipment was responsible for one shoplifting arrest and several arrests arising out of unruly groups of youths.

Along with the "walkie-talkies", a communication console was installed. This streamlining of operations prompted the Mayor and Council to hire civilian desk clerks which permitted more uniformed police personnel on the street. Officials are pleased that because of the program, highly trained police officers are now functioning at patrol duties in the community while civilians assume non-patrol tasks previously performed by the officers in the station house.

The Town of Belleville installed "Police Telephone Emergency" street phones. The public was instructed in the use of the call boxes by placing notices in local newspapers. Program plans called for printed information cards on call boxes at various public buildings. The grant also allowed for the construction of a new communications console to streamline police communications.

PREVENTION OF CRIME THROUGH THE "HARDENING" OF CRIME TARGETS

The objective of this program is to reduce the number of crimes by impeding the opportunity to commit crimes. This objective was accomplished through improved protection of citizens or property and through public education. Five grants were awarded to help achieve this objective in 1970.

Plainfield started "Operation Nightlight". The project consisted of the installation of 160 250-watt street lights in areas where there was a high percentage of crimes against person and property. The improved lighting was installed in the Model Neighborhood in Plainfield. After installation, a definite change in reported crimes was realized. Breaking and entries decreased 40% while they increased elsewhere in Plainfield. Robberies remained at the same level of the previous year while they escalated in other areas in the city. Purse snatchings decreased 50% in the newly lighted areas.

Neptune Township received new street lights for two high crime areas. The police department initiated a program of visual observation in the test streets. They compared the level of criminal activity currently occurring, with the period prior to the improved lighting. A sharp reduction was noted in auto thefts e.g. 1969-51; 1970-62; 1971-32, (test period). According to the police, robbery and burglary incidents did increase but at a reduced rate.

Unfortunately, other subgrantees using grant monies in the program area did not submit enough detailed results to enable pertinent comments on them.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT FOR LOCAL POLICE TO IMPROVE THE DETECTION AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

The objective of this program area was to provide for the acquisition, development and evaluation of specialized detection and apprehension equipment for local and county law enforcement agencies. Twelve grants were awarded in this area in 1970.

Parsippany-Troy Hills established a new "Communications Center" for its police department. The center included an electric time stamp to record police response time; a police patrol status map with a card register and timer was also placed in

operation. Another section of the center was a radio and telephone communications console and an administration desk. Also a burglar alarm panel was hooked up to the center. The police chief states, "the equipment is functioning well and is proving beneficial to police operations in the community."

Gloucester County had as its project objective the making available of a polygraph to law enforcement agencies in the county. Officials hoped to speed up investigations and solve crimes through the polygraph examination of suspects and witnesses. Two detectives were trained in the use of the machine. The polygraph is in use on a 24-hour basis. As of January 1972, the detectives have conducted 126 polygraph tests. At the present time, data is not available on the impact of the results of these examinations on criminal investigation in Gloucester County. However, the subgrantee indicates the program is progressing satisfactorily.

The town of West New York purchased a "Strobe Lighting System" in order to produce clearer identification pictures. A 35 mm slide camera was acquired and slides are being taken of all persons arrested. These slides are used to aid witnesses or complainants in identification. Polaroid cameras were procured for the Detective Bureau so crime and accident scenes could be more easily and quickly photographed.

RECRUITMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERSONNEL

The State of New Jersey, Department of Civil Service, instituted a vigorous recruitment campaign for municipal police officers throughout the State. Two additional personnel technicians were hired to supplement the existing program. As of May 1, 1972, more than 60 police departments had hired at least one candidate from the program. During the length of the project, 583 men were tested. A total of 391 candidates passed and 129 were appointed to municipal police departments. Special recruitment walk-in examination centers established in Newark and Atlantic City resulted in 139 men being appointed to the Newark P.D. while 65 men joined the Atlantic City P.D. As a result of the project's advertising campaign, 1,500 job announcement bulletins were mailed during the year. The subgrantee felt that the increased number of men applying for patrolman positions allowed the various police departments to be more selective in appointments, resulting in increased quality of appointees.

ESTABLISHMENT AND TRAINING OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNITS IN LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

The goal of community relations projects was the long term achievement of improved understanding by police of citizens' concerns and a better understanding by citizens of the police mission. Eight grants were awarded to municipalities during 1970 to achieve these goals.

Asbury Park conducted Laboratory "confrontations" involving 14 groups. A total of 607 people from the community and 42 police officers took part. The project director states these "confrontations" cleared up many misunderstandings. Participants in the meetings were in general agreement about improved lighting. The improved lighting was installed under a State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grant. The program evaluator stated it "made the city look alive" i.e. more pedestrian commerce at night etc. The police stated that major criminal offenses decreased by 202 crimes (2,469 to 2,267). Juvenile apprehensions declined by 101 (668-567). These figures reflect the change between 1971 known offenses and the 1970 known offenses. The police department became a source of information and action for individuals or sections of the community who needed help. If the problems were out of police jurisdiction, the person in need was referred to an appropriate community agency.

State and national interest was sparked in this program by a Look Magazine article called "A Cop Named Joe". "Joe" was Sgt. Joe Monteparo who helped develop the program. He lost his life in the line of duty attempting to quell a disturbance.

The Town of West New York Police Community Relations Bureau developed a program for all levels of the school population. The kindergarten to third grade population was taken to police headquarters in a van and given a complete lecture tour. Fourth to sixth grade children were shown a film on marijuana followed by a rap session on police performance. Seventh and eighth grade students saw a film on black and white police working together for an eight-hour tour. The film was followed by a rap session between police and students. High school students were shown several films on social problems, career choices and driver education. Community programs, including a drug program and a block dance, were held. At each function, questionnaires were handed out to the participants. On this basis more than 50% of the returned questionnaires contained positive responses toward the program.

Rahway initiated a civilian community relations committee that meets with the Chief of Police on a monthly basis to discuss police-community problems. This committee organized and distributed a "Handbook of Home and Personal Security". It also started a "Block Watchers Program". As a result of this program, citizens reported to the police suspicious activities on their block. The programs are considered successful on the basis of the amount of information on criminal activity being forwarded by minority groups to the police.

The police community relations unit instituted a school program for the secondary grades. The unit states that the school program is well established and the unit is very well accepted by school authorities. A prepared curriculum entitled "Law and You(th)" will be included in the secondary schools. A police speakers bureau has given numerous talks to civic, religious and social groups in the community.

MANAGEMENT OF COURT INFORMATION AND RECORDS

On November 5,1970, a contract was awarded to a consulting firm by the County of Passaic. As a result, a system of information was developed. This system provides criminal justice personnel with current court information in list form. These lists are divided into several areas. An example is the jail list. It is broken down into persons awaiting probable cause, awaiting arraignment, awaiting trial etc. The heart of the system is the criminal history file stored by a computer in the defendant's name by alphabetical order.

The subgrantee feels the significance of the system is not cost savings through reduction of personnel but rather the production of information that aids criminal justice system personnel in producing a more effective criminal justice process for the county and for those entering the justice system.

STATEWIDE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The New Jersey State Department of Law and Public Safety received a grant to provide all law enforcement personnel, municipal and State, with a modern computerized communications and information system. The system would allow for immediate responses to the law enforcement agency requesting information. A Statewide center with regional area links to county and municipal agencies is the goal.

The project is progressing on schedule and full operations is expected shortly. Facilities have been installed at State Police Headquarters to integrate regional terminals and work on the regional terminals has begun. All other phases of the program are proceeding satisfactorily e.g. testing, planning, training, finalized work schedules etc. The grant has received continuation funds.

INCREASED CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

This grant endeavors to establish crime laboratories to serve the combined needs of police departments in high crime/high population areas in the State. It is hoped that not only chemists and technicians will be trained in forensic sciences but also the line police officer. The program would include: speedy and sophisticated evidence examination, consultation and training the police investigator in recognition, preservation and submission of scientific evidence.

The total implementation of laboratory services has not yet been achieved. Construction and budget delays of the regional laboratory system was responsible. Since agency monies made available to the project do not include construction funds, only personnel and equipment, the delays could not have been anticipated. However, qualified personnel have been hired after an original lack of technicians caused program delays. The training of technical personnel and acquisition of equipment is proving vital in the updating of laboratory procedures and output i.e. more cases are being processed. The project was to be continued in 1971.

BASIC ACADEMIC EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERSONNEL

Bergen County initiated two grants in this program area. The county hoped to have at least one member of every police department in the county who would be able to communicate with members of the Spanish speaking population. It was also hoped that the training would offer the police involved a better understanding of the culture so they would better understand the problems of the Spanish community.

Police officers attended Spanish classes twice daily at Bergen County Community College. In conjunction with the classes, a special workshop sponsored by the State Department of Education was conducted. The workshop consisted of a "Spanish only" group conversation. At the conclusion of the classes, 31 certificates of completion were awarded

(16 to municipal police, 14 to county law officers and one to a Palisades Interstate Parkway Police Officer). In addition to the special workshop and Spanish classes, the participants were asked to critique their progress using "Spanish only".

The second education program in Bergen County consisted of a high school equivalency program for patrolmen. As a direct result of the program, 17 policemen successfully completed the G.E.D. examination. Of the 17, ten have enrolled in college.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM-ORIENTED RESEARCH IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The City of Newark began a "Police Officer Role Study". The police hoped to analyze the actual tasks involved in the course of providing the full range of police services. They wanted to develop through this analysis new approaches and strategies to current police practices and to provide avenues for alternative services by other government agencies.

The implementation of the project was delayed for ten months due to conflicting views in the city on its intent. The study has now been given to a consulting firm. The expected completion date was June 30, 1972. The subgrantee states that preliminary reports indicate the study will make recommendations to the police department for greater efficiency of resources i.e. manpower and equipment.

The Administrative Office of the Courts attempted to sponsor a research project to analyze the cost of using para-professionals as probation aides. After accepting the grant, the Administrative Office of the Courts did not implement the project. The office claimed the unavailability of matching funds as the reason.

1970 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – REDUCTION IN THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME (PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION)

OBJECTIVE – REDUCTION OF CRIME THROUGH PREVENTIVE MEASURES REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
City of East Orange	Drug Abuse Education Project	$35,000	$26,362	$18,705	$17,917
Township of Edison	Establish Narcotic Bureau	30,000	83,825	30,000	56,443
Township of Ewing	Drug Abuse Education Program	18,104	12,400	17,997	14,761
City of Jersey City**	Drug Abuse Prevention	21,598	7,200	21,598	7,200
Township of Maplewood and Village of South Orange	Drug Abuse Prevention	32,071	21,214	28,529	20,730
Town of Bloomfield	Project "Self Awareness'	10,000	3,654	10,000	3,654
Bridgeton/Millville/ Vineland	Narcotics and Special Investigation Unit	8,000	5,996	8,000	5,996
City of Hillside	Drug Abuse Prevention and Enforcement	16,509	20,460	16,509	20,460
County of Atlantic	Narcotics Abuse Prevention and Education	3,127	1,048	3,127	1,048

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
Town of Kearny	Creation of Narcotic Control Unit	$ 14,584	$ 4,729	$ 14,584	$ 4,729
County of Mercer	Sheriff's Office Drug Education Program	3,690	2,619	3,690	2,619
City of Paterson**	Controlled Addict Rescue Effort	10,668	9,323	8,226	7,580
Township of Pequannock	Community Information Center	8,417	4,285	8,417	4,285
Princeton Township and Boro	Institute of Applied Psychology Drug Prevention Program	11,583	3,850	11,583	3,850
County of Salem	Drug Abuse Control	15,000	5,029	14,205	5,029
Township of North Bergen	Drug Abuse Prevention Program	29,580	19,662	28,025	19,238
Borough of Bellmawr	Early Childhood School and Home Drug Education	18,683	36,872	14,248	36,871
County of Atlantic	Group Interaction in Secondary Schools to Prevent Drug Abuse	25,941	17,552	25,940	17,556
City of Perth Amboy	Team Approach to Drug Prevention	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000
Township of Wayne	Family Awareness Drug Education	34,141	31,092	28,203	21,511
Township of Ocean	Drug Abuse Education	12,028	8,156	11,027	7,205
Township of Willingboro	Community Drug Education	55,086	36,720	55,086	36,708
City of Trenton**	Police Narcotic Unit	21,769	65,201	18,878	76,165
City of Trenton**	Police: Drug Education and Prevention	3,000	2,060	3,000	2,060
Township of Teaneck	Two-Pronged Approach to Drug Abuse/Enforcement and Communication	90,258	81,760	90,258	86,517
Borough of South Plainfield	Narcotic Bureau	18,786	12,524	18,786	20,560
City of Paterson**	Paterson United Against Drug Abuse Coordination Program (P.U.A.D.A.)	34,997	23,333	34,997	23,333
City of Plainfield	Crime Prevention Unit	38,310	25,540	38,140	23,268
Township of Madison	Public Education in "Hardening" Crime Targets	18,000	12,208	18,000	27,743
County of Camden	Operation Concern, Inc. Teenage Consultation Center	50,000	17,430	50,000	17,430

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL
City of Bayonne	Drug Abuse Program	$ 40,513	$ 13,845	$ 40,513	$ 13,845
City of Kearny	Drug Abuse Program	30,435	10,225	30,435	10,225
City of Paterson**	Comprehensive City Wide Drug Program (P.U.A.D.A.)	108,314	45,000	108,314	45,000
County of Bergen	Ambulatory Methadone Maintenance Program	83,534	29,085	83,534	24,285
City of Camden**	Concept Corporation Treatment and Rehabilitation	78,965	71,000	78,860	73,310
County of Cumberland	Methadone Maintenance Treatment	28,430	25,270	12,682	13,048
New Jersey Department of Health	Community Based Methadone Maintenance Program	59,640	53,655	56,763	51,841
New Jersey Department of Health	State of New Jersey Expanded Methadone Program	84,000	59,805	76,647	61,920
County of Bergen	Establishment of Residential Psychiatric Unit for Young Drug Addicts	80,000	470,290	75,333	513,104
County of Union	Prevention & Treatment of Drug Abuse & Addiction	57,655	37,740	57,655	37,759
City of Orange	Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Program	84,717	61,285	71,789	48,561
County of Essex	Youth Facility for Narcotic Rehabilitation	94,370	65,647	94,370	66,109
New Jersey Department of Health	County Methadone Maintenance Program	49,530	32,148	49,530	15,794
City of Paterson**	Establishing Outreach Center Primarily for Juveniles	107,176	86,435	107,176	35,519
City of Paterson**	Assisting Private Drug Rehabilitation Programs	58,970	59,987	58,970	24,512
City of Paterson**	Community Methadone Maintenance Program in Hospital	4,049	3,400	4,049	28,821
County of Essex	Community Center Approach for Residential Treatment for Juvenile Offenders	113,553	82,093	113,553	68,971
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	Model Probation Program	130,000	91,822	111,251	91,822
New Jersey Department of Institutions & Agencies	Group Care Home for Juveniles	21,250	14,259	-0-	

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCA
New Jersey Department of Institutions & Agencies	Two Community Service Centers	$ 57,800	$ 19,917	$ 28,886	$ 9,629
New Jersey Department of Institutions & Agencies	Coordination of Community Based Correction Program	11,212	7,475	2,530	1,785
New Jersey Department of Institutions & Agencies	Two Community Treatment Centers for Delinquent 14-16 year olds	53,906	35,940	38,438	25,626
Rutgers State University	Study of Substantive Standards for Sentencing	7,297	3,200	7,297	3,200
City of Paterson**	Study of Social & Pathological Aspects of Narcotic Addiction and Program Evaluation	21,097	20,000	21,097	19,815
City of Newark**	Coordination of Narcotic Prevention, Control and Treatment Services	27,578	18,400	23,779	-0-
City of Plainfield	Operation Hotline	15,722	11,600	15,722	11,626
Township of Woodbridge	Woodbridge Township Drug Abuse Agency	35,000	25,000	35,000	35,269

**High Crime/High Population Areas

PREVENTION OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG ABUSE

Assisting State and local units of government to prevent drug abuse more effectively and rehabilitate drug dependent persons is the objective of this program. There were thirty grants awarded in this area in 1970.

Edison Township utilized its grant monies to establish a Narcotic Bureau within the Police Department. A four-room office was opened with a staff consisting of a lieutenant, three patrolmen and a secretary. Each officer received training at the State Police Narcotic School at Sea Girt, New Jersey.

The Bureau maintains its own arrest and suspect file which in the 1970 grant period consisted of 775 individual records and 410 photographs. A photo album consisting of group pictures taken at drug raids is also maintained. The grant provided for portable narcotic testing equipment and portable pocket dictaphone memo transcribers. The Bureau rented six surveillance cars which compiled 19,308 miles in investigative work during the grant period. All members of the squad are certified weighmasters so as to aid in proper evidence collection and testifying in court as to amounts of drugs involved.

From January to December in 1971, the Bureau conducted 531 narcotic investigations and 20 narcotic raids resulting in 193 narcotic arrests and the confiscation of drugs valued at $6,682.50.

As part of its drug program, North Bergen Township declared November 1, 1971, "Drug Alert Day". On this day, drug abuse literature was disseminated throughout the community. The day was capped by over 650 people attending a mass drug abuse rally. In conjunction with Drug Alert Day, a drug awareness program was conducted in the grammar schools. A poster contest, essay and poetry contest plus a film festival were held. These contests were conceived to help younger children become more aware of the dangers of drug use. The results of the contests were summarized in a book and distributed to every grammar school as an assignment reader. Over 600 children actively participated in the program.

Six college student interns developed a drug program called "Operation Drug Stop" for five public and two Catholic grammar schools. According to their interim report, about 40 role-playing and organizational meetings have been held. A parent education group was established. This phase included movies, group training sessions and a

monthly newsletter.

Wayne Township developed a "Family Awareness Drug Program" in four progressive stages. Phase I was ten hours of drug education for the police department (83 men). At the end of this phase, 17 police officers and 16 educators volunteered for Phase II. The Phase II group received 15 additional hours of training to establish a cadre which would conduct the next phase. The Phase III cadre program consisted of reality training and group dynamics. The cadre then conducted drug abuse rap sessions in junior high health classes and in the high school. The final phase consisted of training members of the Mayor's Drug Abuse Committee and interested members of the community.

The subgrantee feels that the program helped make the members of the community, both young and old, more aware of the dangers of drug abuse.

Teaneck established a Narcotic Bureau within the police department consisting of six full time and two part time personnel. All detectives assigned to the program received narcotics training at the State Police Academy at Sea Girt. The police conducted "Block Programs" which were described as rap sessions. These sessions took place in private homes between neighbors, juveniles and members of the police program. A police public relation program was conducted at the local library. A Youth Program Recreation Center was established.

The subgrantee feels that the drug problem can best be prevented by a two-pronged approach namely, law enforcement and communication. The communication part has just been described while the enforcement approach is being facilitated by new surveillance equipment: night vision scope, camera, projector, surveillance cars and drug reference books.

PUBLIC EDUCATION ON HOW TO HARDEN CRIME TARGETS

Plainfield established a Crime Prevention Unit (C.P.U.) for a Model Cities Neighborhood in the city. The C.P.U. project united police and residents in an effort that has had a marked effect on the incidence of crime and community-police relationships. The unit staff is engaged in a multi-pronged approach to educate and gain the confidence of the model neighborhood residents.

C.P.U. staff members make daily checks of police reports, using the data to evaluate crime patterns and schedule visits with crime victims. These units are designed not only to obtain information that might aid in apprehending criminals but to provide suggestions on what can be done to protect the victims from future incidents. The unit makes house-by-house surveys and checks locks, advising residents on security precautions and educating them on crime patterns. A "hotline" for anonymous reports of suspected criminal activity was established and produced an average of 30 calls a month. Other components of the program are: "Operation Identification," a project to etch commonly stolen household valuables with personal identification markings; "Operation Aware" is a comprehensive program of publicity which makes the citizens of the model neighborhood aware of the service available through the C.P.U.; "Operation Nightlight" produced new street lights to help reduce crime. The Project Director states that crime in the model neighborhood has declined approximately 50% in all categories from the previous year.

REHABILITATION OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG OFFENDERS

This program area was developed to expand the capabilities of State and local agencies in rehabilitating drug addicts and to rehabilitate youngsters, ages 14 to 18, who are habitual drug users. Seventeen grants were awarded.

The City of Paterson developed a program called "Paterson United Against Drug Abuse" (P.U.A.D.A.). The concept of the program is unique in that it involves the coordination of 39 different agencies in the city. The grant in reality is comprised of several State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grants and monies from other federal sources. The prevention and education component consists of a drug abuse program in the Catholic school system 6th to 8th grades; development and dissemination of a drug education guide for all the schools. Selected schools in the system receive sensitivity and awareness training. Peer discussion group concepts are designed to help deter drug use. Twelve Outreach Centers were established for youths between the ages of five and ten years old. The Center provides remedial reading, social organization and health education. A basketball team was started for youths between the ages of 14 through 18.

The treatment and rehabilitation phase includes the development of a comprehensive medical treatment program. All persons referred under the P.U.A.D.A. "umbrella" (any of the programs) receive a medical work-up. A methadone maintenance program was scheduled to become operational on November 15, 1971. Psychological interviews and therapy sessions are conducted for residents of

North Side and Damon House (Drug Rehabilitation Centers). The research and evaluation component will be conducted by outside consultants.

COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

The concept of community-based corrections is founded on the theory that the most effective correctional programs are those that operate as close to the community as security will allow. This concept provides for testing behavior without the artifical restraints of institutional confinement. It is hoped that a whole range of correctional alternatives to institutionalization can be developed. Six grants were awarded in this area in 1970.

The County of Essex maintain a community-based correction facility for youthful offenders at the YM-YWCA of Newark. This residential treatment center focuses its activities on the "social and academic change" by behavior modification and in a traditional therapeutic setting this treatment is given to all center residents.

The behavior modification mode is conducted on learning theory principles; for example, giving of token rewards on schedules of reinforcement in an attempt to modify behavior. The traditional setting includes: academic programs, group sessions and typical "Y" activities. The program has been limited to boys. However, recommendations in the interim report indicate that girls should be included in the center's program. As of the interim report, 32 boys had been incorporated into the program, eight had graduated and seven separated for disciplinary reasons. The youths emphatically prefer the center to traditional institutionalization. However, they would prefer a greater program emphasis on vocational training and job referrals. At the present time, much of the activities center around a normal "Y" program, i.e. sports, recreation, physical fitness. The project has been recommended for refunding and many of the present programmatic problems will be corrected.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM—ORIENTED RESEARCH IN REDUCING THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME

Rutgers University conducted a research project entitled "A Study of Substantive Standards for Sentencing." The original focus of this study was a "hypothesis that trial judge discretion in sentencing was a legal doctrine that is dysfunctional in a modern criminal law system". The project staff hoped to develop alternative doctrines or policies to govern sentences. Staff members wanted to develop research materials on sentencing and to recommend modifications or additions to the law school curriculum in the criminal law area. The study has been completed and it did offer alternative doctrines, policies and processes for sentencing of criminal dispositions in seminar discussions and student research papers.

The conclusions, in part, offer suggestions on incarceration versus non-incarceration. It was concluded that everyone convicted of a crime need not be incarcerated. Furthermore, the use of prior convictions to affect the disposition of an individual should be eliminated. In multiple sentencing of an individual, "a single general sentence should be the disposition where multiple counts are equivalent to the violation of one particular interest of the criminal law." Other pertinent conclusions are given in the study. For the sake of brevity, they will not be discussed here.

1970 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL: REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

OBJECTIVE: CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT AWARDED STATE/LOCAL MATCH	AMOUNT EXPENDED FEDERAL	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE/LOCAL MATCH
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Units	$100,000	$47,797	$ 99,986	$62,675
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	State Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Bureau	100,000	48,627	100,000	64,239
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Organized Crime Investigatory & Prosecutorial Units	55,000	21,884	55,000	23,594
State of New Jersey, Department of Law & Public Safety	Statewide Organized Crime Investigatory & Prosecutorial Unit	95,000	62,513	95,000	62,513

STATEWIDE ORGANIZED CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNITS

The objective of this program area is to assist in the expansion and development of statewide, strategic and tactical organized crime intelligence units.

The Department of Law and Public Safety established a system by which organized crime intelligence data can be gathered and centrally filed and properly disseminated from and to all enforcement and related agencies in the State. A program of frequent contact is maintained with other State Police. The bureau consists of ten enlisted State Police personnel assigned to the north, central and southern sections of the state. With the aid of grant monies, walkie-talkies, tape recorders, a van and undercover mobile units were purchased. As part of the program, legal advice is now assigned on a need basis for the intelligence bureau.

As of June 30, 1971, more than 5,000 investigations had been conducted, resulting in 304 arrests in gambling, receiving stolen property and other related organized crime matters (more than $394,000 recovered in stolen property).

In 1970, the State Police expanded their investigatory capabilities in narcotics and dangerous drugs by expanding and strengthening their "State Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Bureau". One of the major aims of this bureau is to help overcome the shortage of trained personnel in the field of drug enforcement. Municipal police officers were trained, and a training bulletin was disseminated which included information on recent court decisions, legislative changes and new investigative techniques. An already established State Police Task Force aided the regional enforcement program and offered the manpower and equipment to any region when intelligence indicated a need.

State Police have conducted four one-week drug enforcement classes at the facility at Sea Girt, New Jersey. A total of 280 municipal officers have completed 50 hours of training. Two advanced drug enforcement classes graduated 60 officers with a total of 630 hours of instruction.

Part of the project implementation required the purchase of a truck camper, unmarked sedans, seven tape recorders and regional street directories.

The major accomplishment in drug enforcement besides officer training was 525 drug charges lodged against 301 defendants. The investigations were conducted across several counties in the State during February-April 1972.

The subgrantee states that the increased personnel, training and equipment has resulted in a marked increase in drug enforcement.

STATEWIDE ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATORY AND PROSECUTORIAL UNITS

Two grants were awarded to the Department of Law and Public Safety to help implement the objectives of this program.

The main goal of the first grant was to establish a system whereby prosecutorial and investigatorial units would be structured into a cohesive effort against organized crime. This was to be accomplished by utilizing the specific skills of investigator and legal personnel with the necessary peripheral equipment.

The manpower requirements of the program included 16 State Police investigators, four lawyers and three secretaries. The program is operational, however, the evaluation by the Attorney General's Office and the State Police is not yet available.

The second grant had a twofold purpose — the expansion of investigative capability in the area of organized crime and the provision for a training program for law enforcement personnel. The training program consisted of two courses, a two-week basic study of organized crime plus a one-week advanced seminar. A total of 465 law enforcement personnel from all governmental levels attended. Included also was a mock organized crime raid and a mock trial. A consensus of opinion of the participants and their supervisors indicated that the program sparked an increased operational effort by the men along with improved attitudes and increased work production.

The second phase of the program increased the investigative capability of the men by the purchase of equipment. The equipment included surveillance vehicles, radios and night vision equipment.

During the grant period 15,653 investigations were conducted, a 43% increase for the grant period over the preceding similar period of time. Arrests were 1,141, a 46% increase over 1969. The value of stolen property recovered increased 7.9% over the previous period in 1969.

1970 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL: REDUCTION OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

OBJECTIVES: CONTROL OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL/STATE, LOCAL MATCH	AMOUNT AWARDED FEDERAL/STATE, LOCAL MATCH
New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	Project "Alert" Prevention Detection and Riot Control	$52,000	$52,000

PROJECT "ALERT"

The purpose of this 1970 grant was to expand the size and scope of the Alert Radio System. This system, created in 1968 and funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in 1969, provides radio communications between different units at a riot or civil disorder site. The expansion was initiated to include areas of the State not presently covered by the system. Civil disorders and crowd control operations are no longer indigenous to only those urban areas which provided the criteria for the original development of the system. These problems are now found and can involve suburban and rural areas, school campuses and resort towns as well. Refer to the report on "Project Alert" in the 1969 section for further information on the grant.

1970 EDUCATION GRANTS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: COURTS

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Essex	Probation Department	$7,240.00	$63,600.00
County of Gloucester	Probation Department	1,645.00	1,610.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: COURTS

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Camden	Probation Department	$ 535.00	$ 275.00
County of Essex	Probation Department	533.00	341.00
County of Essex	Prosecutor's Office	1,267.00	955.00
County of Union	Probation Department	300.00	136.85
County of Union	Probation Department	700.00	233.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: POLICE

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
City of Camden	Police Department	$ 2,385.00	$ 2,205.00
Town of Montclair	Police Department	1,646.00	3,968.00
City of Newark	Police Department	1,804.00	10,067.00
City of Orange	Police Department	369.00	439.92

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: POLICE

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
Township of Cherry Hill	Police Department	$1,286.00	$2,197.00
Township of Clark	Police Department	143.60	290.00
Township of Clark	Police Department	3,742.00	4,247.00
City of Clifton	Police Department	869.00	706.00
City of Elizabeth	Police Department	360.00	258.00
City of Elizabeth	Police Department	352.00	234.00
City of Elizabeth	Police Department	312.00	207.00
City of Elizabeth	Police Department	360.00	240.00
Township of Hamilton	Police Department	380.00	242.00
Township of Hamilton	Police Department	512.00	330.96
City of Jersey City	Police Department	198.00	340.00
City of Jersey City	Police Department	209.00	404.00
City of Newark	Police Department	5,680.00	3,796.00
City of North Bergen	Department of Public Safety	786.00	508.00
City of Paterson	Police Department	360.00	275.00
City of Paterson	Police Department	360.00	246.00
City of Paterson	Police Department	360.00	240.00
City of Paterson	Police Department	360.00	265.00
City of Paterson	Police Department	999.00	348.00
City of Paterson	Police Department	324.00	216.00
Township of Pennsville	Police Department	442.00	252.00
City of Plainfield	Police Department	766.00	540.73

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: POLICE

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
City of Plainfield	Police Department	$ 804.00	$ 559.76
Township of Princeton	Police Department	357.00	321.00
City of Rahway	Police Department	325.00	800.00
City of Rahway	Police Department	950.00	606.32
City of Rahway	Police Department	634.00	606.32
City of Rahway	Police Department	629.00	732.16
City of Rahway	Police Department	2,054.00	1,788.66
Village of South Orange	Police Department	159.00	10,040.00
State of New Jersey	Division of State Police	13,157.00	16,727.00
City of Trenton	Police Department	470.00	294.00
City of Trenton	Police Department	360.00	247.00
City of Trenton	Police Department	1,440.00	766.01
City of Trenton	Police Department	323.00	323.80
Township of Westfield	Police Department	300.00	527.00
Township of Westfield	Police Department	300.00	501.00
Township of Westfield	Police Department	300.00	527.00
Township of Westfield	Police Department	300.00	527.00
Township of Westfield	Police Department	300.00	527.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: PROSECUTION

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Essex	Prosecutor's Office	$ 1,142.00	$ 507.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: PROSECUTION

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED	
		GRANT	STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	$2,021.00	$2,878.00
County of Hudson	Prosecutor's Office	1,398.00	1,008.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	1,990.00	1,327.00
County of Somerset	Prosecutor's Office	3,586.00	2,617.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	325.00	390.00
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	570.00	874.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	1,063.00	758.00
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	307.00	275.83
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	1,063.00	1,426.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	649.00	400.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	312.00	360.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	299.00	1,067.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	325.00	390.00
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	307.00	275.83
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	582.00	833.09
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	509.00	678.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	1,252.00	1,280.00
County of Middlesex	Prosecutor's Office	950.00	1,409.00
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	1,122.00	1,232.16
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	1,121.00	1,518.00
County of Union	Prosecutor's Office	242.00	564.00
County of Mercer	Prosecutor's Office	404.00	631.08
County of Hudson	Prosecutor's Office	456.00	200.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: CORRECTIONS

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies Mercer County College	Trenton State Prison	$ 55.00	$ 18.16

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: OTHER GRANTS

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
Atlantic County Community College	Atlantic County Community College	$10,500.00	$8,250.00
Bergen County College	Bergen County College	37,000.00	37,000.00
County of Burlington	Sheriff's Office	100.00	1,332.00
Camden County College	Camden County College	31,500.00	38,400.00
County of Cumberland	Cumberland County College	3,000.00	732.00
County of Essex	Essex County College	12,000.00	12,000.00
County of Essex	Essex County Youth House	500.00	960.00
County of Essex	Sheriff's Office	1,804.00	7,269.00
Glassboro State College	Glassboro State College	21,536.00	16,104.00
Gloucester County College	Gloucester County College	6,200.00	6,200.00
County of Mercer	Mercer County Community College	7,840.00	7,840.00
Middlesex County College	Middlesex County College	5,430.00	5,430.00
County of Monmouth	Brookdale Community College	13,090.00	13,090.00
County of Ocean	Ocean County College	8,000.00	8,000.00
City of Orange	Office of Criminal Justice Systems Planning	1,150.00	428.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: OTHER GRANTS (Con't.)

HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
William Paterson College	William Paterson College's Public Safety Administration Institute	$85,984.00	$206,290.00
City of Plainfield	Plainfield Model Cities	539.00	720.00
Rutgers University	Rutgers University	3,540.00	9,103.00
County of Somerset	Somerset County College	2,640.00	2,640.00
Stockton State College	Stockton State College	20,916.00	13,944.00
Trenton State College	Trenton State College Department of Criminal Justice	69,046.00	39,916.00
Union County College	Union County College	13,721.00	13,721.00
Montclair State College	Montclair State College	4,393.00	2,928.00
Montclair State College	Montclair State College	8,506.00	3,228.00

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT: OTHER GRANTS

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGRANTEE	APPLICANT AGENCY	AMOUNT EXPENDED GRANT	AMOUNT EXPENDED STATE, LOCAL OTHER MATCH
County of Essex	Sheriff's Office	$ 1,484.00	$ 660.00
County of Essex	Sheriff's Office	3,488.00	2,331.00
County of Hudson	Sheriff's Office	612.00	408.00
City of Plainfield	Department of Public Affairs and Safety	378.00	747.00
Stockton State College	Stockton State College	16,132.00	11,850.00
Trenton State College	Trenton State College	516.00	432.00
County of Union	Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders	1,141.00	1,964.00
County of Union	Juvenile Detention Center	447.00	149.00

1969 FINAL REPORT

COMPARISON OF PLANNED 1969 ACTION FUNDS

BY GOAL AND OBJECTIVE WITH THE ACTUAL AWARD*

Goals and Objectives	Planned	Awarded	Expended
REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY			
Prevention of Delinquent Behavior	$190,130	$237,117	$237,104
INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CRIME CONTROL			
Increase the Risks and Difficulty of Committing Crime (Crime Control)	190,130	185,385	185,380
INCREASE IN THE OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM			
(Systems Management)	95,065	97,613	96,245
REDUCTION IN THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME			
Reduction of Crime through Preventive Measures	43,014	46,123	46,123
Rehabilitation of Offender	95,065	47,122	47,122
REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME			
Control of Organized Crime	95,067	95,067	95,067
REDUCTION OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS			
Control of Riots and Disorders	151,814	151,814	151,554
Totals	$860,285	$860,241	$858,595

*As of June 30, 1972

Figures subject to audit

1969 ACTION GRANT FUNDING* BY MAJOR CITIES** AND BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES

City of Camden	$ 36,218
County of Camden	-0-
City of Elizabeth	27,780
County of Union	-0-
City of Jersey City	59,156
County of Hudson	-0-
City of Newark	120,767
County of Essex	47,122
City of Paterson	-0-
County of Passaic	-0-
City of Trenton	81,688
County of Mercer	45,917
CITIES TOTAL	$325,609
COUNTIES TOTAL	$ 93,039

*Figures as of August 31, 1972
**Population of Over 100,000

1969 ACTION GRANT FUNDING* BY CLASS SIZE** OF MUNICIPALITY, COUNTIES AND STATE AGENCIES

Class I	$325,609
Class II	65,803
Class III	119,104
Class IV	-0-
Class V	-0-
New Jersey Counties	102,844
New Jersey State Agencies	246,881
TOTAL FUNDING	$860,241

*Figures as of August 31, 1972
**The class size of the municipality was determined by the Uniform Crime Report grouping.

Class I Municipalities over 100,000 in population.
Class II Municipalities 50,000 to 100,000 in population.
Class III Municipalities 25,000 to 50,000 in population.
Class IV Municipalities 15,000 to 25,000 in population.
Class V Municipalities 5,000 to 15,000 in population.

1969 ACTION GRANTS

GOAL – REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

OBJECTIVE – PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded		Amount Expended	
		Grant	State, Local Other Match	Grant	State, Local Other Match
City of Bayonne	Program to Improve Police Juvenile Relationships	$28,383	$27,130	$28,383	$37,784
City of Jersey City**	SLEPA Teen Post	31,656	31,409	31,643	31,155
City of Newark**	Youth Aid Services	34,075	29,746	34,075	29,746
City of Newark**	Student Congress Acting on the Prevention of Drug Abuse	31,684	22,121	31,684	22,121
Mercer County Bd. of Chosen Freeholders	Citizenship Training Group	45,917	30,814	45,917	30,855
City of Trenton** Model Cities Program	Coordination of Comprehensive School Guidance Program with Model Cities Program	65,402	58,070	65,402	51,141

**High Crime/High population areas.

IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE-JUVENILE RELATIONSHIPS

One of the priorities, in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention, is development and implementation of programs with police departments that would promote fair, consistent and understanding approaches to handling juvenile problems. These programs should help in creating a more favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law. Six grants were awarded to help achieve these priorities.

An outstanding project created under this objective was the Jersey City Police Department's "Teen Post". The goal of this project was to aid in the prevention of juvenile crime. The program consisted of recreational, social, cultural and educational activities. The focus of these activities was the fostering of better rapport between police and the juveniles. A "canteen" was established. This "canteen" was staffed by volunteer off-duty police officers. The programs included: a drum and bugle corps; dances and other social activities; culture trips and athletic programs. An important facet of the teen post is the ongoing orientation program for all the involved police officers. Teen Post generated an active community-police concern about Jersey City's juvenile problems as shown by the cooperation given by the volunteers. This project is a good example of the type of coordinated community-involvement that can foster a positive police image. This favorable police image, in conjunction with a solid program, combats juvenile delinquency in its breeding grounds, e.g., suspicion and distrust of the police by the juvenile, teenage boredom and lack of constructive pursuits.

The City of Newark began two SLEPA funded projects in 1969. They were: 1) Youth Aid and Services program; 2) A Student Congress Acting on the Prevention of Drug Use. The major impetus of these programs was Newark's dire need to improve its police-juvenile relationships. A priority of the

Youth Aid and Service program was the selection of suitable quarters for conducting private, confidential interviews with juveniles. A second need was the incorporation of an in-service training program for the police. A third consideration was the selection of civilian personnel to provide counselling and follow-up work. A narrative report submitted by Newark in 1969 states that the program is operational and is achieving satisfactory results. There was a problem in recruiting the civilian workers. The City-wide Congress Acting on the Prevention of Drug Use is composed of student representatives and faculty. The "Congress", with the cooperation of the faculty, seeks to establish better methods for dealing with the problem of drug abuse and the disciplining of drug offenders among the city's school age population.

The City of Bayonne, with the help of an outside consultant, endeavored to improve police-juvenile relationships through a year-long training seminar for the police department and community leaders. In addition to the seminar, three civilian social caseworkers were hired to augment the juvenile bureau's services.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

A good example of a successful project is the "Citizenship Training Group" (C.T.G.). The C.T.G. was developed under the auspices of the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders. The program combined the services of a private agency, the Mercer Street Friends, and a public agency, the Mercer County Probation Department.

The goal of the C.T.G. was the development of a treatment-oriented setting in the community for juvenile offenders who might otherwise have been incarcerated. The group wanted to create a viable alternative to institutionalization. The critera for this alternative was that it be both more economical and more effective than incarceration. The results of the first year of operation show that the C.T.G. is having an impact on the youthful offenders involved in the program. The agency feels that positive attitudes have been generated by the youth and that their recidivism rate has been decreased.

The City of Trenton Model Cities Agency's grant instituted a comprehensive guidance program in each of the Model Neighborhood Elementary schools. The idea was to aid the schools in the early identification, correction and prevention of childhood problems. The portion of the grant that dealt with juvenile delinquency established three outreach centers. The focus of these centers was to aid by counselling the youths in the designated schools, who were having legal problems. A storefront guidance program was designed to interest students in seeking higher education.

1969 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CRIME CONTROL

OBJECTIVES – INCREASE THE RISKS AND DIFFICULTY OF COMMITTING CRIME (CRIME CONTROL)
INCREASE IN THE OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT)

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded		Amount Expended	
		Grant	State, Local Other Match	Grant	State, Local Other Match
Town of Bloomfield	Project Time Squeeze	$12,420	$ 8,280	$12,420	$ 4,538
City of Trenton**	Specialized Electronic and Photographic Equip.	11,329	7,553	11,329	7,553
Borough of Fort Lee	Reduce Police Response Time	13,350	8,900	13,350	8,900
City of Newark**	Rapid Individual Communications System	30,768	20,512	30,767	20,512

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	Amount Awarded State, Local Other Match	Amount Expended Grant	Amount Expended State, Local Other Match
City of East Orange	Education and Equipment to Help Reduce Response Time	$ 25,000	$ 16,667	$ 24,996	$ 16,667
County of Cape May	Establish Communications Network	9,805	6,536	9,805	6,536
City of Camden**	Polygraph in Crime Investigation	4,578	20,461	4,578	30,646
City of Camden**	Centralized Warrant Control System	7,358	9,016	7,358	12,888
City of Trenton**	Closed Circuit T.V.	4,957	3,305	4,957	3,305
City of Elizabeth**	Selective use of Sensors to Reduce B & E Offenses	21,250	214,166	21,250	14,166
City of Jersey City**	Establish Police Intelligence Unit using Photographer Equipment	27,500	26,496	27,500	36,183
City of Newark**	Pilot Teleprinter Communications Project	17,070	11,380	17,070	11,380
City of Orange	Police Community Relations Program	25,702	20,352	25,702	22,584
City of Plainfield	Police-Community Relations Program	19,624	15,500	19,624	20,605
City of Camden**	Police-Community Relations Neighborhood Center	24,282	69,921	24,282	114,266
City of New Brunswick	Police-Community Relations Bureau	28,005	28,836	26,656	32,433

**High Crime/High population areas.

The first objective, under the goal of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, was developed to increase the risks and difficulties of committing crime through improved crime control. The main focus of the objective was to increase the overall effectiveness of crime control. The following grants will be broken down by specific objective area:

INCREASE POLICE PATROL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATIONS OF POLICE RESOURCES

The City of Trenton used the monies provided under this grant objective to install a "Selective Recorder Network" in the detective bureau. The object of the recorder network is to free detectives

from time consuming report writing and typing. The first year of operation resulted in 1,800 reports being handled by civilian clerk transcribers, which amounted to 1,800 man hours being saved by the detectives. Reports indicate the project achieved its purpose of freeing line detectives for increased investigative work. The Town of Bloomfield attempted to use the same concept for their police department. Unfortunately, the volume of work did not necessitate extensive use of the equipment. However, the implementation of equipment of this type has been shown to be extremely effective in reducing "in house" reporting time by line officers.

INCREASE APPREHENSION AND DETERRENCE EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH REDUCTION OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME

A common pressing need of police departments that applied for grant monies under this objective was improved radio communications. The Borough of Fort Lee claimed that there was an appreciable crime decrease after purchase and use of "walkie-talkies". The crime reduction occurred in two high crime areas in their community, e.g., high rise apartments; and an area where there was a high rate of stolen cars. The police department attributes these positive results directly to the use of the equipment. In one month alone, March 1969, 15 portable radios logged over 2,000 hours of operational time. The second phase of the grant provided for the installation and use of a tape recorder system which monitors in-coming and outgoing radio car and station house telephone calls.

The value of this type of grant to the police department in Fort Lee, East Orange and Newark was indicated by the increased field supervision and deployment capabilities. The overall operating efficiency of the police departments was raised significantly without increasing manpower.

Cape May, a rural county in the southern section of the State, established a regionalized two-channel radio communication police network. According to reports, the new network, consisting of ten county-wide base stations, greatly enhanced police communication within the area.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT FOR LOCAL POLICE AND COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO IMPROVE THE DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF CRIMINALS

The City of Trenton received grant monies to purchase a "Closed Circuit Television System". The T.V. system was adopted for extensive use in police "line-ups". Two detectives were trained to use the equipment. Four test films were made to help in police recruit training and for refresher courses for seasoned officers.

At the close of 1969, the Trenton Police Department felt that a more extensive use of the equipment would be incorporated in future programs. Initial reports from the subgrantee indicate that even in its present limited use, the T.V. system did satisfy the heart of the grant objectives, i.e., to improve detection, apprehension and conviction of criminals.

The City of Camden purchased a polygraph machine for the examination of suspected criminal offenders. During the year 181 examinations were conducted resulting directly in clearing 27 crimes. More importantly, the Camden Detective Bureau stated "110 persons were examined and found to be telling the truth, thus eliminating them from suspicion and allowing the investigators to narrow their list of suspects in an attempt to solve a crime under investigation". Another project was the installing of a centralized warrant system. The staff consists of one police officer, two clerks and seven warrant servers. They handle over 400 criminal warrants and 600 traffic warrants per month. Another feature of the system was a radio car-warrant bureau radio hook-up allowing direct communication for field officers for a rapid processing or serving of warrants.

The Elizabeth Police Department purchased electronic sensors. The department felt that even though no arrests could be attributed directly to the program, the deterrent factor was valuable. For a program of this type to be successful, a systematic program for the placing of these sensors, coupled with in-depth publicity, is necessary.

A good example of a project under this objective was the forming of an intelligence unit by the Jersey City Police Department. Several surveillance experiments were tried as part of the program. Undercover training units were sent to factories to test security; units were sent to pool halls, candy stores, etc. The unit purchased and used a wide variety of photographic and electronic equipment, e.g., minox camera; polygraph and miniature recorders. Future plans include the purchase of a mobile surveillance vehicle with television equipment.

In assessing the impact of the grants awarded in this general goal it is generally concluded that use of the equipment had an immediate and dramatic effect on law enforcement in the communities involved. Many of the subgrantees' evaluation reports state the

equipment allowed greater utilization of the police officer's time and enabled the police departments to gather more "hard" evidence for use in investigations. According to results, this gathering of "hard" evidence has definitely improved the impact of the police in the apprehension and conviction of criminals.

The second primary objective under this goal is the need to increase the operating efficiency of the criminal justice system. Four cities, Orange, Camden, Plainfield, and New Brunswick received grants to help achieve this objective. They felt their interest could best be served by establishing and expanding police-community relations bureaus. It is stated that all of the police relations bureaus did a responsible job. A common goal was their comprehensive efforts to establish closer rapport between the police and the community. The "Orange Police in Community Action" grant was indicative of the successful efforts of all the subgrantees. The Orange police-community relations bureau instituted a continuous in-service training program complete with a community education component. The education component contained a presentation of drug information to civic organizations; citizen tours of police headquarters, a police-public school program; increased handling of community complaints, creation of a storefront precinct, invalid and handicapped rescue program and a Board of Education Advisory Committee.

1969 ACTION GRANTS (Con't.)

GOAL – REDUCTION IN THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME (PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION)

OBJECTIVE – REDUCTION OF CRIME THROUGH PREVENTIVE MEASURES REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	Amount Awarded State, Local Other Match	Amount Expended Grant	Amount Expended State, Local Other Match
Township of Willingboro	Community Education in Narcotic and Drug Abuse	$32,423	$21,615	$32,423	$21,603
City of Newark**	Model Criminal Justice Education	7,170	4,780	7,170	5,936
City of Elizabeth**	Public Education on Crime	6,530	4,353	6,530	4,353
County of Essex	Education, Employment and other training for hard-core youthful offenders	47,122	49,671	46,752	4,244

**High Crime/High population areas

PUBLIC EDUCATION ON HOW TO "HARDEN" CRIME TARGETS

A significant 1969 project was developed by the City of Elizabeth Police Department, to provide educational programs and publications for its citizenry. The project was designed so that public appreciation and awareness of the police department would be developed. Their programs included: bi-lingual narcotic information; police telephone number stickers, courtesy pocket folders and a pamphlet on the prevention of house and apartment burglaries. The police department instituted a public speaking program and disseminated a booklet on public speaking. Other pertinent programs were a community education program named "Officer Friendly"; a self defense program for women including the reprinting of a Los Angeles booklet, "Lady Beware". In order to cut down on unnecessary incoming telephone calls to the police switchboard, a "whom to call" telephone listing was disseminated

to the public. Finally, more narcotic information was mailed and the police printed a bomb emergency procedure book. The Elizabeth Police Department has conducted a comprehensive and in-depth police community relations program. The subgrantee feels that a program of this scope has had an appreciable impact on helping change some of the attitudes of its citizenry toward their police.

The results of the Elizabeth programs are indicative of the understanding exhibited by the other police departments involved in projects of this nature. They have accepted the challenge of trying to educate their citizens so crime targets might be "hardened".

1969 ACTION GRANTS (Continued)

GOAL – REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

OBJECTIVE – CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	Amount Awarded State, Local Other Match	Amount Expended Grant	Amount Expended State, Local Other Match
State of New Jersey Dept. of Law and Public Safety	Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Units	$95,067	$70,726	$95,067	$70,726

EXPANDED INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

The New Jersey State Police developed a statewide intelligence unit. The need was to begin a comprehensive coordinated approach which would deal more effectively with organized crime. The State Police created a training unit. This unit was to form the core of the intelligence bureau in its war on organized crime. Two systems of training were instituted. The first approach placed men on actual crime investigations for a period of months which was followed by the training session on organized crime. The second approach was the reverse of the first, i.e., training first — then on the job experience. The second approach was deemed to be the most effective. The program manpower was broken down to 14 men to the organized crime task force bureau and eleven men to the intelligence bureau. Both groups spent a total of 6,595 man hours engaged in electronic surveillance. The surveillance resulted in 218 arrests, including two mob bosses and more than a dozen key associates. It was determined, by cost benefit analysis, that the cost of the program was negligible when compared with the results.

1969 ACTION GRANTS (Continued)

GOAL – REDUCTION OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

OBJECTIVE – CONTROL OF RIOTS

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount Awarded Grant	Amount Awarded State, Local Other Match	Amount Expended Grant	Amount Expended State, Local Other Match
Dept. of Law and Public Safety	Allied Emergency Radio Tie (ALERT)	$151,814		$151,554	

PROJECT ALERT

In the aftermath of a series of disastrous riots in New Jersey, a statewide survey of local police departments revealed a common problem. The problem was the lack of a single frequency radio hook which would be effective in coordinating police and military activities during emergency situations. Thus, Project ALERT (Allied Emergency Radio Tie) was developed. It was one of the first programs in the nation to receive federal block grant money.

ALERT is coordinated by the New Jersey State Police. It operates through 40 sites placed strategically throughout the State. The base stations cover urban areas, resorts, campuses and other locales where civil disorders might occur. In addition, light 50 watt battery operated units and "walkie-talkies" can be put into operation anywhere in a matter of minutes.

State and local police and National Guardsmen are able to coordinate efforts with the portable setup over areas as large as 15 to 20 square miles. An emergency situation can be met without communications clogging up the regular State Police and local police channels. The four low band frequencies utilized by the system are much harder for outsiders to monitor than regular police frequencies. The system also is relatively easy to maintain.

In essence, a single radio channel has been designed to aid the various police forces in the state in riot control or natural disasters. The performance of the system is, without a doubt, an immense success.

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MUNICIPALITIES

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Town of Westfield	A-120-71	44,981	181
Boro of West Long Branch	A-222-71	19,332	183
Twsp. of West Milford	A-35-71	5,096	181
Town of West New York	A-178-71	38,220	182
Town of West New York	A-221-71	15,262	189
City of West Orange	A-54-71	95,649	178
Township of Woodbridge	A-87-71	14,946	180

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County of Atlantic	A-243-71	29,925	189
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County of Bergen	A-250-71	157	193
County of Bergen	A-253-71	447	198
County of Bergen	A-64-71	52,128	187
County of Camden	A-198-71	20,000	178
County of Camden	A-132-71	4,904	181
County of Camden	A-98-71	1,112	196
County of Camden	A-241-71	94,160	189
County of Cape May	A-187-71	89,150	186
County of Essex	A-21-71	67,914	178
County of Essex	A-53-71	32,891	178
County of Essex	A-231-71	1,068	196
County of Essex	A-232-71	1,046	197
County of Essex	A-155-71	118,750	182
County of Essex	A-77-71	45,015	188
County of Essex	A-117-71	19,300	188
County of Essex	A-242-71	336,184	191
County of Essex	A-8-71	170,000	190
County of Gloucester	A-41-71	12,258	183
County of Gloucester	A-66-71	1,645	193
County of Hudson	A-62-71	195,701	188
County of Hudson	A-82-71	42,972	178
County of Hudson	A-206-71	19,574	181
County of Hudson	A-230-71	5,702	196
County of Hudson	A-183-71	528	196
County of Hudson	A-175-71	5,000	182
County of Hudson	A-158-71	66,800	182
County of Hudson	A-179-71	57,968	188
County of Mercer	A-96-71	97,000	182
County of Mercer	A-44-71	11,288	186
County of Mercer	A-5-71	39,020	188
County of Mercer	A-9-71	150,000	190
County of Mercer	A-245-71	232	196
County of Mercer	A-125-71	188,848	177
County of Mercer	A-164-71	1,325	196
County of Mercer	A-244-71	507	196
Mercer County Community College	A-29-71	4,398	198
County of Middlesex	A-176-71	41,257	178
County of Middlesex	A-248-71	930	196
County of Middlesex	A-191-71	25,988	183
County of Middlesex	A-247-71	1,066	196
County of Middlesex	A-246-71	375	196
County of Middlesex	A-240-71	541	193
County of Monmouth	A-239-71	447	197
County of Monmouth	A-12-71	14,935	188
County of Morris	A-249-71	544	198
County of Morris	A-91-71	26,850	188
County of Passaic	A-40-71	49,963	178
County of Passaic	A-111-71	31,100	182
County of Salem	A-70-71	16,352	186
County of Salem	A-234-71	879	196
County of Sussex	A-237-71	543	196
County of Union	A-229-71	2,355	196
County of Union	A-228-71	681	195
County of Union	A-79-71	746	196
County of Union	A-80-71	480	196
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County of Union	A-72-71	102,550	182

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Administrative Office of the Courts	A-83-71	8,616	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-36-71	888	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-26-71	3,618	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-27-71	5,751	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-186-71	530	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-227-71	211	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-173-71	68,802	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-138-71	812	193
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-139-71	337	193
Department of Civil Service	A-188-71	76,389	183
Department of Education	A-212-71	26,733	189
Glassboro State College	A-65-71	43,860	183
Glassboro State College	A-20-71	1,600	198
Department of Health	A-148-71	341,215	187
Department of Health	A-25-71	490,920	187
Department of Health	A-101-71	190,636	187
Department of Health	A-31-71	115,345	187
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-28-71	75,300	187
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-84-71	150	197
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-42-71	3,438	197
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-182-71	1,102	197
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Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-123-71	75,000	178
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Department of Law and Public Safety	A-58-71	80,000	191
Paterson State College	A-13-71	60,000	183
Rutgers University	A-128-71	21,572	177
Trenton State College	A-11-71	60,000	183

*Cancelled and refunded as two separate grants

**Cancelled and refunded as three separate grants

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City of Bayonne	A-160-70	40,513	213
Town of Belleville	A-27-70	29,997	204
Borough of Bellmawr	A-80-70	18,683	212
Town of Bloomfield	A-187-70	10,000	211
Bridgeton, Vineland, Millville	A-163-70	8,000	211
Twsp. of Bridgewater	A-131-70	19,883	207
City of Camden	A-106-70	39,890	202
City of Camden	A-101-70	78,965	213
City of Camden	A-99-70	2,402	219
Township of Clark	A-198-70	3,742	220
Township of Clark	A-235-70	166	220
Twsp. of Cherry Hill	A-203-70	1,286	220
City of Clifton	A-255-70	869	220
City of Clifton	A-108-70	7,472	205
Township of Dover	A-185-70	3,600	205
Twsp. of East Brunswick	A-16-70	81,058	200
City of East Orange	A-35-70	11,046	205
City of East Orange	A-90-70	35,000	211
City of East Orange	A-21-70	160,227	201
Township of Edison	A-113-70	30,000	211
City of Elizabeth	A-192-70	15,866	204
City of Elizabeth	A-193-70	9,835	205
City of Elizabeth	A-139-70	37,709	206
City of Elizabeth	A-64-70	360	220
City of Elizabeth	A-65-70	312	220
City of Elizabeth	A-66-70	352	220
City of Elizabeth	A-67-70	360	220
City of Elizabeth	A-46-70	2,832	201

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City of Hackensack	A-107-70	17,561	200
City of Hackensack	A-28-70	17,895	205
Township of Hamilton	A-204-70	512	220
Township of Hamilton	A-245-70	390	220
Township of Hillside	A-167-70	16,509	211
City of Hoboken	A-134-70	64,280	206
City of Hoboken	A-32-70	9,600	205
City of Hoboken	A-182-70	23,866	205
Town of Irvington	A-24-70	30,244	204
City of Jersey City	A-159-70	21,598	211
City of Jersey City	A-58-70	51,795	206
City of Jersey City	A-62-70	209	220
City of Jersey City	A-63-70	198	220
Town of Kearny	A-165-70	14,584	212
Town of Kearny	A-162-70	30,435	213
City of Long Branch	A-164-70	4,579	200
City of Long Branch	A-102-70	12,726	204
Township of Madison	A-51-70	18,000	212
Township of Maplewood and The Village of South Orange	A-56-70	32,071	211
Township of Middletown	A-50-70	62,939	201
Town of Montclair	A-130-70	5,635	205
Town of Montclair	A-239-70	1,646	219
Township of Neptune	A-145-70	2,034	205
City of New Brunswick	A-166-70	10,306	206
City of Newark	A-189-70	43,895	204
City of Newark	A-115-70	47,360	205
City of Newark	A-114-70	30,000	207
City of Newark	A-191-70	27,578	214
City of Newark	A-140-70	1,804	219
City of Newark	A-136-70	5,680	220
City of Newark	A-111-70	28,890	204
City of Newark, Community Development Administration	A-88-70	113,238	201
Township of North Bergen	A-68-70	29,580	212
Township of North Bergen	A-118-70	786	220
Township of Ocean	A-83-70	12,028	212
City of Orange	A-146-70	49,506	205
City of Orange	A-209-70	1,150	223
City of Orange	A-148-70	369	219
City of Orange	A-87-70	84,717	213
City of Orange	A-49-70	40,000	201
Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills	A-25-70	41,957	205
Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills	A-11-70	35,094	200
City of Passaic	A-31-70	12,822	205
City of Paterson	A-219-70	108,314	213
City of Paterson	A-86-70	107,176	213
City of Paterson	A-85-70	58,969	213
City of Paterson	A-73-70	21,097	214
City of Paterson	A-93-70	324	220
City of Paterson	A-97-70	360	220
City of Paterson	A-96-70	360	220
City of Paterson	A-95-70	360	220
City of Paterson	A-52-70	4,049	213
City of Paterson	A-94-70	360	220
City of Paterson	A-248-70	999	220
City of Paterson	A-194-70	10,668	212
City of Paterson	A-53-70	34,997	212
Township of Pennsville	A-257-70	442	220
Township of Pequannock	A-177-70	8,419	212
City of Perth Amboy	A-119-70	24,000	212
City of Plainfield	A-79-70	15,722	214
City of Plainfield	A-89-70	4,232	205
City of Plainfield	A-252-70	378	224
City of Plainfield	A-240-70	804	221
City of Plainfield	A-242-70	766	220
City of Plainfield	A-223-70	539	224
City of Plainfield	A-120-70	38,310	212
City of Plainfield	A-69-70	62,032	201
Township & Boro of Princeton	A-173-70	11,583	221
Township of Princeton	A-246-70	357	212
City of Rahway	A-36-70	25,120	207
City of Rahway	A-247-70	325	221
City of Rahway	A-241-70	950	221
City of Rahway	A-224-70	629	221
City of Rahway	A-225-70	634	221
City of Rahway	A-200-70	2,054	221
Town of Secaucus	A-190-70	9,084	204
Borough of Somerville	A-179-70	7,760	204
Village of South Orange	A-19-70	159	221
Borough of South Plainfield	A-109-70	18,786	212
Borough of South River	A-30-70	27,370	204
Township of Teaneck	A-110-70	90,258	212
City of Trenton	A-206-70	1,440	221
City of Trenton	A-150-70	323	221
City of Trenton	A-76-70	360	221
City of Trenton	A-121-70	3,000	212
City of Trenton	A-112-70	21,769	212
City of Trenton	A-104-70	43,117	206
City of Trenton	A-122-70	8,539	207
City of Trenton	A-123-70	2,150	205
City of Trenton	A-29-70	9,450	204
City of Trenton	A-254-70	470	221
Township of Wayne	A-61-70	34,141	212
Township of Weehawken	A-186-70	14,947	205
Twsp. of West Deptford	A-181-70	30,669	204
Township of Westfield	A-42-70	300	221
Township of Westfield	A-41-70	300	221
Township of Westfield	A-40-70	300	221
Township of Westfield	A-43-70	300	221
Township of Westfield	A-44-70	300	221
Town of West New York	A-38-70	28,153	206
Town of West New York	A-37-70	1,278	205
Town of West Orange	A-48-70	22,885	206
Wildwood, Wildwood Crest & North Wildwood	A-157-70	26,490	204
Twsp. of Willingboro	A-188-70	45,000	204
Twsp. of Willingboro	A-144-70	55,086	212
Twsp. of Woodbridge	A-18-70	17,975	201
Twsp. of Woodbridge	A-60-70	35,000	214
Township of Union	A-105-70	2,400	206
Township of Union	A-133-70	69,943	206
City of Union City	A-84-70	18,968	204
City of Union City	A-45-70	43,807	200

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County of Atlantic	A-228-70	38,208	202
County of Atlantic	A-180-70	3,127	211
Atlantic County Community College	A-208-70	10,500	223
County of Bergen	A-13-70	12,948	201
County of Bergen	A-138-70	30,000	202
County of Bergen	A-10-70	26,310	201
County of Bergen	A-54-70	2,320	207
County of Bergen	A-55-70	8,218	206
County of Bergen	A-175-70	83,534	213
County of Bergen	A-47-70	80,000	213
Bergen County College	A-232-70	37,000	223
County of Burlington	A-253-70	100	223
County of Camden	A-34-70	50,000	212
County of Camden	A-33-70	20,000	201
County of Camden	A-259-70	535	219
County of Camden	A-174-70	50,000	201
County of Camden	A-142-70	4,658	206
Camden County College	A-229-70	31,500	223
County of Cumberland	A-20-70	15,000	201
County of Cumberland	A-256-70	3,000	223
County of Cumberland Guidance	A-137-70	28,430	213
County of Essex	A-129-70	3,488	224
County of Essex	A-149-70	7,240	219
County of Essex	A-169-70	1,804	223
County of Essex	A-220-70	1,267	219
County of Essex	A-236-70	1,142	221
County of Essex	A-249-70	533	219
County of Essex	A-243-70	12,000	223
County of Essex	A-125-70	1,484	224
County of Essex	A-75-70	500	223
County of Essex	A-71-70	113,553	213
County of Essex	A-72-70	94,370	213
County of Essex	A-22-70	44,760	201
County of Essex	A-168-70	11,141	201
County of Gloucester	A-221-70	1,645	219
County of Gloucester	A-70-70	4,916	205
Gloucester Co. College	A-202-70	6,200	223
County of Hudson	A-147-70	612	224
County of Hudson	A-251-70	456	222
County of Hudson	A-91-70	1,398	222
County of Hudson	A-14-70	50,000	201
County of Mercer	A-12-70	21,671	201
County of Mercer	A-161-70	3,690	212
County of Mercer	A-128-70	570	222
County of Mercer	A-151-70	307	222
County of Mercer	A-199-70	307	222
County of Mercer	A-205-70	582	222
County of Mercer	A-222-70	1,122	222
County of Mercer	A-238-70	404	222
County of Mercer	A-237-70	7,840	223
County of Mercer	A-15-70	59,606	201
County of Middlesex	A-217-70	950	222
County of Middlesex	A-23-70	42,975	201
Middlesex Co. College	A-230-70	5,430	223
County of Monmouth	A-233-70	14,585	223
County of Ocean	A-218-70	8,000	223
County of Passaic	A-6-70	76,371	206
County of Salem	A-178-70	15,000	212
County of Somerset	A-9-70	15,000	201
County of Somerset	A-116-70	3,586	222
County of Somerset	A-234-70	2,640	224
County of Union	A-82-70	2,021	222
County of Union	A-92-70	1,990	222
County of Union	A-126-70	1,141	224
County of Union	A-17-70	46,413	201
County of Union	A-78-70	57,655	213
County of Union	A-244-70	531	219
County of Union	A-260-70	447	224
County of Union	A-226-70	1,121	222
County of Union	A-227-70	242	222
County of Union	A-211-70	509	222
County of Union	A-212-70	1,252	222
County of Union	A-153-70	1,063	222
County of Union	A-154-70	649	222
County of Union	A-155-70	300	219
County of Union	A-156-70	700	219
County of Union	A-170-70	312	222
County of Union	A-171-70	299	222
County of Union	A-172-70	325	222
County of Union	A-135-70	1,063	222
County of Union	A-127-70	325	222
Union County College	A-231-70	13,721	224

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Glassboro State	A-207-70	21,536	223
Department of Health	A-213-70	49,530	213
Department of Health	A-7-70	84,000	213
Department of Health	A-103-70	59,640	213
Dept. of I. & A. Mercer Co. College	A-183-70	55	223
Department of Institutions & Agencies	A-216-70	38,739	214
Department of Institutions & Agencies	A-215-70	4,634	214
Department of Institutions & Agencies	A-214-70	30,507	214
Department of Institutions & Agencies	A-197-70	21,250	213
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Department of Law & Public Safety	A-143-70	100,000	217
State Police	A-77-70	13,157	221
Department of Law & Public Safety	A-3-70	55,000	217
Department of Law & Public Safety	A-4-70	600,000	206
Department of Law & Public Safety	A-5-70	120,000	206
Department of Law & Public Safety	A-2-70	52,000	218
Montclair State College	A-176-70	4,393	224
Montclair State College	A-258-70	8,506	224
William Paterson College	A-195-70	85,784	224
Rutgers University	A-158-70	7,297	214
Rutgers University	A-210-70	3,540	224
Stockton State College	A-201-70	20,916	224
Stockton State College	A-152-70	16,132	224
Trenton State College	A-250-70	516	224
Trenton State College	A-196-70	69,046	224

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City of Camden	A-8-69	24,282	228
City of Camden	A-7-69	4,578	228
City of East Orange	A-10-69	25,000	228
City of Elizabeth	A-12-69	21,250	228
City of Elizabeth	A-18-69	6,530	230
Borough of Fort Lee	A-6-69	13,350	227
City of Jersey City	A-14-69	27,500	228
City of Jersey City	A-15-69	31,656	226
City of New Brunswick	A-19-69	28,005	228
City of Newark	A-20-69	7,170	230
City of Newark	A-21-69	34,075	226
City of Newark	A-22-69	17,070	228
City of Newark	A-23-69	30,768	227
City of Newark	A-24-69	31,684	226
City of Orange	A-13-69	25,702	228
City of Plainfield	A-27-69	19,624	228
City of Trenton	A-17-69	65,402	226
City of Trenton	A-3-69	11,330	227
City of Trenton	A-4-69	4,957	228
Twsp. of Willingboro	A-5-69	34,423	230

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