

SLEPA FUNDS TO BE TIGHT IN FY 75



David Saltman, Asbury Park YSB Director, discusses problems with local youth referred to the Bureau.

ASBURY PARK YSB AIDS YOUTH

When a husbandless mother with several children has a son who has rejected her and society in general for about eight years, where can she go for help. Well, if she happens to live in the Asbury Park area the answer is easy.

The Asbury Park Youth Service Bureau (YSB) operating out of the Monmouth Boy's Club has been helping children in trouble and their families under the able directorship of David Saltman for about three years. Operating through a \$101,585 grant awarded by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the program seeks to coordinate and provide needed services for youngsters from Asbury Park and Neptune.

Although Asbury Park appears to be a relatively small, non-urban city, in 1971 it was cited as one of 30 "high crime" areas in New Jersey. The City's law enforcement

problems are evidenced to a significant degree by a number of families living at or below poverty levels in deteriorating housing. A very large number of households in this area contain only one parent. The result has been a significant rise in the incidence of problems with youth requiring intervention by law enforcement officials. For these reasons, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency felt that Asbury could greatly benefit from the establishment of a YSB.

The mother mentioned above serves as a testimonial verifying the success and strength of the YSB. Her son Michael had never adjusted to school and society partially because he is a hyper-active child and partially because the men he identified with in his family situation hadn't remained around for long intervals. The

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If anyone doubted that inflation and austerity have hit all sectors of the economy, they can now rest assured that even in the fight against crime money is destined to be tight in FY '75. The Senate Appropriations Committee recently approved the FY 1975 budget for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and New Jersey's share will be \$18,677,000—exactly \$9,000 more than last year's block grant. With the majority of Agency programs continuing second and third year funding, a virtual standstill in monies will not allow for many new anti-crime programs or increasing funds to already existing projects.

The 1975 Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey is now in the final stages of preparation before submission to the Agency's governing board and LEAA for approval. You can expect to see some new program categories in this coming year's Plan.

To stop and take stock of what federal anti-crime monies have accomplished to date in New Jersey, can inspire increased efforts in the future. To date, some 1,191 anti-crime programs totalling approximately \$73,900,000 have been funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) in keeping with its mandate under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system in New Jersey. In addition to these monies, \$6,266,150 in planning grant funds have been awarded to SLEPA over the past five years to establish and maintain the Agency as well as establish and maintain local planning units which to date total 21 including five counties, 13 municipalities and three combined county/municipal planning units.

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PROFILE: Juvenile Delinquency And Rehabilitation Desk

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The regularly featured PROFILE section of N.J. Justice will be highlighting the different sections operating in the Agency over the next year's issues, providing our readers with background information on Agency operations as well as the goals and objectives of each section and a breakdown of staff members. Below is the beginning of the new PROFILE section featuring the Prevention Desk.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's Prevention Desk has changed not only its name, but its whole focus. What was once Prevention is now called the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Rehabilitation (JDPR) Desk and what once encompassed the whole realm of prevention is now focusing specifically on juvenile delinquency prevention using a system-wide approach. Starting with community based services and working its way through the entire system, police contact, court process and dispositions—the new desk hopes to provide alternative services at all points, meeting the needs of all juveniles no matter where in the system they have need for prevention programs.

This new emphasis did not come about by chance. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has always stressed that the best cure for the ills in the system is to prevent people from becoming involved initially—helping juveniles before they develop a pattern of crime. On September 7, 1974, however, new emphasis was provided with the signing of Senate Bill 821 creating the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 which authorizes \$380 million over a three year period to combat juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. The new act will be administered by LEAA.

The Act substantially revises and extends federal law and Agency responsibilities regarding juvenile delinquency although, due to the present economic situation, President Ford has chosen to recommend that the authorized appropriation not be made. Despite the outcome of the appropriation, the Act indicates an increasing concern by Congress to stress the juvenile area and for this reason the JDPR Desk will reflect these concerns.

Bernice Manshel, chief of the JDPR Desk, has been selected by the National Council of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators to work with LEAA in the development of guidelines for implementation of the Act.

One major change has been forecasted for the Desk in the 1975 Criminal Justice Plan which, as a result of the new JINS legislation, combines residential programs to provide domicile services to juveniles in need of such services. This combines group homes and residential treatment facilities into the same program area to remain in line with the new Desk policy of providing overall services at all points in the system.

Additionally, Bernice Manshel and staff member Wilma Solomon are serving on the task force mandated with the responsibility of implementing the JINS legislation. A \$600,000 discretionary grant from LEAA was awarded to the Department of Institutions and Agencies to provide auxiliary services for counties and the State in setting up JINS facilities.

Another major change is the removal of drug related programs from the JDPR auspices to that of the Corrections Desk. Along with this switch, intake and other services to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court will now be handled by JDPR rather than Corrections. Putting all juvenile programs under one roof in the Agency should help to solidify the system-wide concept of aiding delinquents before they become repeaters.

The Desk will continue to maintain the wide range of programs operating under it last year which includes residential shelters and community treatment facilities for juveniles, community involvement in local juvenile delinquency prevention programs, improvement of police services to juveniles, youth service bureaus and improvement of

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TRENTON CPU HONORED AT STATE FAIR



Trenton's Crime Prevention Unit, funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, manned a booth at the New Jersey State Fair from September 7 to September 16 to alert citizens of preventative safety measures that can be easily taken to prevent and deter crime.

The display included samples of various locks and burglary alarms which can be installed as well as other safety measures which could be implemented to avoid crime. Films on crime deterrence were shown every hour to observers at the Fair on a wide range of subjects from crime on the streets to burglary and rape. A particularly successful display was the Lexan glass exhibit where Fair attendees attempted to smash the Lexan glass with a sledge hammer. During the course of the week, over 2,500 people tried their hand on the Lexan glass to no avail.

Close to 4,000 packets of literature containing 28 brochures pertaining to safety and security were distributed as some 10,000 people tried the locks, watched the films and chatted with Detective Peter Hutchinson and Frank M. Fucello who serve as staff to the Unit.

Their hard work and great display won them the blue ribbon award presented by Governor Brendan Byrne for the most outstanding booth at the Fair.



NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1973 AND 1974 FUNDS

Grant No.	Applicant/Implementing Agency	Project Description	Amount
A-197-73	Hudson County/Office of the Court Administrator	Automated Court Management Information System	\$ 27,242*
A-198-73	Burlington County/County Courts	Criminal Management Information System	41,864
A-199-73	City of Elizabeth/Municipal Court	Modernization of Court Recording System	6,765
A-200-73	Essex County/County Correction Center	E.C.C.C. Vocational Training and Counseling Services	104,995*
A-201-73	Essex County/Juvenile Domestic Relations Court	Essex County Juvenile-Domestic Relations Court Intake	131,405
TOTAL			\$312,271
A-93-74	Camden County/Probation Dept.	Workshop for Probation Volunteers	4,516*
A-94-74	Stockton State College/Criminal Justice Program	Criminal Justice Degree Program	17,500*
A-95-74	Morris County/Juvenile Officers Association	Juvenile Delinquency Workshop	4,945*
A-96-74	Rutgers University/Extension Division	Criminalistics Seminar	3,420
A-97-74	Dept. of Law & Public Safety/Div. of State Police	Statewide Controlled Dangerous Substances Enforcement	160,000*
A-98-74	Administrative Office of the Courts	Probation Research & Development	143,345*
A-99-74	Glassboro State College/Law Justice Dept.	Criminal Justice Degree Program	17,500*
A-100-74	Trenton State College/Criminal Justice Dept.	Criminal Justice Degree Program	35,000*
A-101-74	West Caldwell/Bridge, Inc.	Youth Development Center	60,035*
A-102-74	Atlantic County/Harborfields	Diagnostic-Evaluation Team to Service Juvenile Rehabilitation Center	49,612*
A-103-74	Middlesex County/Morrow Association	Anti-Recidivism County Offenders	133,618*
A-104-74	Burlington County/Prosecutor's Office	Countywide Cooperate Narcotics Enforcement Bureau	\$ 40,500*
A-105-74	Camden County/Children's Shelter	Improvement of Juvenile Detention Practices	25,200
A-106-74	Camden County/Data Processing Dept.	"Project C5" Camden County Computer Crime Control	43,034
A-107-74	East Brunswick Twp./Dept. of Public Safety	Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation and Rehabilitation Program	20,000*
A-108-74	Essex County/Prosecutor's Office	Establishment and Expansion of State and Local Narcotics Enforcement	43,000*
A-109-74	Gloucester County/Children's Shelter	Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Temporary Custody	19,883
A-110-74	City of Hackensack/Municipal Court	Hackensack Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program	19,800*
A-111-74	Jackson Township/Counteract	Counteract, Youth Counseling Project - Service Clearinghouse	26,000
A-112-74	City of Long Branch/Dept. of Public Safety	Youth Horizons	68,215*
A-113-74	Mercer County/Court Administrator	Pre-Trial Court Services and Intervention Project	61,494
A-114-74	Mercer County/Dept. of Correctional Institutions	Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program	47,406*
A-115-74	N.J. Dept. of I & A/Div. of Youth & Family Services	Youth Service Bureau Demonstration Project - Camden	73,774
A-116-74	City of Orange/C. J. Systems Planning	CAPR - Computerized Allocation of Police Resources	41,398*
A-117-74	City of Orange/Police Dept.	Orange Command and Control System Improvements	38,000
A-118-74	Salem County/Dept. of Health	Salem County Drug Abuse Control	142,677*
A-119-74	City of Trenton/United Progress, Inc.	Detoxification Center Program	70,000*
A-120-74	City of Trenton/Police Dept.	Special Housing Police Unit	127,000*
A-121-74	Union City/Police Dept.	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	18,550*
A-122-74	Town of West Orange/MAYBE	Many Aiding Youth by Experience	46,900*
TOTAL			\$1,602,332

*Continuation Grant

NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1973 AND 1974 FUNDS

Grant No.	Applicant/Implementing Agency	Project Description	Amount
E-17-73	Dept. of I & A/Div. of Youth & Family Services	Juvenile Parole Project—Hudson County	35,825
E-18-73	N.J. State Administrative Office of Courts	Probation Service Purchase Program	25,000
TOTAL			\$ 60,825
E-15-74	Dept. of I & A/Garden State School District	Individualized Learning Approach	24,563*
E-16-74	Dept. of I & A/Div. of Correction & Parole	Expansion of Services to Counties	26,008*
E-17-74	Dept. of I & A/Div. of Correction & Parole	Correctional Services Project Coordinator	38,742*
E-18-74	Dept. of I & A/Div. of Correction & Parole	Special Offender Treatment Program—Bordentown & Jamesburg	153,864*
TOTAL			\$243,177

*Continuation Grant

YSB continued from page 1)

school system placed Michael in a class for retarded youngsters which set him back even further in his adjustment. Having no where else to turn, his mother sought the aid of the YSB.

Her decision was a wise one. Michael is now an active member of the Boys Club and functioning successfully in school with grades averaging in the 80's. Of course, both Michael and his mother still participate in group counseling sessions and other activities at the center to maintain the improvement. Michael is not the Bureau's only success case by any means. The Bureau has served close to 225 youth and their families since its inception in February, 1972 providing them with a wide range of counseling and referral services.

Programs provided by the Asbury YSB range from crises intervention services which provide hotline counseling for youth on weekends and evenings to a police youth relations program where off-duty officers volunteer their time to work with the kids on recreation programs and informal rap sessions. In addition, the program provides parent education, evening drop-in centers, mental health services, police training and a summer work counseling and remedial program.

According to Arnold Faulhaber, an Asbury Park Police juvenile officer who refers about 75% of his cases to the YSB, "The Bureau

has been a tremendous help to us, especially with kids coming from bad environments and broken homes yet minor offenders. Most of the kids we process through the YSB don't return to us on other charges. They keep us informed on the progress of the cases we've referred and we work well together."

There are only two juvenile officers in Asbury Park, one on duty during the day and one in the evening, and they have a tremendous amount of work. "It's hard to hand in all the necessary paper work and still spend the right amount of time on the streets where we're needed," confessed Faulhaber. "That's why the YSB is very important to us."

The juvenile officers talk to the families of youth who have come into contact with the police and suggest contacting the YSB. They then let the Bureau know who they have referred. If within three days the YSB has heard nothing from these families, they follow-up with a phone call. Of course, the program is voluntary but often times families just need to know the services are available and that the YSB wants to help them.

As Saltman, the YSB director explains, "The families often tend to use us like a body shop with a call me when my kid is ready attitude." We try to help the families as well as the child because the two go hand-in-hand. The attitudes of both affect the youngsters' behavior. We make it clear

in the initial interview that we want the families involved," Saltman stresses.

One of the counselors with the program, Mike Belanger, explains that most families are one-parent in nature and terribly disorganized. "This makes things difficult especially getting parents to come in with their children or participate in parent group discussions." The counselors try to see the kids once a week, the parent with their child once a month and the parent alone once a month also.

In addition to counselors and youth aides, the Asbury Park YSB has one very special additional feature going for them—Margaret Palmer. Margaret came to the Bureau over a year ago and serves as an on-site family liaison between the parent and the Bureau. By visiting the homes of the youngsters as often as possible she has managed to win the confidence of many parents and has provided a valuable link between services and those in need of services in Asbury Park.

The Bureau has done such an outstanding job with Asbury Park and Neptune youngsters during the past three years that it is not uncommon for "graduates" of the program to become youth aides helping others in return. One such Asbury Park youth, Eric Sunnuville, has been working with a Rutgers graduate student in the school of social work formulating and initiating a transition program for youth who no longer are in

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Discretionary funds are an additional source of revenue to the State's criminal justice system. First awarded in 1970, they are action monies appropriated under the Omnibus Crime Control Act which may be allocated by LEAA at its discretion as a means of advancing national priorities and drawing attention to programs not emphasized in the State plan. To date some 64 anti-crime programs in New Jersey have been funded through the discretionary system providing an additional \$19,117,594 in funds. Organized crime task forces, monies to provide auxiliary services to JINS facilities, police legal advisors, court management programs, housing authority patrols and many other successful New Jersey programs have benefited from discretionary grants.

A special portion of the action block grant was established when the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was revised by Congress in 1971. This portion is allocated to be used for correctional programs and is referred to as Part E monies. Part E monies are used to encourage States and local units of government to develop and implement programs and projects for the construction, acquisition and renovation of correctional institutions and facilities and for the improvement of correctional programs and practices. Since 1971, a total of 65 correctional programs amounting to approximately \$6,700,000 have been awarded by SLEPA.

In addition to action monies, Part E funds, discretionary grants and planning grants coming into the State via SLEPA—Newark, New Jersey was chosen as one of eight High Impact cities in the country to have approximately \$20 million made available by LEAA to launch a concentrated program aimed at the reduction of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary. To date, 26 High Impact programs have been funded in Newark totalling \$10,076,095.

Although the federal anti-crime monies flowing into New Jersey have fostered improved programs and conditions to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system, the funding level for the past three fiscal years has remained

virtually unchanged. In order to effectuate as comprehensive and detailed a program as SLEPA has operated over the past five years, the Agency must look to local municipalities and counties to do their share in assuming the costs of SLEPA funded programs which have proven effective in their area.

As reiterated in the 1974 *State of the States Report* published by the National Council of Criminal Justice Planning Administrators to comment on the progress of the state planning agencies, "SPA progress in crime reduction and criminal justice improvement has been significant over the last five years, but the pace of progress has been slowed by relatively constant levels of appropriation . . . Increased appropriations are desirable if the SPA's are to continue moving ahead rapidly."

Because the increase in appropriations for FY 75 will not be significant, those involved in the criminal justice system in the State must stop and evaluate their programs, cutting budgets wherever possible while working toward less dependency on Agency funds.

Delaware Conducts Enforcement Courses

The Division of Continuing Education at the University of Delaware has been conducting a series of seminars on topics of interest to people involved in the criminal justice system. Although many interesting seminars have already been concluded, many varied and essential subjects remain to be covered in the Fall semester and through the Spring semester.

The University of Delaware would welcome participation by those involved in the New Jersey criminal justice system. Below is a listing of scheduled seminars for the remainder of the year. The fee for each seminar varies and if you wish either an application or more information, please contact Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 19711 or telephone Mr. Haber at (302) 738-8427.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SEMINARS

Rape Investigation (December 2-3, 1974)

Recognition and Handling of Persons With Mental Problems (December 9-10, 1974)
Armed Robbery Investigation (January 23-24, 1975)
Development of Better Interpersonal Communications (January 7-8, 1975)
Hit-And-Run Investigation (February 4-5, 1975)
Police Interrogation And Interview Techniques (February 13-14, 1975)
Team Policing (February 17-18, 1975)
Police Radio Dispatchers (February 20-21, 1975)
Fraud And Confidence Game Investigation (February 25-26, 1975)
Tactical Approaches To Crimes In Progress (March 4-6, 1975)

CORRECTIONS SEMINARS

Use Of Role Playing Within Correctional Settings (December 4-5, 1974)
Supervision of Volunteers in Correctional Agencies (December 16-17, 1974)
Family Crises Intervention (December 18-19, 1974)
Decision Making in Probation Parole Practice (January 15-16, 1975)
Program Evaluation (February 6-7, 1975)
Cottage/Group Home Supervisor Seminar (February 18-20, 1975)
The Sex Offender (March 10-14, 1975)
Writing the Pre-sentence Investigation Report (March 20-21, 1975)

*Listings from March through May will appear in the next issue of *N.J. Justice*.

**Fees for attendance to the above seminars cannot be picked-up by SLEPA funds.

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need of counseling services but are not yet ready to break their ties with the YSB.

According to Mr. Saltman, "In a small community such as Asbury Park serving about 4,000 youngsters, there's a great deal of difficulty in devising a referral system as there are not many available services for youth. We, therefore, developed the needed services such as youth aides, parent counseling and the transition group."

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juvenile detention practices.

Special emphasis from the Desk will be placed on promoting youth service bureaus as an accepted part of the system, implementing new juvenile court intake programs on a statewide basis, fostering volunteers to serve in all phases of the juvenile justice system and improving all residential facilities where youths are housed whether they be JINS, delinquents or juveniles without suitable domicile. According to Bernice, "Our objective now is to provide community based alternatives to corrections where they do not exist and improve them where they are already operating. A system-wide approach to the problem of delinquency has got to be implemented and we are now striving to achieve such an approach."

Terry Edwards has been with the Desk the longest, coming in 1972 from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs where she served as the coordinator of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth. Terry, a Trenton resident, is charged with the responsibility of overseeing all the community based programs both residential and non-residential including youth service bureaus, community involvement for delinquency prevention programs and community treatment facilities for juveniles.

Andrew Consovoy, a North Plainfield resident, was the next addition to Bernice's staff and came to the Agency with a degree

in sociology from George Washington University and a year and a half experience counseling juveniles for the Somerset County Probation Department. By June, 1976, Andy should have completed evening law school at Seton Hall University where he is currently a third-year student. Andy handles police/juvenile programs, group homes and court services (particularly specializing in probation) for the Desk.

The Desk also has its own lawyer, Wilma Solomon, who began in November, 1973 and is an Allenhurst resident. Wilma received her law degree from Seton Hall University in 1972 in addition to which she has served as a legal intern for the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs in the Union County Legal Services Office. Programs involving JINS, detention and court intake are her responsibility. She has completed research on court procedures in New Jersey as well as other states and conducted a study of New Jersey's detention facilities for the Agency.

Tom Dunn provides the Desk with back up services on technical problems with budgets and federal, state and local guidelines. Additionally, he handles all the discretionary grants going to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from New Jersey involving juvenile delinquency programs. Tom graduated from Southern Illinois University with a bachelor of science in communications in June, 1971 after which he was employed as coordinator of

the work-release program at Rahway Prison for several years before joining the SLEPA staff.

A graduate student from the Rutgers School of Social Work is also assisting the staff as an intern. Henrietta Small is completing a program evaluation of the youth service bureaus funded by SLEPA.

Bernice Manshel directs the operations of the JDPR Desk. Coming to SLEPA with a bachelor of arts degree in history and a masters in political science from Rutgers, Bernice served previously as the supervisor of minority economic development for the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and Assistant Director of Research and Development for the United Way of Essex and West Hudson counties before joining the Agency in June, 1972.

This combination of dedication, sound strategy and talent makes the broad mandate of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency of reducing crime and improving the criminal justice system that much easier.

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