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NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY **APRIL 1975**

BRENDAN T. BYRNE, Governor

WILLIAM F. HYLAND, Attorney General

LEAA TO TAKE 12.6% BUDGET CUT IN 1976

SLEPA Monies Aid Plainfield In Crime Fight

An improved police communications capability has enabled officers to receive and respond to citizen calls for assistance much more rapidly; a troubled youth now receives help and guidance when he or she is confronted by the law; and a housing security unit has enabled residents of public housing to rest a little easier—all this and more is happening in Plainfield, New Jersey thanks to a cooperative effort among federal, State and local units of government.

Plainfield is located in Union County and covers an area equal of approximately six square miles. There are 46,862 residents in the City according to the 1970 Census with approximately 8,000 people living in every square mile. From 1966 to 1970 the number of serious crimes reported by the Plainfield Police Department had risen over 200%—more than twice the national increase for the same time frame. In fact, although the crime rate in Plainfield rose 115% in that time span, this increase proved to be substantially less than the crime rate increase experienced by both Union County and the State.

The New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) has awarded over \$1,000,000 in federal Crime Control Act funds since the Agency's establishment under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Totally, 42 SLEPA grants have been awarded to Plainfield during the past seven years to implement, continue and

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The criminal justice system in New Jersey and across the nation will be doing even more belt tightening in Fiscal 1976 if the message President Ford sent to Congress recently is approved. The President is proposing a 12.6% decrease in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds for the coming year which will naturally affect the State Planning Agencies as well. LEAA's proposed new budget will be cutting monies available for funding projects in the states by 13.7%.

The proposed new figures would cut program monies available to SLEPA from the current level of \$18,669,000 to a FY'76 level of \$15,911,000. The new budget would also cut other program monies while allowing for a slight increase in planning funds from the current level of \$1,731,000 to the FY'76 level \$1,886,000. A significant reduction of 45% was made to the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP).

An issue which complicates the entire picture is the fact that the federal fiscal year is being moved forward by three months from July 1 to September 30, 1976. An additional block grant for \$3,982,000 has been recommended in the President's budget to bridge the three month gap.

SLEPA monies used to fund action programs mandated under the Crime Control Act of 1973 to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system in New Jersey will be reduced for the 12 month period of time but the 1976 Plan will provide for 15 months of funding at a level of \$19,893,000.

If all these figures pan out when the Congress approves the President's budget, LEAA, SLEPA, our subgrantees and prospective subgrantees must be prepared to make some adjustments by cutting program costs and having their local governments assume project costs as soon as feasible.

The 1975 *Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey* will be available for distribution any day now, as well as the 1975 *Applicants Guide* and the *Crime Control Program in New Jersey 1972-1974*. Anyone interested in obtaining copies of these documents should do so by contacting the Planning Unit of this Agency.



The SLEPA funded Police Community Service Unit in Plainfield strives to bridge the gap between police officer and citizen.



PROFILE

Adult Corrections and Rehabilitation Staff

The Adult Corrections and Rehabilitation Section, formerly referred to as the Corrections Desk, handles Agency projects and program areas touching on all parts of the criminal justice system with the exception of police. Adult prevention, pre-trial intervention, diversion, corrections, rehabilitation and probation programs are developed, monitored and reviewed by this section headed by Ulric Brandt previously profiled in the July, 1974 issue of **N.J. Justice** and five staff members lending various backgrounds and skills to the operation.

These five staffers work under Ric's direction as a team, changing assignments frequently to lend new insights into all program areas and complementing each others' efforts. The present team philosophy under which they are functioning calls for the development of models within various criminal justice agencies through the funding of pilot projects bringing about effective programs to help the offender both during incarceration and upon their release. This process calls for the development of resource systems outside the corrections area such as drug programs and community rehabilitation efforts to back-up the models operating within the criminal justice system.

The staff feels that the development of structured programs with successful models to demonstrate their applicability provides a basis for each applicant to use, diverting from the norm where their own special requirements dictate. The team is presently divided into fiscal and programmatic areas. Two staffers concentrate on the budget, guidelines and technical aspects of all the correctional grants while the remaining three have divided programmatic development, monitoring and technical assistance into institutional, non-institutional and drug and alcohol rehabilitation categories.

Steve Faluvegi and Vincent Pennachi are presently supporting the fiscal side of the team. Steve is a Trenton resident who came to SLEPA in February, 1974 with an undergraduate degree from the Wharton School of Business and a masters in business from Rutgers University. He served as the business manager of Leesburg Prison for one year and then taught business courses for Mercer County Community College within the Prison Education Network for two and a half years. Vince Pennachi, the other half of the fiscal staff, also came to the Agency last February bringing with him an undergraduate degree in sociology and psychology, two years of teaching special education in the Browns Mills School System, a masters in teaching from Trenton State College and two years as a special education supervisor and instructor at the Delaware Valley Rehabilitation Center.

The institutional end of the programmatic spectrum is handled by Rosemary Belmont who came to the Agency in August, 1973 with a broad background in rehabilitation work and an undergraduate degree in sociology from the College of New Rochelle. Rosemary has worked as a senior instructor for Trenton's United Progress Incorporated project teaching basic education, a parole officer and counselor at the Women's State Prison in Niantic, Connecticut, a community organization worker for the Cornelius Drew Foundation in Harlem and administrative assistant to the Provost at University College in London, England. In addition to her varied employment background, Rosemary devotes a majority of her spare time to the National Organization for Women (NOW) of which she was previously the coordinator of the New Jersey chapter and presently serves as the northeastern regional coordinator.

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Crime Lab Assist Local Police Probe

Proper protection, preservation and analysis of evidence found at the scene of a crime is critical in order for the crime to be solved. In the last seven years, New Jersey has experienced a 300% increase in demand for scientific analysis of evidence. New Jersey has been able to meet this radical increase in demand for crime laboratory services with financial aid to the N.J. State Police over the past four years from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Currently, three laboratories are in full operation. The Central Lab at West Trenton is the largest and provides the most complete range of services. A lab was opened in August, 1972 in Little Falls to serve northern New Jersey and a southern regional laboratory, which opened in June of 1973, is located in Hammonton. These labs processed 19,580 cases in 1973 and within the first six months of 1974 processed over 18,000 cases.

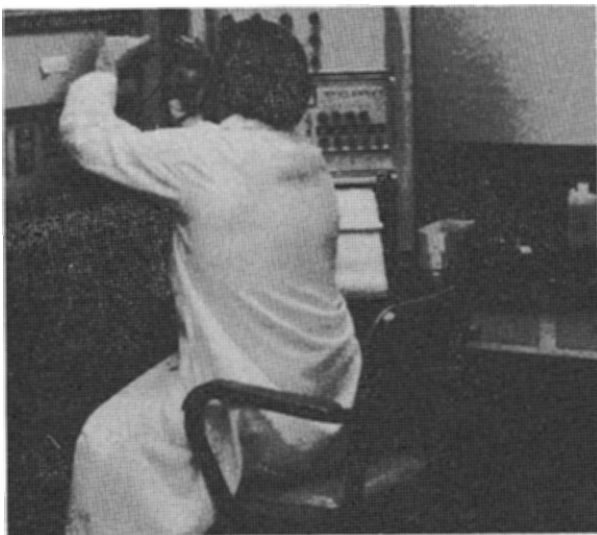
Commenting on the increased demand for scientific analysis of crime evidence, Lieutenant R. White, project director of the laboratory at Hammonton said, "Since the 1960's we have seen a much greater demand in the courts for scientific proof analysis of evidence. Also, the upgraded training of court and police personnel has created an awareness which places a great deal of stress on crime evidence—more technical—and rightly so. Things are more precise. The whole system has improved, but of course it is costly and we still have a long way to go."

These labs are available to any of the over 600 law enforcement agencies in the State. Presently, State personnel employed in the laboratories spend approximately 80% of their time working on cases submitted by local law enforcement agencies. Police, prosecutors and the courts have stood behind the laboratory system and have played a significant role in its growth. The concept of a total state laboratory system providing rapid and accurate analysis of evidence for local as well as State law enforcement agencies is the premise upon which the entire program is based.

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NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1973 AND 1974 FUNDS

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
A-204-73	Administrative Office of the Courts	Judicial Management Info. System	\$ 41,227*
A-205-73	Salem County/County Jail	Rehabilitation and Counseling Services	16,500
A-206-73	Camden County/Sherriff's Dept.	Development of Correctional Rehabilitation Program	40,010*
TOTAL			\$ 97,737
RECOMMENDED — 1974 FUNDS			
A-158-74	Law & Public Safety/Police Training Commission	Management Services to Police Agencies	\$ 50,000*
A-159-74	Law & Public Safety/Police Training Commission	Training Program for Criminal Justice Personnel	49,756
A-160-74	Law & Public Safety/Police Training Commission	Improvement of Basic Training Program	30,260*
A-161-74	Administrative Office of the Courts	Institute for Court Management	13,263
A-162-74	Union County/Prosecutor's Office	Juvenile Officers' Training Seminar	6,215
A-163-74	Burlington County/Drenk Memorial Guidance Center	Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit	72,000
A-164-74	Hudson County/Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court	Juvenile Court Intake Unit	63,216
A-165-74	City of Camden/No. Camden Day Care Inc.	Intensive Community Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program	45,932*
A-166-74	Camden County/Probation Dept.	Camden County Bail Project with Pre-trial Services	48,996*
A-167-74	Cranford Township/Police Dept.	Improvement of Police-Juvenile Relationships	15,100*
A-168-74	Hackensack/Police Dept.	Hackensack Juvenile Delinquency Prevention & Counseling Program	\$ 40,000*
A-169-74	Lyndhurst Township/Police Dept.	Lyndhurst Police Juvenile Aid Bureau	27,834*
A-170-74	Sayreville Boro/Police Dept.	Sayreville Counseling Program	19,000
A-171-74	Union County/Probation Dept.	Intensive Youth Probation Program	48,396*
A-172-74	Passaic County/County Jail	Jail Inmate Rehabilitation Program	69,102
A-173-74	Hudson County/Court Administrator	Pre-Trial Intervention Program	90,720*
A-174-74	East Orange/East Orange General Hospital	Non-medical Detoxification Facility	42,000
A-175-74	Town of Dover/Police Dept.	Dover Police-Community Relations Program	20,000*
TOTAL			\$751,790
E-20-74	Dept. of I&A/Garden State School District	Library Services & Media Development Program	76,896*
E-21-74	Dept. of I&A/Garden State School District	Learning Center & Skills Program — Clinton	5,824*
TOTAL			\$ 82,720



A technician at the Hammonton State Police Crime Lab analyzes evidence found at the scene of a recent crime in South Jersey.

CRIME LAB (Continued from page 2)

The laboratory at Hammonton, which employs 14 people, serves six counties and over 100 municipalities and handles an average of 400 to 500 cases per month. In the summer, the number of cases often reaches over 700 a month due to the influx of people in the shore areas. Eighty percent of the caseload involves analysis of narcotics while the other 20% involves cases such as arson, murder and kidnapping. Though the demand for rapid and definitive analysis; caused by population growth, crime rate increased and more effective police investigations; continues to compound the workload in all the laboratories the lab at Hammonton has succeeded in keeping the backlog of cases to

be completed down to an average of 63 a month.

Efforts are being made to increase the staff and capabilities of each of the labs. New methods, better instrumentation and research are being used by the Forensic Science Bureau of the Division of the State Police in order to meet workload demands. For instance, the Hammonton Laboratory hopes to have a new ballistics section in operation sometime this year. In calendar year 1973 over 600 ballistics cases alone were referred to the Central Laboratory from the Hammonton area because the regional lab did not have the equipment or personnel to analyze the evidence. Addition of a ballistics capability

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NCSCJPA HOLDS MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

The National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators (NCSCJPA) held its Mid-winter Meeting in New Orleans on January 14-17 providing a forum for a number of key criminal justice issues facing crime control executives throughout the country.

The National Conference represents the criminal justice State Planning Agencies (SPA's) in the nation's 55 states and territories responsible for the programming and distribution of approximately \$536 million annually in federal block funds made available by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) under the Crime Control Act of 1973.

Donald J. Apai, the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's assistant director in charge of Planning represented the Agency's executive director, John J. Mullaney at the confab. Mr. Apai attended the LEAA Liaison and Coordination Committee meeting, chairing one of the meetings for Mr. Mullaney.

LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde was one of several speakers addressing the group throughout the four-day conference. Outlining problems and challenges for LEAA in the coming year, Velde cited juvenile justice and standards and goals as two of the Agency's top priorities.

Referring to the recent passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Velde announced that LEAA had received approval from Congress to "recycle" certain funds which had been reverted by the states to LEAA, along with a portion of FY 1975 discretionary funds, to begin planning for new juvenile justice programs, and for implementation of programs authorized under the Crime Control Act that are specifically described in the new Juvenile Justice Act. Together, he said, the funds will total about \$35 million.

Although legislation for the new program was passed by Congress in August 1974, no funding was

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CEILE PROPOSES STUDY

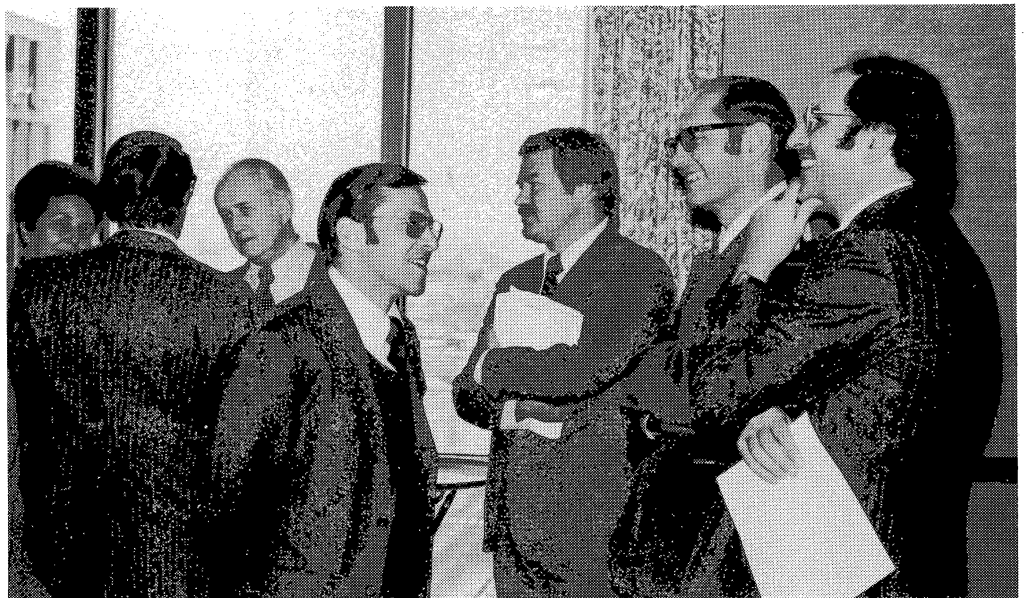
BY MARIE FOSELLO
CEILE PUBLICITY CHAIRPERSON

C.E.I.L.E. (The Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement) in conjunction with L.E.E.A.C. (The Law Enforcement Education Advisory Committee) has proposed a study to examine existing Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice programs at the two-year and four-year level in the State of New Jersey. The purpose of this study would be to evaluate existing programs, as well as to make recommendations for the development of model curricula and guidelines for undergraduate and graduate programs of criminal justice education.

A joint subcommittee of L.E.E.A.C. and C.E.I.L.E. members has been charged with the responsibility of providing guidelines for this evaluation and of reviewing and updating the "Guidelines for Law Enforcement Education in New Jersey," a comprehensive study which was completed in 1970. There is a real need to update this study due to the fact that many new criminal justice programs have sprung up since the time the study was completed. Up until this time, there has been no opportunity to objectively evaluate these programs to determine whether or not they are achieving their goals.

The joint subcommittee is composed of five members: the chairman of L.E.E.A.C., the president of C.E.I.L.E., a member of an external criminal justice agency and criminal justice faculty members representing a two-year college, a four-year college and a private college. It is the goal of this committee to produce the guidelines for evaluation by September, 1975. Once established, these guidelines would be used in the evaluation which would be conducted by an objective third party under the auspices of this committee.

L.E.E.A.C. is a committee formed at the request of the Chancellor of the Department of Higher Education to review degree proposals in law enforcement and criminal justice education. C.E.I.L.E. is the representative body of administrators and/or faculty of colleges possessing such programs. The joint effort of these two groups should produce a worthwhile study reflecting the serious commitment of the State of New Jersey to quality law enforcement education.



In attendance at the NCSCJPA Mid-Winter Meeting are from left: Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Murphy (he is Police Foundation President); Richard Wertz (NCSCJPA Chairman); Norman E. Mugleston (New Mexico SPA); Richard W. Velde (LEAA Administrator); and Charles R. Work (LEAA Deputy Administrator).

PLAINFIELD (Continued from page 1)

expand a variety of programs aimed at the reduction of crime and the improvement of the criminal justice system.

It was the purpose of the Crime Control Act to encourage states and units of local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive law enforcement plans based on an evaluation of their problems. Plainfield has been receiving planning grants from SLEPA since 1969 to fund a local criminal justice planner to aid the City in the development of its comprehensive plan and the securing of funds to implement the needed programs. To date, \$172,861 in Agency funds have assisted the City in supporting this criminal justice planning effort.

In addition to securing SLEPA funds to aid the improvement of the crime problems in Plainfield, the city planner also works with the city to secure city and State funds. Plainfield has demonstrated its concern by providing funds and in-kind services, in many instances, over the required amount in addition to assuming the cost of several projects previously funded by the Agency.

The residents of Plainfield have benefited from other SLEPA funded projects awarded on county and State levels as well. When viewing the impact of Crime Control Act funds on the city, such helpful projects as the Union County Youth Service Bureau, an intensified youth probation program, an alcohol detoxification center to assist chronic alcoholic offenders and an inmate rehabilitation project at the county jail must be taken into consideration. The Union County prosecutor oversees the SLEPA funded countywide organized crime and narcotics task forces geared toward the investigation and prosecution of organized crime figures and drug traffickers.

SLEPA funds combined with the cooperation of Plainfield and the Union County Juvenile Court allowed for juvenile court hearings to be held several times a week in Plainfield providing convenience and time savings to all victims, witnesses and police involved.

Funds awarded to State agencies also provide additional needed criminal justice services to residents. The State Police have

received grants to establish an improved crime laboratory program which has enabled them to extend such services to all communities. Over \$1,500,000 also were awarded to the State Police for the Statewide Communication and Information System which provides prompt feedback on checks made by officers on patrol and is in use by Plainfield. The Plainfield Police are also in the process of establishing a regional police information system using a mini-computer which includes the North Plainfield and Scotch Plains Police Departments as well as the Plainfield Municipal Court.

The present criminal justice planner, Charles Gasior, will testify that anti-crime efforts have created a much more positive attitude on the part of both police and the community allowing the criminal justice system to function more smoothly and creating needed services and programs where they did not previously exist.

According to Gasior, "the very probable reason why statistics don't reflect a great overall reduction in crime is that improved communications and greater faith have enabled the reporting of crimes that previously went undetected. From 10% to 15% more offenses are now reported."

Positive results, which include a 15% reduction in juvenile complaints in 1974, have been brought about through improved handling of juveniles in Plainfield. Gasior feels that the police are taking a

much more positive preventive



SLEPA funded police call boxes provide Plainfield residents with immediate emergency police assistance.



Plainfield youth receives counseling assistance in the SLEPA funded Anti-Recidivism Career preparation Program.

approach to juveniles through counseling efforts and school programs both in-school and out-of-school.

The willingness of citizens to communicate and try to work out their problems with the police is evidenced by the large number of neighborhood associations which have developed over the past four years. "Obviously, there is more confidence in the police and their determination to correct certain situations," according to Gasior. These associations developed as an off-shoot of the SLEPA funded crime prevention unit. Between the associations and the unit's efforts, Plainfield has experienced a constant decline in breaking and entering as well as auto thefts over the past four years. The crime prevention unit also recently took the initiative of establishing a State association of similar units to exchange ideas and funding information. Additionally, the unit can be credited with establishing Plainfield as the first city in New Jersey to adopt a burglary prevention ordinance covering commercial and multi-family structures.

This is what the Crime Control Program and SLEPA are all about—planning, inter-governmental cooperation and effective programs aimed at the reduction of crime and the improvement of all sectors of the criminal justice system. Plainfield is just one of the local jurisdictions in the State to benefit from Crime Control Act funds. What has happened in Plainfield is happening all over the State and at all levels of government.

STAFF (Continued from page 2)

The programmatic staffer involved with alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs is on loan from the State Department of Health, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control and serves as a liaison between the two agencies monitoring and providing technical assistance. John Roman's undergraduate degree is in social science from William Penn College and he has worked since 1971 as a Department of Health field representative monitoring the drug and alcohol programs until coming over to SLEPA in September, 1974.

Presently monitoring non-institutional corrections programs, William Bostic joined the staff in October, 1973 with eight years of Air Force service as a club manager under his belt as well as an undergraduate degree in sociology from Rutgers, Camden and two years experience with the State Parole Board working as a parole officer out of Camden where he supervised as many as 106 parolees at one time. Bill got his graduate degree in counseling from Glassboro State College before joining the SLEPA staff.

In addition to working together to develop system-wide models and pilot projects, the corrections staff is involved in working with applicants on an ongoing basis to help them in the improvement of

decision making which relates to the offender at every point within the criminal justice system. It is the view of this group that there are many places within the system at which point decisions are made about the future of an offender—whether it be parole, probation, rehabilitation or release—the staff feels it is their obligation to aid those involved in these decisions to make as accurate an evaluation of the offender's needs as possible.

The dedication and well thought-out procedures developed by the Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Section of SLEPA indicates the serious nature with which they view their jobs.

CONCLAVE (Continued from page 4)

included in the Administration's budget. "Largely for this reason," said Velde, "LEAA will administer the program from Washington, D.C. as a discretionary program for the first year."

In the area of criminal justice standards and goals, Velde announced that five new national task forces will be created. A major report will be expected from each group by the summer of 1976, he said. The task forces will address organized crime, juvenile delinquency, private security, research and development and civil disorders and terrorism.

LABS (Continued from page 3)

will allow for a more effective use of chemists' time and more rapid analysis of evidence as well as relieve the Central laboratory of a portion of its large workload.

Upon completion of the Crime Laboratory Service Program, no police agency in New Jersey will be more than 40 miles from an adequately staffed and equipped crime laboratory. Competent scientific services now vital to efficient police operations and extensively relied upon by the courts of the State will be readily available to all law enforcement agencies in New Jersey.

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