

**MICROFICHE**

**The  
Crime Control  
Program In  
New Jersey  
1974-1976**

**A Progress Report of the  
New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
Dissemination Document No. 25**

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**ACQUISITIONS**

**THE CRIME CONTROL PROGRAM IN  
NEW JERSEY (1974-1976)**

**A progress report of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, including a Final Report on 1974 Action Programs, an Interim Report on Fiscal 1975 Action Programs, and Reports on Discretionary Grants and the Criminal Justice Planning Program, all as of June 30, 1976.**

**THE CRIME CONTROL PROGRAM  
IN NEW JERSEY  
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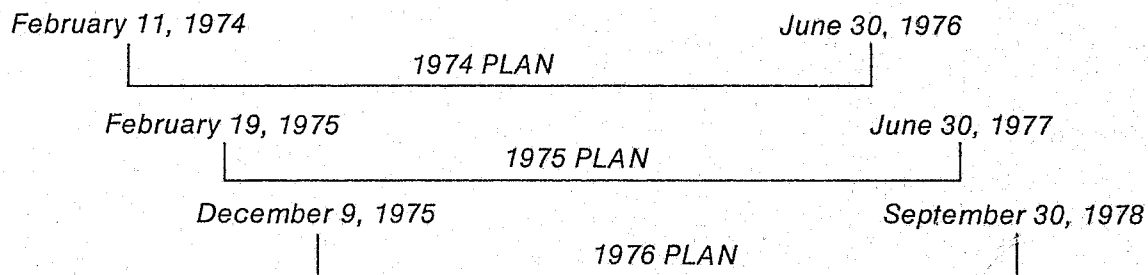
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## INTRODUCTION

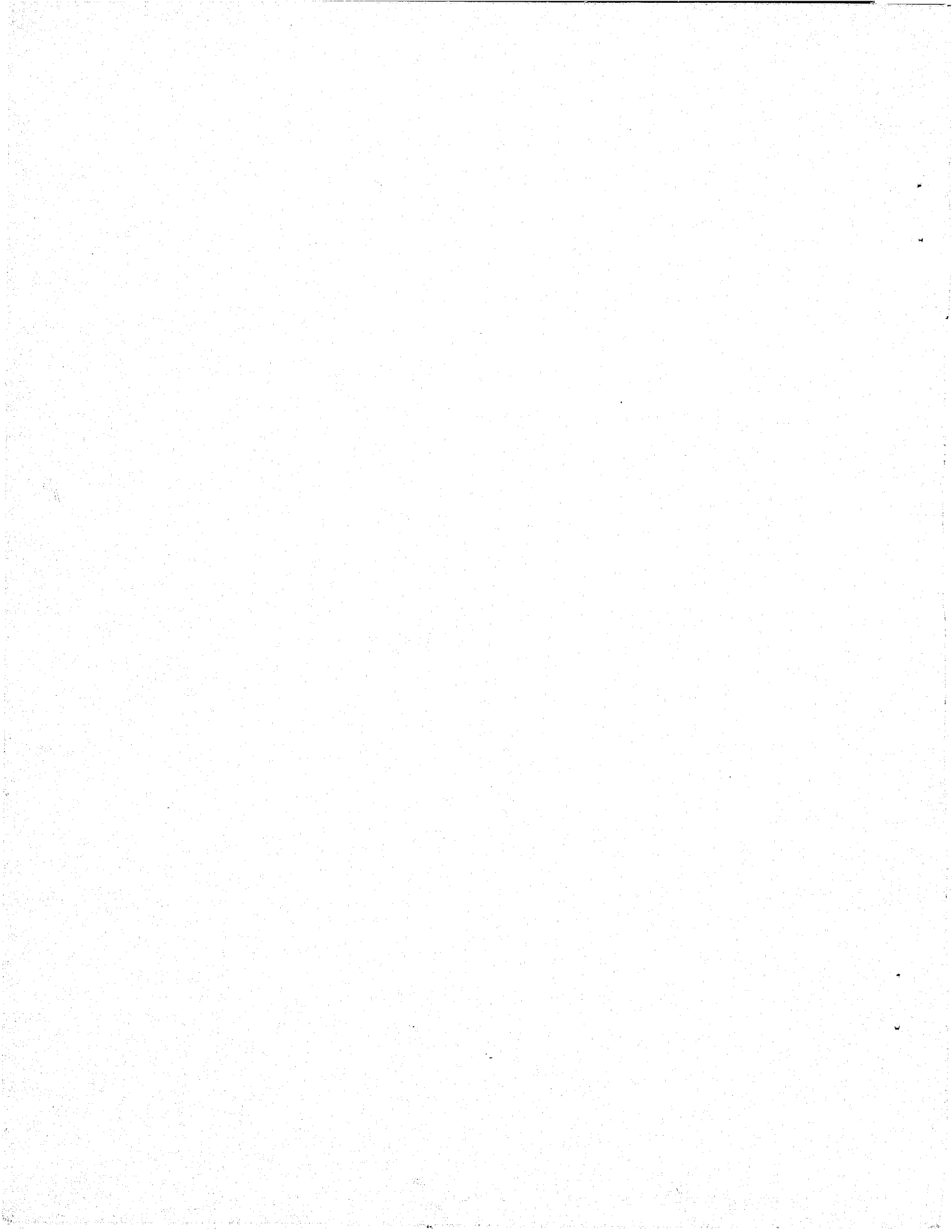
This report covers awards of more than \$46 million made by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to municipalities, counties and State agencies for approximately 520 projects aimed at improving the criminal justice system and reducing crime. It is designed to show who received Fiscal 1974 and 1975 funds, how they were spent and their impact on the criminal justice system in conformance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended by the Crime Control Act of 1973.

Fiscal 1974 money was awarded not only during the calendar year 1974 but extended through a two-year period. Fiscal 1975 money will also be awarded for a two-year period ending in 1977. As a result, the varying and overlapping time frames involved in the Agency programs handicaps a review of all projects during a specific calendar year. The bar graph below illustrates how the 1974, 1975 and 1976 plans are correlated with the appropriation of funds.



Because many of the 1974 projects have only recently been concluded and since most of the 1975 projects are still in the active stage, this document is essentially an on-going progress report. It attempts to chart the growth of Agency programs designed to encompass all areas of the New Jersey Criminal Justice System. It also reflects changes in strategies and programs to meet concurrent changes and developments in standards, goals and priorities. Such changes have resulted in the phasing out of certain 1974 and 1975 program areas, the modification of others and the adoption of new areas to meet the needs of the system as they change.

This report offers information on all Fiscal 1974 projects and gives specific details regarding several significant 1974 projects. An interim report of the accomplishments and grants awarded under Fiscal 1975 program areas as of June 30, 1976 is also offered. Listings of discretionary grants awarded from 1974 and planning grants for calendar year 1976 are also included. This document satisfies the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration requirements for a complete program by program view of past funding results and a similar report will be issued annually as required.



# **THE 1974 ACTION GRANT PROGRAM**

**A Review of 39 Program Areas  
Containing 282 Grant Awards**

**COMPARISON OF PLANNED 1974 ACTION FUNDS BY  
CATEGORY AND PROGRAM AREA WITH THE ACTUAL AWARDS\***

<u>Category and Program Areas</u>	<u>Original Plan</u>	<u>Revised Plan</u>	<u>Actual Awarded</u>
<b>PLANNING AND EVALUATION</b>			
Support of the Police Administrative Services Bureau	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
<b>RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS</b>			
Statewide Communications and Information System	900,000	900,000	900,000
Refinement of the Correctional Information System (Part E)	135,000	135,000	135,000
<b>PREVENTION</b>			
Residential Shelters for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile	310,000	303,312	303,312
Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs	600,000	600,004	600,004
Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals	2,501,000	2,449,463	2,449,463
<b>DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION</b>			
Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources	450,000	439,146	439,146
Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness through reduction of Police Response Time	650,000	691,108	691,108
Prevention of Crime Through "Hardening" of Crime Targets and Establishment of Structured Crime Prevention Efforts	600,000	607,761	607,761
Establishment and Expansion of Police-Community Relations Program	150,000	147,325	147,325
Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	460,000	483,806	483,095
Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units	25,000	25,000	25,000
Establishment and Expansion of State and Local Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement Units	630,000	629,995	629,995
Improvement in the Recruitment and Selection of Criminal Justice Personnel	150,000	150,000	150,000
Expanded Investigation of Organized Crime	607,000	750,700	750,700
Increased Crime Laboratory Service	380,000	236,250	236,250
<b>DIVERSION</b>			
Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	515,000	564,920	564,920
Youth Service Bureaus	1,000,000	1,358,098	1,358,098
Diversion of Drug Dependent and Alcoholic Offenders	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>			
Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program	450,000	449,630	449,630
Expand and Improve Probation Intake Screening and Diagnostic Services Available to the Juvenile Court	300,000	295,802	295,802

<u>Category and Program Areas</u>	<u>Original Plan</u>	<u>Revised Plan</u>	<u>Actual Awarded</u>
Expanded County Prosecution of Organized Crime	450,000	447,808	447,808
Expand the Centralized Prosecutorial Handling of Criminal Appeals to Union and Essex Counties	270,000	256,490	224,731
Improvement of Probation Services	995,000	749,228	749,228
Development of Judicial Management Information System	620,000	589,340	589,340
Trial Court Activities Improvement	435,000	614,983	614,983
Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel	65,000	100,031	100,031
Support of Public Defender Services	300,000	300,000	300,000
<b>INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION</b>			
Improvement of Local Correctional Facility Programs	450,000	421,432	421,432
Improvement of Juvenile Detention Practices	360,000	336,407	336,407
Development of Correctional Training Center Programs	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part E	63,000	63,000	63,000
Vocational Preparation of Confined Offenders	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part E	520,200	420,815	420,815
Improvement of Academic Education in State Correctional Institutions	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part E	262,800	259,420	259,420
Treatment of Special Offender Types in State Correctional Institutions	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part E	495,000	538,736	538,736
<b>NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION</b>			
Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents	900,000	419,114	419,114
Non-Institutional Programs for Adult Offenders	450,000	657,022	657,022
Community-Based Correctional Center Alternatives	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part E	316,250	309,411	309,411
Improvement of Parole Practices	180,000	178,825	178,825
Part E	108,000	107,999	107,999
Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part E	64,750	130,619	130,619
Part C Totals	\$16,703,000	\$16,703,000	\$16,769,024
Part E Totals	1,965,000	1,965,000	1,965,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,668,000</b>	<b>\$18,668,000</b>	<b>\$18,635,530</b>

\* As of June 30, 1976

\*\* See also the Discretionary Program in New Jersey 1974-1976

# 1974 ACTION GRANTS- FINAL REPORT

*The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey—1974 was approved by the Agency Governing Board in December, 1973 and by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in February, 1974. Public dissemination of the document and the awarding of 1974 action funds began in February, 1974. From February 20, 1974 through June, 1976, a total of 282 grants were awarded to various State and local units of government. The duration period for 1974 action grants expired on June 30, 1976 and, therefore, all 1974 grants have been examined upon their conclusion in an effort to evaluate current crime reduction attempts and to form the groundwork for future program development. This report summarizes the accomplishments of the 1974 action grants and brings to light many of the criminal justice system improvements made possible through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding.*

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## CATEGORY 2. PLANNING AND EVALUATION

### Program 2-1: Support of the Police Administrative Services Bureau

**Objective:** To continue the support services of the Police Administrative Services Bureau which assists local police administrators to evaluate the management needs and priorities of their departments. It is anticipated that this program will provide the capability to respond to an additional 15 requests over and above the average workload of the regularly budgeted staff, reducing the backlog by at least six months.

The need for management consultation and technical assistance from outside the police agency is essential, whether it results in the introduction of new points of view or merely in the validation of present policies.

The police agency that retains obsolete organizational structure, management techniques, or operational procedures cannot render effective police service to its community. Although the police can take pride in accomplishments of recent years, far too many agencies continue to operate as they have for years without adequately adjusting to the changes taking place around them.

The Police Administrative Services Bureau (PASB) analyzed problems New Jersey police departments faced and offered solutions to help solve these problems. The PASB is under the direction of the Police Training Commission. Some of the services provided included the following: management counseling, general surveys, operational surveys, administrative and service functions and assistance in the preparation of law and administrative manuals.

This program which originated in 1973 provided final continuation funding for the Police Administrative Services Bureau project. Staff positions provided by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds to expand the bureau have been assumed by the State and continue to account for a reduction of the backlog demand for technical assistance placed upon the bureau.

An additional 15 requests were responded to by the three grant analysts over and above the average workload of the regularly budgeted staff. The success of the program can also be measured in the acceptance of the recommendations made in the reports by the police departments serviced. One hundred percent of the agencies surveyed implemented, or are in the process of implementing the recommendations for improved police services.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety A-158	Police Management Consultant Services For Police Agencies	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,555

## CATEGORY 3. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

### Program 3-1: Statewide Communications and Information System

**Objective:** The objective of this program is the expansion of the SCIS as developed under Phase I and Phase II.

Automated information systems are important to police operations because these systems can accomplish rapidly a series of communications and record data that would require far more time and effort to be completed manually. An additional efficiency is the centralization of available data. This type of system eliminates the need for time-consuming manual searches of cumbersome filing systems.

An example of direct benefit from the system is the ability of a police officer to request and quickly receive information prior to confronting a suspect. This information makes the confrontation safer and increases the likelihood for appropriate handling of the situation.

Immediate responses to police inquiries in New Jersey are provided by the Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS). Funds previously awarded have provided the structure of a communication network that extends to all portions of the State providing access to the information contained in the SCIS to all local, county and State law enforcement agencies. These funds have also allowed for the development of a computer system that contains information needed by a major portion of law enforcement agencies.

The SCIS developed in three phases. Phase I became operational in October, 1972 and included development of the central computer complex, installation of regional terminal sites and construction of the communications means between portions of the State and the central complex. Phase II involved expansion of the system to include eight additional regional terminals as well as six municipal terminal sites. Information was made available on stolen vehicles, securities, boats and other property, wanted persons and stolen and recovered firearms from both national and State files, as well as motor vehicle information from New Jersey files. Message switching, the capability to store and forward administrative messages and alarms to all law enforcement agencies throughout the State, also became available at that time.

Support for Phase III was provided by both 1973 and 1974 program funds. During Phase III, the regional network was expanded and redistributed. Because of heavy system usage and anticipated further volume increases, this expansion was necessary to afford ready access to the data bank for all system users who did not have terminal access. In addition to expanding the regional network, 32 municipalities acquired their own terminals and the court and correctional areas also received benefits of the SCIS through terminal access to the comprehensive data system. All of the terminals in the network have been strategically located so that all municipalities are in close geographic proximity via telephone lines for inquiries and responses for information. This phase of the project addressed the areas of firearms records control, internal records and forensic science laboratories.

There were over 107,737 active records in the SCIS system as of April 4, 1975. Training classes for terminal operators were conducted on a continual basis at the State Police Divisional Headquarters. This consisted of a three day course that has trained 341 State, county and municipal terminal operators and their supervisors. Inquiry guides have been printed and distributed to all law enforcement agencies throughout the State. These guides provided the police officer with an instant reference for proper result producing inquiries. These guides have supplemented the officer's knowledge as to the services the SCIS system can provide. The project has made the police officer's job easier and safer.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
*Department of Law and Public Safety A-129	Statewide Communications/Information System	\$ 900,000	\$100,000

\*Project cost assumed upon termination of SLEPA funding.

### Program 3-2: Refinement of the Correctional Information System

**Objectives:** To remove as many correctional 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; and to provide research data and statistical update for the anticipated master plan for correctional administration.



An operational agency must have information available so it can make advantageous decisions. The information system should be capable of collecting data for statistical use and providing itemized listings for use in administrative actions. A correctional information system must provide data that will aid in the decision making process for the housing, discipline, classification and control of inmates.

In New Jersey, the Correctional Information System (CIS) was initiated to meet the above listed objectives. The format for the inmate record which is used in the information system was finalized and several basic forms were developed and reviewed. A successful and useful function of the unit was the ability to respond to ad hoc requests from correctional officials and legislators. Two examples of these requests and responses were that population statistics were provided for the Manpower Corrections Program and statistics concerning distribution of offense types for each institution serving juveniles were provided to complete a national survey on juvenile institutions being conducted by the Bureau of Census. In addition, the Correctional Information Systems Unit successfully responded to formal requests for information needs in such areas as work release standards and sentence disparity.

Although the CIS has been effective in responding to various requests, several recurring problems hampered the development of an effective electronic information retrieval system. The lateness in submitting reports by institutions caused a backlog of reports which did not allow the electronic data processing system to operate at its expected capacity.

A major delay in the development of a population movement information system was encountered when the data processing center which was testing and running the population programs, made a change from a Disc Operating System to a Full Operating System and no longer offered technical data processing assistance. Months of negotiations with various State data processing centers, including the Institutions and Agencies center which was in the process of changing from an IBM 1401 to IBM 360 system, led to the decision to use outside data processing assistance until the Institutions and Agencies conversion is complete. The continuous problem of obtaining needed data processing services was perhaps the most persistent obstacle to the implementation of the unit's electronic data processing information system.

Because of the continuous problem in both backlog of institutional reports and lack of needed data processing services, a new approach was taken to remedy the situation. This approach is described in the 1975 Interim Report Program Area 3-2.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-23-74	Refinement of Correctional Information System	\$ 8,837	\$ 981
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-27-74	Refinement of Correctional Information System	126,163	14,019

## CATEGORY 4. PREVENTION

### Program 4-1: Residential Shelters for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile

**Objectives:** 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; and to provide protective short-term residential settings for juveniles requiring shelter, pending long-term domiciliary placement.

Juvenile judges frequently commit youngsters to an institution when circumstances in the parental home are unsuitable. Foster home development and more recently the group home are used for aiding delinquent youths by preventing unnecessary institutionalization.

Group homes are designed to maintain a small, home-like setting and to prevent delinquency by providing both short and long-term placements for adolescents. The residents are usually supervised by house parents. Residents attend local schools and use community services as much as possible.

Previous years' funds established, in cooperation with the Division of Youth and Family Services, a network of 11 group homes throughout the State to serve approximately 150 juveniles.

During 1974, group homes were continued in the City of Teaneck and Atlantic, Bergen, Gloucester, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, Union and Mercer Counties. New group homes were funded in Morris, Essex and Union Counties.

The Group Home for Girls in Morris County initially had referral problems. Several girls who were accepted by the project had serious long-term problems, whereas the home was geared toward handling girls with less serious problems. Steps were taken to insure appropriate referrals and restore stability to the home.

In Somerset County, the Childrens Shelter which was established as a short-term residence, handled 707 admissions, an average of 15.7 admissions per month. Prior to this project there was no single location in the County where juveniles needing this type of setting could be housed. Maximum stay at the shelter was limited to 30 days.

A total of 14 boys participated in Union County's Group Foster Home. The Woodlea Home in Bergen County had a capacity to serve ten girls ranging from 13 to 18. The girls attended a flexible school program which helped meet their educational and emotional needs. In December 1974, the Gloucester County Residential Foster Home for Girls—Robins Nest—closed the original home and moved all residents to a new and larger home in Pitman. Since January 1975, the home, with a capacity for ten residents, has housed an average of eight girls.

The Essex County Group Home used volunteer college students as tutors to give its clients extra help with their school work. The Essex home had a capacity for serving ten boys. The facility serves children designated JINS and some with minor delinquency charges.

The Passaic County Home, located in the YMCA, opened May 1, 1974 and the first placement was on May 10, 1974. The Home had a problem receiving proper referrals but this was corrected through a series of meetings. The Home has the capacity to serve 12 boys, ages 12-17, at any one time. During the period of May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975, 17 referrals were accepted by the project.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Somerset County A-63	Children's Shelter	\$ 15,000	\$1,666
Teaneck Twp. A-64	The Development of a Teaneck Group Care Home	20,000	2,222
*Union County A-67	Renaissance House—Group Foster Home	15,000	1,666
*Bergen County A-27	Group Home for Girls	15,000	1,666
*Passaic County A-55	Group Foster Home	15,000	1,666
Morris County A-50	Group Home for Girls	30,935	3,438
Atlantic County A-22	Resident Group Home	15,000	1,667
Essex County A-37	Group Home For Boys	30,000	3,330
*Gloucester County A-38	Residential Foster Home	15,000	1,667
Middlesex County A-48	Hammond House	20,000	2,222
Passaic County A-56	United Home For Boys Group Foster Home	15,000	1,666
Union County A-156	Summit YWCA Group Home	32,577	3,620
Mercer County A-184	Laurel House, Halfway House	19,800	2,200
*Union County A-203	Renaissance House—Foster Home	15,000	1,666
*Gloucester County A-217	Residential Foster Home for Girls	15,000	1,667
*Passaic County A-219	Continuation of the Paterson YMCA Group Foster Home	15,000	1,666

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA funding.

## **Program 4-2: Community Involvement In Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs**

**Objectives:** To establish delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups and which attempt to improve the system of providing services to delinquent youth.

Recent research in delinquency causation 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.

In New Jersey, each project funded in this program area was required to demonstrate that it would not be isolated but would become an integral part of the community's system of providing services to troubled youth. In addition to describing a specific treatment modality, each project also had to demonstrate acceptance and support by the parents, schools, police, courts and the community. The projects made use of existing community resources and volunteers whenever possible and involved clients in recreational and cultural activities in addition to therapeutic counseling services.

Projects funded have included the following activities in various combinations: individual, group and family counseling, alternate school programs, tutoring, General Educational Development (GED) preparation, career seminars and workshops, job development and placement, crisis intervention, hotlines, meetings with police and other community agency representatives on juvenile matters, recreational and cultural programs, psychiatric evaluation, volunteer services, intake and referral services and intensive guidance and counseling aimed at such specific client groups as first offenders, chronic absentees and drug users.

In 1974, 11 municipalities implemented a variety of programs to reduce delinquency. The Newark Mayor's Educational Task Force was a response to the disruption of the past several years in the Newark school system. The Task Force examined Newark schools, outlined positive and negative elements and presented viable recommendations to the Newark Board of Education for improving its educational program. In this program area, grants have also been made available to Rutgers University Graduate School of Social Work to encourage students to prepare for professional careers in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

In 1973, a grant was made to "The Bridge" to provide therapeutic, educational and social services to youth in Caldwell, West Caldwell, North Caldwell and Essex Fells. In 1974, "The Bridge" received a continuation grant and expanded its target area to the Borough of Roseland. Over the past two years 557 youths have been served by the project.

In Plainfield, at the Second Street Youth Center, emphasis was placed on tutoring and remedial education. All children spent a full day in the classroom which was staffed by a certified teacher. Over 2,000 hours of instruction were provided. In addition, six youths received 54 hours of intensive counseling. The Youth Section of the Plainfield Police Department reported a reduction in juvenile offenders for the second consecutive year. In 1975, there were a little under 1,100 juvenile offenders. This figure compares with slightly less than 1,500 juvenile offenders in 1974 and slightly over 1,700 in 1973.

The Perth Amboy Center coordinated its operation with the Juvenile Court, schools, Division of Youth and Family Services, Probation Department, Community Guidance Center and the Juvenile Aid Bureau. The program has held 372 group counseling sessions in which 153 youths were served and 1,683 individual sessions involving 260 youths. In addition to the counseling service, 104 youths participated in 44 cultural outings and 30 youths were provided with tutoring.

The City of Camden has serviced 350 youths. The City of Long Branch has handled 235 clients. The Township of Scotch Plains received funds to continue Project Resolve. This project is a community-based treatment program for troubled and delinquent youth and their families. Resolve serves the Borough of Fanwood and Scotch Plains. Counseling services have been offered to delinquent and pre-delinquent youth and their parents. Counseling services included individual, family and group counseling as determined by the needs of the client. Eighty-five parents and 80 youths were seen as new clients from January to October 1, 1975. Thirty-four parents and 39 youth originally referred in 1974 were continued in counseling in 1975. Since January 24, 1974, there have been 346 clients served by Resolve through direct counseling.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
*Rutgers A-19	Training Project in Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections	\$ 50,190	\$ 5,576

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Plainfield A-60	Anti-Recidivism & Career Preparation	24,997	2,776
Newark A-84	Mayors Education Task Force	104,000	16,000
W. Caldwell A-101	Bridge Inc. Youth Development Center	60,035	6,670
Jackson A-111	Counteract, Youth Counseling Project—Service Clearing House	26,000	2,888
Long Branch A-112	Youth Horizon	68,215	7,578
Scotch Plains A-153	Resolve, Inc.	55,440	6,160
*City of Camden A-165	Intensive Community Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program	45,932	5,104
Twp. of Maplewood A-183	Our House	15,000	1,667
Perth Amboy A-189	Community Juvenile Delinquency Center	85,000	9,444
New Brunswick A-200	Community Youth Service	65,195	7,244

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA funding.

### **Program 4-3: Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Individuals**

**Objectives:** To assist State and local units of government in reducing crime related to drug abuse by placing drug addicts in methadone maintenance programs or in drug free communities; and to measure the effectiveness of various treatment approaches in terms of crime reduction and drug abuse.

Narcotics offenses have become more and more prevalent in recent years, burdening the criminal justice system with cases that might be better treated medically. Therapeutic programs offer judges an alternative to incarcerating accused narcotic violators. Dealing with the social and medical aspects of drug abuse is a positive approach with potential benefits both for society and for the individual.

To combat the problem of substance abuse, the State of New Jersey has designed a program coordinated by the Department of Health that has used four approaches.

1. A general program was developed to inform the public of the dangers inherent in drug abuse and to advise educators and parents as to the appropriate steps to be undertaken when drug abuse is suspected. Potential and experimental users were informed of the physiological and psychological hazards associated with the abuse of drugs and were encouraged to enter supportive programs designed to resolve individual problems leading to drug dependency.
2. Small group drug rehabilitation centers were established in the community for youngsters 14 through 18 years of age. These centers were managed by professional staffs capable of providing diagnostic, treatment and educational services to clients both in residential and outpatient settings.
3. Projects offering innovative treatment methods, such as combining of therapeutic techniques and treatment modalities, were initiated in an attempt to shorten and/or modify the traditional long-term residential model and increase use of economic and social adjustment concepts in the program model.
4. A statewide demonstration program was established for methadone detoxification and maintenance for heroin addicted or heavily drug dependent clients. Methadone provided a legal drug substitute that could afford the hard core addict an opportunity to lead a more positive life style.

The counties of Camden and Salem provided treatment based on concepts of self-awareness and peer interaction within residential therapeutic communities. The Camden project treated 170 clients. During the 15 month period 39 clients were in daycare, 116 in outpatient counseling and 15 were in the inpatient detoxification program. In addition to the client load of 170, 35 entire families received therapy for an average of six months.

Over 1,400 screenings and evaluations were achieved by the New Jersey Methadone Maintenance Program. A total of 304 clients were eligible for treatment and were referred to Patrick House which served the

northeast portion of the State. Services to the patients included in-patient detoxification and evaluation and referral to a mode of treatment in accord with the treatment plan developed during the screening procedure.

The Labyrinth Project in Sussex County provided a structured day care/out-patient treatment service for children, adolescents and adults with drug abuse, alcoholism and other behavior problems. During 1974, over 100 persons were treated and discharged from the project. The Woodbridge Action for Youth Project served 248 clients who came from Woodbridge and surrounding communities. The majority of the clients were under 18 years of age. Out of 244 clients served, 75% (184 clients) had been arrested prior to entering treatment. During the 1974 project period, only seven percent (14 clients) were re-arrested during treatment and only one-half of one percent (one client) was re-arrested after completion of treatment.

Cape May County's Operation Junction provided a day-care/out-patient counseling program. The project has an out-patient counseling capacity of 70, while the day-care component maintains eight treatment slots. Total services included: medical, psychiatric and psychological evaluation, counseling, legal, telephone hotline, prevention and education and a jail program. Approximately 400 clients received treatment from the program. Additionally, emergency referral assistance was provided to 800 cases through a 24-hour hotline service. The treatment duration for the day-care component provided a three to six month client involvement ten hours a day, six days per week. This component was structured to stress counseling, occupational therapy, education and job development.

The Department of Health received a continuation grant for the third phase of the Drug Abuse Treatment Information Project (DATIP). DATIP has studied whether drug abuse treatment had any impact on criminality. The principal measure of this was the abatement of arrests. During the first two phases the project has produced research results which demonstrated the heavy pre-treatment involvement of drug abusers in crime and that most treatment programs reduced criminality. A variety of other data was obtained during the first year which helped explain why some treatment programs had a much greater impact on criminality than did others. Other data compiled the number and type of clients treated by each program.

In addition to a continuation of the research begun in 1972, the 1974 grant provided important information as to whether the number of years of treatment affected the arrest rate. Follow-up studies of those who had left drug free treatment programs and of participants in prison drug treatment programs were conducted. Experimental studies on the impact of prison, probation and community-based drug abuse treatment were also conducted.

The first DATIP study was published in December, 1973 entitled "The Impact of Drug Abuse Treatment Upon Criminality: A look at 19 programs". Results of the various follow up studies have been made available to agencies implementing the treatment programs.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Health A-1	Drug Abuse Treatment Information	\$ 100,000	\$ 11,111
Department of Health A-2	Community Based Methadone Maintenance	724,135	80,460
Department of Health A-52	State Methadone Maintenance Program	746,991	82,999
*Woodbridge A-72	Woodbridge Action For Youth	61,578	6,842
Cape May County A-31	Cape May County Drug Abuse Council Operation	100,000	11,111
Camden County A-28	Turning Point	74,998	8,334
City of Camden A-73	Concept House Drug Abuse Treatment & Rehabilitation	231,058	25,672
Department of Health A-85	Educational/Vocational Evaluation Work Adjustment Remedial Program	125,000	13,888
Salem A-118	Salem County Drug Abuse Control	142,677	15,852
Sussex County A-202	The Labyrinth	51,272	5,697
Department of Health A-225	Camden Intake Unit	60,130	6,682
Camden County A-220	Turning Point-Out-Patient	31,624	3,514

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA funding.

## CATEGORY 5. DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION

### Program 5-1: Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources

**Objectives:** To provide a measurable reduction in street crimes accompanied by an increased clearance rate and improved deterrence factor through utilization of an efficient means for allocating increased police resources to the patrol function.

Effective deployment of police personnel must begin with distribution of personnel on a proportionate need basis. Through careful study of crime occurrences, calls for services and other selected factors, available manpower can be systematically distributed geographically and chronologically according to the need for police service throughout the community. This process is the foundation for developing the most effective deployment strategy. By utilizing police resources more efficiently, the entire community will profit.

Patrol allocation projects are generally implemented in two phases. The first phase includes collection of data (geocoding—location, time and frequency of crime occurrence—and inspectional services demand), study of existing patrol patterns and development of resource allocation models for maximizing coverage in areas of need. The second phase includes the necessary rescheduling and reassignments of both manpower and equipment in accordance with the plan developed under phase one.

This program is separated into four general categories: data processing systems, field dictating systems, prisoner transportation projects and civilian dispatcher projects. The benefits of this program are police presence when and where needed, rapid response to calls for service, increased opportunity for apprehension and conviction and public confidence in police services.

In Middlesex County, the Prisoner Transportation Program allowed for the transportation of 6,889 prisoners. Not one defendant escaped and not one incident involving bodily harm to either sheriff's officers or defendants occurred. This program "freed" municipal police officers from the burden of transporting prisoners, thus allowing them to spend more of their time on other police services.

The cities of Vineland, Orange and Jersey City fed data into their computers and by analyzing the computer print-outs they were able to deploy their manpower more effectively. The County of Camden, on behalf of its 37 municipalities, received a grant that provided a computerized analysis of dispatch and crime locations for each police department in the county. This analysis assisted the police departments in crime control and departmental management. In addition, it introduced standardization in reporting among all of the departments.

The cities of Passaic and Clifton and the Town of Irvington made use of Paterson's On-Line Police Information System. The system provided patrol forces with information which helped improve their effectiveness and the personal safety of patrol officers. The system included warrant status and arrest records of offenders.

The City of Plainfield continued the implementation of the information system funded with 1973 money and began the development of a regional police information system with Scotch Plains and North Plainfield tied into the Plainfield computer. A second objective of the project was the programming of the computer to access information from the State Crime Information Center (SCIC), National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV). This has helped to provide participating police agencies with improved technical and professional capabilities in the area of manpower allocation and crime analysis.

The City of Trenton received a continuation grant for its manpower allocation program. The main goal of the project was to provide an effective method of deploying the City's police patrol force, thereby promoting an increased feeling of security among residents. The project was divided into three phases: Data Collection, Data Processing and Reallocation of Forces. To date, only a detailed study of existing police workloads has been completed. The police department is determining where various inequities exist in the assignment of patrol forces under the current system. As a result of data collected in the dispatch analysis subsystem, radio zone boundaries were also altered, allowing for more parity of assignments handled by each patrol zone.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Plainfield A-9	Police Information Program	\$ 48,145	\$ 5,350
Paterson A-87	Allocations of Resources & Manpower Project	80,000	8,890
Trenton A-65	Trenton Police Computer Application	38,484	4,277
Middlesex County A-49	Prisoner Transportation Program	27,635	3,070

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Vineland A-70	Vineland Police Department	20,420	2,268
Camden County A-106	"Project C5" Computer Crime Control	43,034	4,782
Orange A-116	"CARP" Computerized Allocation of Police Resources	41,398	4,598
Irvington A-143	Special Crime Alleviation Team	49,500	5,500
Montclair A-147	Police Management Information System	10,530	1,160
Jersey City A-182	Police E.D.P. Unit	80,000	8,888

### **Program 5-2: Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time**

**Objectives:** To provide a means for reduction of the total time required 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; to provide a means for citizens to contact the police rapidly; and to provide a means for the police to communicate with each other more efficiently and more rapidly.

Communications in a police agency is the life-line of the organization. The police can benefit significantly from technology, and deter crime by continually modernizing their communications network.

The introduction of the police radio had the greatest impact in changing police patrol and communications operations. Although many law enforcement agencies had been using mobile radio receivers since the early 1930's, two-way radio communications did not become a universal police tool until 1950.

Communications technology has advanced rapidly in the last 25 years to fill military and aerospace requirements. Unfortunately, police communications have not kept pace with these technological advances.

To improve police communications and reduce response time, the Agency introduced a program designed to fund local and regional communications systems, providing financial support for projects defining, establishing and evaluating a variety of means for reducing police response time.

In 1974, specific minimum requirements based upon extensive research and experience were formulated for radio communication proposals submitted under this program in the areas of: citizen access, data capture, hardware systems requirements and recording capability.

Twelve municipalities received grants under this program. The City of Brigantine installed communication equipment allowing its officers to respond to neighboring municipalities and still communicate with their own dispatchers. In Deptford Township, two civilian dispatchers were hired to "free" sworn personnel from dispatching duties and one additional dispatcher was hired. The two civilian dispatchers received training in dispatch duties. Lower Township reported a response time reduction of four minutes, nine seconds, or 46%. In addition, on the scene apprehension has increased due to its new radio system.

The cities of Orange and Clifton often had difficulty communicating with their officers. This adversely affected response times. This situation was corrected by communication system improvement projects. These projects decreased response times and also added to free radio time because messages via radio did not have to be repeated constantly due to inadequate communications.

Regional communication system projects were funded to New Brunswick and Somerset County. By receiving new communication equipment in New Brunswick, the police were able to communicate with five neighboring municipalities. In Somerset County, a total of seven municipalities amended their communication equipment by a new regional communication network. Both systems allowed officers to communicate with neighboring municipalities and enlarged their capacity to send and receive messages.

The County of Hunterdon, on behalf of itself and its 21 municipalities with police departments, established a county-wide regional police communications system. Prior to this grant both communications and telephone access to the police were sometimes difficult due to the small size and often part-time nature of the police departments. As many as 30 different telephone numbers existed for police services and in many cases a com-



mercial answering service and police officers' home phones were also utilized either full-time or after the day shift tour of duty.

As a result of SLEPA funds to Hunterdon County, the county-wide radio network hired ten professional dispatchers and installed a county-wide 911 telephone system. The citizens of Hunterdon County now have easier access to their respective police departments. This system also increased the officers' safety since they can now communicate with neighboring municipalities.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
City of Brigantine A-4	Reduction of Police Response Time	\$ 32,556	\$ 3,617
Lower Township A-6	Increasing Communication Capability	26,350	2,928
Pennsauken Twp. A-8	Constant Communications Network	38,070	4,230
Somerset County A-10	A Regional Law Enforcement Communications System	75,825	8,425
Deptford A-34	Police Response Time	38,965	4,330
Cherry Hill A-33	Cherry Hill Police Increasing Police Comm. Efficiency	72,030	8,002
Paterson A-54	Police Communication Response	99,635	11,070
Pt. Pleasant A-88	Police Communication Response	39,887	4,432
Orange A-117	Orange Command and Control System Improve- ments	38,000	4,222
Clifton A-135	Establish an Adequate Complaint Operator Dispatch System to Reduce Response Time	49,036	5,449
Ocean Twp. A-149	Operation Apprehension & Deterrence	40,000	4,444
New Brunswick A-186	Improved Communication	109,154	12,128
Hunterdon County A-245	County Communication Consolidation	31,600	3,511
<i>Cancelled</i> Camden County A-29	Regionalized Radio Communications	9,450	1,050

### **Program 5-3: Prevention of Crime Through "Hardening" of Crime Targets and Establishment of Structured Crime Prevention Efforts**

**Objectives:** To reduce crime through measures that protect the potential victims and make more difficult the criminal act; and to establish structured crime prevention methods as part of the enforcement function.

Crime prevention refers to the resolution of social, psychological and economic conditions that lead to the motivation to commit crime. It also deals with the reduction of the opportunity for crime through "hardening the site" to prevent the commission of crime.

While crime prevention may well depend upon the elimination of the conditions that foster crime, the presently over-burdened criminal justice system may be relieved by placing obstructions in the way of potential criminals. In addition, investigations can be aided by using methods of identifying criminal offenders and the property connected with criminal incidents.

Grants were made available for projects designed to make more secure property and/or persons who were likely targets of crime.

The Jersey City Crime Prevention Unit sponsored 69 meetings of block associations and/or tenant groups that had a participation of 3,268 persons. In addition, 17 displays on Crime Prevention hardware were exhibited

and viewed by 17,000 persons. Thirty-nine security surveys were completed and 200,000 pieces of crime prevention literature were printed and distributed by the Crime Prevention Unit. Lectures were presented to 500 high school students dealing with theories of crime prevention.

In Trenton, the Crime Prevention Unit reviewed 6,927 police reports relating to crime against property. Unit members made 593 visits to crime scenes during which time the victims were instructed on how to secure their property. A total of 3,039 entries were added to the *modus operandi* files based on information obtained from crime scene visits. In addition, 164 security surveys of business establishments and private dwellings were completed. In total, 8,236 personal contacts were made and staff members responded to 8,286 requests for information. Over 84,000 pieces of crime prevention literature were disseminated.

The Trenton Special Housing Unit operated on a dual-shift basis. Mobile and foot patrol provided coverage for all of the public housing on a regular basis. The unit functioned 16 hours daily, seven days per week. The Housing Police received 12,328 requests; 5,055 were for information and 7,263 were for service. The unit provided 26,606 man hours of service, filed 1,259 reports, investigated 1,573 incidences, made 335 arrests and appeared in court 171 times resulting in 145 convictions. In addition, they attended 49 meetings within the community.

The housing unit in the City of Elizabeth was initiated in July, 1973. The unit has an authorized strength of 18 housing guards who are supervised by three Elizabeth patrol sergeants and a police lieutenant who serves as project director. In 1974, a survey was conducted in the housing projects to determine the tenants' acceptance of the unit. Of 2,072 tenants surveyed, 1,965 responded favorably. The project has been successful in providing residents with their "own" police force. Due to the traditional method of assigning regular police patrols, housing tenants did not, prior to the unit's inception, receive immediate response to calls for service. Some of the tangible effects have been a reduction of resentment toward police and increased cooperation among tenants, the housing unit and the Elizabeth police. In addition, the presence of the security unit allows to a great extent regular sworn personnel to pursue their duties in other police areas. For a description of projects attempting to improve police-community relations see 1974 Program 5-4.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Plainfield A-61	Police Community Service Unit	\$ 39,500	\$ 4,389
*Trenton A-90	Crime Prevention Unit	16,010	1,778
Trenton A-120	Special Housing Police Unit	127,000	14,112
Elizabeth A-137	Public Housing Authority Security Program	204,450	22,720
Jersey City A-145	Public Housing Security Program	146,459	16,278
*Orange A-53	Housing Security Program	67,342	7,482
North Bergen A-240	Senior Citizen Residential Security System	7,000	778

\*Project cost assumed upon termination of SLEPA funding.

#### **Program 5-4: Establishment and Expansion of Police-Community Relations Programs**

**Objectives:** To improve police-community relations by promoting police understanding of citizen concerns and a better understanding by citizens of the police mission; and to provide a mechanism for citizens to advise the police about areas of possible police-community conflict.

The underlying concept in this 1974 program area was that crime is not only a police problem; it is a social problem that can never be solved by the police or the criminal justice system alone. Crime will continue to plague the country unless individual members of society assume greater responsibility. Informed private citizens, playing a variety of roles, can make a decisive difference in the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime, the fair administration of justice, and the restoration of offenders to the community. The public and the police must understand and cooperate with each other. A police-community relations unit can help to develop such a relationship.

Police officers often perform in public under circumstances that could cause misunderstanding and misinterpretation of police activities. This was particularly true during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Witnesses and participants are influenced by their preconceptions and biases when they evaluate police action. This can lead to incidents that cause resentment of all police action—no matter how legitimate. If the public understands and appreciates the nature of the police task, the public can cooperate with the police more effectively and better understand the police role in the community.

To accomplish and promote such a relationship, projects to increase and improve two-way communication between the police and the community toward a better understanding of the function of each in the solution of police community problems were established. Toward this goal, funded projects included the following program components:

- Evaluation of police department policies, procedures and activities in terms of their effect upon community relations;
- Department-wide policies and programs in community relations;
- Community relations training programs for personnel in the department;
- Meetings involving department personnel and various segments of the community in order to establish and maintain a dialogue about community relations problems;
- Policy committees of citizens and police to provide a continuing avenue of citizen expression pertaining to police policy;
- A grievance procedure to arbitrate conflicts between police and citizens as they arise.

Projects funded utilized various techniques for obtaining involvement of the entire police department in the process. Some used a method of rotation whereby each member spends a period of time in the police-community relations unit. Others utilized different training means including confrontation sessions, joint citizen-police seminars, role playing and role identification to obtain involvement. While it is difficult to assess the overall impact of projects funded under the program there have been some noteworthy achievements and statistics indicated a greater involvement between the police and the community they serve. Examples of projects funded are listed below.

The Hoboken Community Relations Unit utilized a storefront office between 3 P.M. and 11 P.M. The office was located in the center of a low income neighborhood and while not in the office, officers patrolled the street in uniform and discussed the problems and needs of the community and the police department. In addition to the storefront office, the unit sponsored basketball and baseball leagues, participated in the Boy Scout and Cub Scout program, had 25 film presentations, visited 20 schools, made 20 appearances at fraternal and social clubs and attended over 30 neighborhood planning council meetings.

After six months of operation, members of the Paterson Community Relations Unit have conducted 55 speaking engagements where they explained their services to approximately 2,000 people. The City of Newark is now serving its citizens more effectively by utilizing bilingual telephone operators. This encourages Spanish speaking citizens to request police service when needed and helps stimulate a spirit of cooperation between police and the Spanish speaking community.

Beginning with 1975, since it became obvious that an effective crime prevention project would also have to involve good police-community relations, these two areas were combined under one program. For a description of projects attempting crime prevention see 1974 Program 5-3.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Jersey City A-43	Crime Prevention Unit	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,222
City of Hoboken A-81	Police-Community Relations	20,000	2,222
Orange A-150	Police in Community Action	20,000	2,222
Passaic City A-151	Continued Orientation of the Passaic Police Toward a Professional Police-Community Re- lations Force	20,999	2,333
Paterson A-188	Crime Prevention Through Continued Com- munity Relations	19,800	2,200
City of Newark A-199	Bilingual Telephone Communication Aides	29,526	3,280
Department of Law and Public Safety A-246	Trooper Youth Week	17,000	1,889

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Cancelled Town of Dover A-175	Dover Police Community Relation Program	20,000	2,222

### **Program 5-5: Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel**

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

This program area served to provide an opportunity for criminal justice agencies to focus training efforts on areas of operation that required current knowledge and highly developed skills. It continued the development and implementation of college degree courses of study at approved schools of criminal justice in New Jersey.

In 1974, five approaches were used. The first approach provided funds for criminal justice agencies or institutions of higher education to develop and implement in-service professional development programs, seminars and workshops or courses for criminal justice personnel.

A second approach provided grants to agencies to permit attendance at special LEAA operated seminars, institutes or workshops, or projects where LEAA specifically requested state planning agencies to make funds available for interest groups to attend an activity.

The third approach contained support of the four State colleges which have criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs.

Funds were provided under a fourth approach to the New Jersey Police Training Commission to improve the quality of basic and in-service training for law enforcement personnel in the State.

Under the fifth approach, the Division of State Police was provided with funds to continue narcotics enforcement training and organized crime investigation training.

The Organized Crime and Narcotics Training Program received continuation funding. A total of 2,537 persons received training in the detection and apprehension of organized and narcotic related crime. Over 2,350 hours of instruction have been conducted which provided advanced knowledge and expertise in the investigation of organized and narcotic related activities.

The Department of Law and Public Safety sponsored seminars in prosecutor training, homicide, criminal investigations and investigations of financial transactions. A total of 9,162 officers, of which 5,729 were municipal officers, attended organized crime, narcotics, advanced narcotics and criminal investigation courses made possible with these program funds. In addition, 44 chiefs of police attended the Chiefs of Police Management Seminar. The seminar provided a one week executive training and theoretical concepts course that could be applied to the departments and command personnel to provide for more effective and efficient organizations.

Under the "Improving the Quality of the Police Training Commission's Basic Training Program," various meetings were held with media personnel at law enforcement training agencies. These meetings produced information on the use of media, the role media plays in the training process and also supplied insight into what should be avoided in the use of media by New Jersey's police training centers.

An initial grant to the Department of Law and Public Safety provided training for State and municipal police officers in basic sex crime investigations. Topics included methods of investigation, psychological factors surrounding these crimes, analytical techniques used in connecting multiple offenses to individual offenders and team concepts and interdepartmental cooperation. A total of 50 officers received training.

Union County sponsored a four-day Juvenile Officers Training Seminar which presented new concepts in juvenile delinquency to police officers. Funds were also used to continue the criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs at four State colleges—Paterson, Trenton, Stockton and Glassboro. Enrollment has grown to over 3,000 students on a full-time basis. In addition, several hundred students were enrolled on a part-time basis.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Wm. Paterson College A-13	Public Safety Administrative Development	\$ 35,000	\$ 3,888

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety A-77	Organized Crime & Narcotics Training Program	135,000	15,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies A-80	Administrative Staff Development	1,453	161
Camden County A-93	2nd Annual Statewide Training Institute Dinner	4,516	503
Stockton St. A-94	Criminal Justice Higher Education	17,500	1,944
Morris County A-95	Workshop for Understanding the Juvenile & His Delinquency	4,945	549
Rutgers A-96	Seminar Modern Techniques Criminalistics	3,420	380
Glassboro A-99	Baccalaureate Degree Program	17,500	1,750
Trenton State A-100	Baccalaureate Degree Program	35,000	3,889
Department of Law and Public Safety A-124	Training Seminar-Child Abuse Investigation	24,267	2,696
Essex County A-128	Demonstration Training Program For Child Care Staff	4,500	500
Department of Law and Public Safety A-159	Training Program For Criminal Justice Personnel	49,756	5,528
Department of Law and Public Safety A-160	Improving the Quality of the Commission's Basic Training Program	30,260	3,362
Department of Law and Public Safety A-192	Chiefs of Police Management Seminar	14,763	1,640
Department of Law and Public Safety A-207	Sex Crimes Analysis & Investigation Training Program	11,685	1,298
Union County A-211	Regional Juvenile Detention Supervisors Training Program	14,151	1,572
Wm. Paterson State College A-214	Public Safety Administration Development Program	24,850	2,761
Department of Law and Public Safety A-221	IACP Police Training Key Sets	9,237	1,026
Department of Law and Public Safety A-232	Training of Forensic Science Bureau Personnel	14,129	1,570
Department of Law and Public Safety A-71	Prosecutor's Training Program	22,950	2,550
Union County A-162	Juvenile Officer's Training Seminar	6,215	690
Department of Institutions and Agencies A-249	Administrators Staff Development Training	1,998	222

## **Program 5-6: Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units**

**Objectives:** 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.

Police, because they enforce the law, are particularly obligated to operate in complete compliance with the directives of the law. Law enforcement agencies often need supplemental legal assistance to function effectively. Because of their heavy caseloads and diverse duties, the county prosecutors and city attorneys often do not have the time and manpower to supply police departments with this service. The wrong choice of an alternative by a police officer could result in the failure to gain the indictment of a person suspected of being guilty of a crime. This program area first appeared in the 1973 Plan to help keep police officers abreast of the latest changes in federal and State laws and their implications. Because of the program's experimental nature, initial grants were awarded to jurisdictions representative of the differing types of counties within the State as well as to the Division of State Police for a statewide project.

The legal unit performs the following services on a countywide or statewide basis: 1) screening of search warrants for legal sufficiency and the standardization of procedures for obtaining same; 2) review for legal sufficiency and the standardization of arrest procedures; 3) provision 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) dissemination of legal interpretations and practical implications of statutory and case law changes; 5) provision of around-the-clock availability of legal personnel for the purpose of giving informal and immediate legal guidance when required and 6) provision of criminal law instructional services for the various local in-service training programs and schools approved by the Police Training Commission. As a result of these services, the number of cases dismissed for procedural error or legal insufficiency have decreased.

The four projects funded with 1973 monies were delayed in implementation and only the State Police Legal Advisory Unit required 1974 funding. An additional Deputy Attorney General was hired to provide legal advice and services to the Division of State Police and other components of the State's criminal justice system.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety A-209	Expansion of the State Police Legal Advisory Unit	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,777

## **Program 5-7: 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 precise relationship between other criminal acts and drug abuse violations is not known, but it has been established that the relationship is a factor in the total crime problem, from traffic violations to homicide. Narcotic and drug violations are committed throughout the country by persons of all races and ethnic backgrounds and from every economic stratum, including persons of all ages and both sexes.

A program area first appeared in the 1970 Plan to combat this problem. Both statewide and local enforcement approaches were used initially. The following weaknesses in the local enforcement approach soon became apparent: failure to retain anonymity of unit members for required undercover operations, loss of cost benefits accruable to maximum utilization of equipment and inability to have immediate legal assistance. As a result, the emphasis of funding shifted to the regional concept of narcotics enforcement.

In 1974, 12 countywide narcotic units initiated under the 1972 and 1973 Plans were continued and one new project was implemented. The majority of units utilized by investigators from the County Prosecutor's staff and officers allocated to the unit by municipal police departments.

In the County of Atlantic, a Narcotic Strike Force developed approximately 85 cases for narcotic violations. In a three-month period alone, over \$50,000 worth of narcotics was seized. The strike force also conducted a 40 hour seminar on narcotics and organized crime enforcement for local police officers.

The Bergen County Task Force had 51 investigators assigned to it. The unit confiscated \$115,490 worth

of illicit drugs and was actively involved in a Grand Jury probe into organized crime as a result of the arrests of organized crime figures made by the task force.

In Gloucester County, 69 persons were arrested for distribution of controlled dangerous substances. Three subjects were arrested with 100 pounds of marijuana. Undercover agents were assigned to local municipalities along with equipment and personnel. Investigations that in the past would have been discontinued were further developed beyond municipal boundaries, resulting in larger seizures and more significant arrests.

To maintain anonymity, members of the Union County Strike Force did not make arrests. Rather, they would establish a case against an individual and have the local police make the arrest. The Strike Force was directly involved with 250 arrests. Cape May County's drug activity showed a decrease over the year. Camden County's Unit arrested 382 persons involved in the trafficking of illegal drugs and narcotics. A total of \$123,452 worth of illegal drugs and narcotics and \$13,772 in cash were seized.

The Ocean County Narcotics Strike Force started a central repository for intelligence information to assist municipal police departments and other law enforcement agencies with information pertaining to narcotic traffic in the county. The force initiated a total of 298 investigations. These investigations led the unit to identify and to effect the arrest of 137 persons for the sale of controlled dangerous substances. Of these 137 arrests, 50 involved hard drug cases. Additionally, strike force agents were responsible for the arrest of 135 persons charged with such crimes as possession of weapons, breaking and entering, larceny and other criminal offenses. Information pertaining to these arrests was gathered during covert operations by unit personnel.

The Township of Wayne produced approximately 1,300 arrests for violations of statutes relating to controlled dangerous substances. Approximately 35% of these cases involved hard type drugs.

The City of Vineland and the County of Cumberland seized 47 grams of cocaine and 1,320 packets of heroin that had a combined street value of \$20,070. Also seized was 665 pounds of marijuana with a street value of \$79,800. A total of 75 persons have been arrested for sale of narcotics. In addition, 40 persons sold narcotics to undercover personnel. The conviction rate of persons prosecuted by the unit was 95%.

In addition to the above, the Department of Law and Public Safety received funds to investigate professionals, such as physicians and pharmacists. The investigations concentrated on those people selling and distributing controlled substances to the narcotic addict, which in turn reach the street where they are resold or used primarily by others.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
City of Vineland A-11	Narcotics & Special Investigation Unit	\$ 23,688	\$ 2,632
Union County A-69	Narcotic Strike Force	30,710	3,412
Gloucester County A-39	Gloucester Narcotic Control	31,635	3,516
Hudson County A-42	Establishment of the Hudson County Narcotic Bureau	45,311	5,034
Atlantic County A-26	Atlantic Narcotic Crime Control	8,518	946
Camden County A-79	Narcotics & Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement	45,000	5,000
Department of Law and Public Safety A-97	Statewide Controlled Dangerous Substances	160,000	17,777
Burlington County A-104	Countywide Cooperative Narcotics Enforce- ment Bureau	40,500	4,500
Ocean County A-148	Countywide Cooperative Narcotics Enforce- ment Bureau	39,092	4,344
Bergen County A-179	Bergen County Narcotic/Task Force	55,800	6,200
Wayne Township A-12	Wayne Area Narcotics Enforcement	40,000	4,444
*Essex County A-108	Narcotic Strike Force	43,000	4,778
Department of Law and Public Safety A-210	Professional Drug Abuse Project	20,000	2,222



<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Cape May County A-32	Cape May County Regionalization Strike Force	46,741	5,193

\* Project cost assumed upon termination of SLEPA funding.

### **Program 5-8: Improvement In the Recruitment and Selection of Criminal Justice Personnel**

**Objectives:** To develop a more effective mechanism to recruit and select qualified personnel for entry into the criminal justice system; and to provide an expanded opportunity for minorities to qualify for positions in the criminal justice system.

The Criminal Justice System should be vitally interested in recruiting and selecting the best human resources available. In recognition of the need for improved recruitment and selection methods as well as specialized training of personnel to upgrade the criminal justice system, this program area was established to design and implement new selection procedures.

In order to insure adequate numbers of applicants seeking law enforcement careers, walk-in recruitment centers were established in high priority areas of the State. To increase further the attractiveness of law enforcement careers, an advertising campaign utilizing civil service personnel and minority group representatives from within the criminal justice system was mounted in conjunction with public speaking appearances at community organization meetings, high schools and colleges. A new, thorough medical examination, which satisfies civil service and pension system requirements, has been designed and implemented.

During the 1974 grant period, written examinations were held in 60 municipalities as follows: 9,958 (3,326 passing) for Police Officer, 2,677 (1,500 passing) for State Correction Officer and 465 (293 passing) for County Correction Officer. Medical/physical examinations were held as follows: 2,668 (1,098 passing) for Police Officer, 800 (558 passing) for State Correction Officer and 229 (141 passing) for County Correction Officer. A total of 345 candidates for Police Officer took the written examination for bilingual (Spanish) positions on October 16, 1975. Six physical performance demonstrations were held primarily to acquaint prospective female applicants with the requirements of the physical examination.

Severe financial constraints during recent years have forced many local jurisdictions to suspend hiring. For this reason the success of this program will remain difficult to gauge until recruiting and selection activities resume at a more normal level.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Civil Service A-21	Recruitment & Selection of Criminal Justice Personnel	\$ 150,000	\$ 16,666

### **Program 5-9: Expanded Investigation of Organized Crime**

**Objectives:** 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 mold these control efforts into a continuing cohesive enforcement attack on the organized criminal element.

A statewide intelligence system has the capability for gathering, analyzing and storing information and disseminating intelligence. The effectiveness of such a system is dependent upon the active participation of all local law enforcement agencies. The system evaluates information received from local agencies, stores it and disseminates specific intelligence to local agencies on a need basis and general information throughout the State. Some advantages of such a system are the use of less manpower, improved surveillance capability and increased capability for the communication of situations and criminal activities.

Since this program area began in 1970, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has provided this program effort with investigative, prosecutorial and general intelligence capabilities through funds for personnel, specialized equipment, training and general operating expenses.

The Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence System has developed a closer working relationship with

municipal, county, State and federal agencies. The system membership totals 375 law enforcement agencies. Strong emphasis has been placed upon the Analytical Unit of the Intelligence Bureau and its processing of intelligence information between these member agencies. As a result, numerous illegal gambling, loansharking, hijacking and cigarette and illegal alien smuggling activities have been targeted.

The Intelligence Unit was also involved in an intelligence information exchange through the Inter-State Organized Crime Index System.

The 1974 Organized Crime Investigation/Prosecution Project had a total of 14,377 investigations. A total of 556 arrests were made, 59 indictments were handed down and 77 individuals were convicted of organized crime activity or public corruption in fiscal year 1974. There were 84,751 investigation man-hours, 18,705 administrative man-hours, 2,729 hours in court appearances, \$136,039 recovered in stolen property and \$106,211 seized in illegal operations.

The Statewide Arson Network System provided a central arson-related intelligence bank and has facilitated the deployment of manpower and resources. This initiative was made in response to the growing involvement of organized crime elements in arson offenses for the purpose of coercion or fraud. The information contained in the system and the squad itself are available to assist local units when requested. The investigators assigned to this unit have initiated investigations, gathered evidence and arrested members of organized crime arson rings. In addition, members of the unit have collected intelligence and analyzed and disseminated arson-related information to other law enforcement agencies. The intelligence file contains over 9,500 entries. There were 2,644 investigations conducted resulting in 14,232 man-hours spent and 286 arrests.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety A-75	Expanded Arson Unit	\$100,000	\$ 11,110
Department of Law and Public Safety A-76	Organized Crime Expanded Investigation/Prosecution	417,600	46,400
Department of Law and Public Safety A-176	Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence	233,100	25,900

## **Program 5-10: Increased Crime Laboratory Service**

**Objectives: To increase crime laboratory services offered to the almost 600 law enforcement agencies of the State through expansion of the central crime laboratory at West Trenton, operation of the two regional satellite laboratories, and construction of a third regional satellite laboratory.**

The gathering of physical evidence at the crime scene will not improve the investigation process unless such evidence is translated into pertinent data related to crime. No matter how sophisticated an agency's evidence collection methods, they are of limited value without a comparable system of analysis.

Police agencies often need laboratory support that cannot be supplied at a local level. When a criminal investigation requires a highly technical, time consuming, or unique analysis, local departments very often do not have the financial capability or the manpower to accomplish such a task. The scarcity of local laboratories, properly trained laboratory personnel and adequate space and equipment has fostered growth of regionalization in police laboratory services.

Since 1970, the Division of State Police, in response to increasing demand, has developed and partially implemented an expansion and regionalization plan for forensic laboratory services. The objectives of this plan are to maintain and expand the central lab at West Trenton (Mercer County) and to establish a northern regional lab at Little Falls (Passaic County), a southern regional lab at Hammonton (Atlantic County) and a central/eastern regional lab at Sea Girt (Monmouth County). Expansion of the West Trenton lab was accomplished. The Little Falls lab opened in August, 1972 and the lab at Hammonton opened in June, 1973.

The 1974 Plan was scheduled originally to include funds to address construction of the proposed third regional facility to be located at Sea Girt. However, financial constraints necessitated the postponement of construction and, as a result, 1974 funds were utilized to hire additional scientific and clerical support personnel at Little Falls and Hammonton, as well as to purchase additional equipment designed to bring laboratory analysis capabilities at the regional labs up to a level equal to central laboratory at West Trenton.

The laboratory at Hammonton, for example, purchased equipment that has permitted the Ballistics Unit to begin operation. The opening of the Unit has provided more effective and timely services to the police agencies serving the southern portion of the State.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety A-177	Expanded Laboratory Service	\$236,250	\$ 26,200

## CATEGORY 6. DIVERSION

### Program 6-1: Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles

**Objectives:** To develop and implement programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems and give youngsters the type of service needed to prevent further involvement with the police. It was planned for up to 14 projects to be funded serving in excess of 2,000 youngsters.

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 that caused the police contact.

Approximately 60% of all juveniles who come into contact with the police in New Jersey are handled informally by police departments rather than being sent to juvenile court. These include minor first offenders and, in many cases, young people classified as juveniles in need of supervision. The goal of this program area was to increase the capability of police departments to handle juveniles appropriately through counseling services within the juvenile bureau. These services were provided by qualified individuals working with young people on a short term basis or referring them to others who are able to offer more extensive services. Services were provided only in cases where juveniles and/or their families participate of their own volition.

Projects funded in this area have established and staffed juvenile aid units in municipalities where a substantial number of juveniles were previously being handled by members of the police department whose normal duties did not assure the proper handling of juvenile offenders. Funding in this program area has also been used to expand existing juvenile aid units to incorporate a wider variety of services to youthful offenders. For example, some units hired social caseworkers or other professional staff to help and advise in the handling and disposition of cases.

The Township of East Brunswick Juvenile Aid Bureau conducted a total of ten mini-courses of seven weeks duration in Police Science, which were held for third and sixth grade students. Thirty-six lectures and tours by the Police Department took place at several elementary schools and the junior high school. Another topic dealt with the dangers of being involved with drugs and was attended by 1,345 juveniles. A total of 37.8% as compared to 46.6% in 1973-74 and 52.2% in 1972-73 had no repeated contact with the police.

In Newark, a total of 674 youths who came in contact with the police were interviewed and counseled. A total of 386 youths and their parents were counseled solely by the youth services staff, while referrals for additional services were made for the other 288.

The active caseload of young people receiving intensive services was approximately 35 in South River. This project provided direct professional help to juveniles. The juvenile unit in Wayne Township received a total of 340 referrals. Seventy-eight percent were male and 22% were female. The ages ranged from ten to 17. A total of 517 cases were assigned to the Cranford Township Juvenile Bureau. A total of 160, or 36.9%, of these youths were sent to Juvenile Court. One of the primary goals of the juvenile aid bureau was the diversion of juveniles, within the limits of court guidelines, from the court process. The Bureau referred youths to the Union County Youth Service Bureau, and to local counseling agencies. Also, diagnostic services for certain juveniles and their parents were provided. Every effort was made to return the child to his parent or guardian. Approximately 85 complaints were handled by the conference committees. These committees are made up of citizens who study a juvenile's offense to determine if he or she can be diverted from the formal criminal justice process.

The Union City Juvenile Unit had 122 referrals. Statistics indicated that incorrigibility cases increased while run-a-way, breaking and entry, trespassing, drugs, truancy, assault and shoplifting offenses were reduced. The city assumed the cost of the program.

For the Cities of Lyndhurst and Camden, project activities included counseling for juveniles and psychological evaluations for certain juveniles. These two projects served approximately 650 youths.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Elizabeth A-36	Juvenile Delinquency Recidivist Rate Reduction Plan	\$ 77,425	\$ 8,602
Newark A-51	Youth Aid Service	53,362	5,930
Roselle A-62	Improvement of Police Services	37,730	4,192
Boro of Metuchen A-47	Improvement of Police Services to Youth	8,454	940
*North Bergen A-86	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	29,026	3,226
South River A-89	Juvenile Bureau	16,000	1,778
Wayne Twp. A-91	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	47,629	5,292
Willingboro Twp. A-92	Clinical Service Center	30,000	3,333
*East Brunswick A-107	Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation & Rehabilitation	20,000	2,222
Union City A-121	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	18,550	2,061
Camden City A-133	Youth Service Bureau	48,060	5,340
Plainfield A-152	Plainfield Police Youth Counseling Unit	27,792	3,088
Twp. of Cranford A-167	Improvement Police/Juvenile Relationships	15,100	1,678
Hackensack A-168	Hackensack Juvenile Delinquency Prevention & Counseling Program	40,000	4,444
Twp. of Lyndhurst A-169	Lyndhurst Police — Juvenile Aid Bureau	27,834	3,093
Boro of Sayreville A-170	Sayreville Counseling Program	19,000	2,111
Twp. of Weehawken A-205	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	9,900	1,100
Newark A-229	Youth Aides & Services	39,058	4,340

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

## **Program 6-2: Youth Service Bureaus**

**Objectives:** To establish agencies in the community that serve to divert youths from the criminal justice system; to provide advocacy, crisis intervention and needed services; and to encourage system change and general youth development.

Efforts to divert suspected offenders from the criminal justice system are centered primarily upon the selection of alternatives to formal delinquency proceedings for juveniles. Traditionally, youths have been released to their parents in lieu of instituting formal proceedings. It has been estimated that approximately half of all the juvenile offenders are released without formal petitions being filed. Recently, the increasing use of referrals to other agencies within the community has benefited youngsters by obtaining professional help for them without delinquency proceedings.

This program was designed to aid communities in combatting juvenile delinquency through an innovative approach — the youth service bureau.

The bureau received referrals from all branches of the community and the juvenile justice system acts as central coordinator of all community services for youth and also provides or helps establish youth services presently lacking in the community. Administratively, the bureaus are not in the same unit responsible for investigation and arrests of juveniles, but are a separate and distinct entity.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency determined that each youth service bureau would need to have a number of basic service capabilities to meet delinquency reduction and crime prevention goals. Each bureau would:

1. 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/her parents a treatment plan for meeting the needs identified;
2. Have an emergency crisis intervention capability;
3. Possess adequate professional staff capability to be able to provide basic counseling services to both youths and parents;
4. Have a system for referring youths who cannot be served by the bureau to other community-based youth treatment programs and maintain a catalog of the current resources of such programs;
5. Provide vocational counseling and job placement assistance whether through the efforts of bureau staff or via a referral agreement with other public or private agencies designed to perform such services;
6. Work with other community-based youth programs for the purpose of identifying service gaps and coordinating activities;
7. Refer youth to other agencies capable of providing drug abuse prevention or drug abuse treatment services; and
8. 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 were considered to be basic and were offered in most communities:

1. Tutoring and remedial education on an individual or group basis either through the efforts of staff or volunteers coordinated by the bureau's staff;
2. Recreation and leisure time programs for youthful clients;
3. Health services through authorized personnel on a referral basis;
4. Legal services either through the use of volunteers coordinated by the bureau staff or on a referral basis.

Where cases were referred to the bureau by the juvenile justice system or other referral agencies, it was 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 were not helping the youth or if the youth refused to take advantage of the bureau's services, the referring agency was notified so that formal action could be taken. The projects in the program area served at least 5,000 youth including concentrated services for more than 2,000 youths.

The total yearly caseload of the Livingston bureau was 131 juvenile cases. In addition, 11 families of juveniles were involved in counseling lasting from one to three months. An average of 33 hours a week were spent counseling with a total of 1,584 hours for the year. The average number of hours spent per client was 12. In addition, 960 hours were spent on teaching/supervising and 1,152 hours were used on development groups. The Livingston project had satellite offices serving juveniles in Livingston, Montclair and Verona.

In Union County, the youth service bureau provided services to 1,331 youths. In addition to direct counseling services, youths were involved in specialized programs which operated out of satellite offices, local schools or other community agencies. These programs included youths placed in summer employment, participation in CYO camps, a summer lunch program and arts and crafts.

The Atlantic County Youth Service Bureau received referrals from various sources including the Police Juvenile Counseling Project for Police Departments, the Harborfields Rehabilitation Center Project, the Youth Services Shelter and the Family Services Association Unit.

The Social Services Unit provided intake counseling to over 175 referrals. Of this group, 55 became involved in individual counseling, 26 in family counseling, 45 in the Family Service Bureau Counseling and 28 in information and referral. The bureau also provided referral for health services and served as a mediator between the youth and his family and/or other social agencies. In addition to those youths who were formally referred to the bureau, another 120 juveniles were involved in rap groups and other special activities.

During its four years of operation, the Asbury Park Youth Services project has established strong referral mechanisms between the court and probation department, the school system's child study teams, local Division of Youth and Family Services Office as well as the police departments. Twenty children participated in the youth aid project which paired older juveniles as companions to younger ones. This usually occurred when there was an absence of a dominant adult in the younger child's life. The companions received six weeks of training before becoming involved in the activity and then received continuous guidance throughout their involvement.

The Jersey City Youth Service Bureau provided 200 juveniles with service through counseling and 62 through the alternative school. Over 95% of the youths served by the project had prior involvement with the criminal justice system. Thirty-seven percent of the youths were classified delinquent with charges ranging from assault and battery to possession of a dangerous weapon and 61% were charged with a JINS offense. Out of

175 clients who have been with the project over two months during the project year, 39 clients had new complaints sustained. In addition, the project developed a group counseling "New Model Me" program recommended by the Department of Education with support from Title III funds. The project has developed a learning center of over 800 books for use by students in the alternative school program.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Orange City A-7	Orange Youth Service Bureau	\$ 99,561	\$ 11,062
Asbury Park A-23	Asbury Park Youth Service Project	101,585	11,288
East Orange A-35	Youth Service Bureau	75,000	8,334
Livingston Twp. A-44	Youth Service Bureau	83,700	9,300
Department of Institutions and Agencies A-115	Youth Service Bureau Project (Camden)	73,774	8,198
W. Orange City A-122	Many Aiding Youth by Experience	46,900	5,211
Union County A-155	Youth Service Bureau	241,579	26,842
Atlantic County A-178	Youth Service Bureau	105,870	11,763
Irvington A-181	Irvington Youth Resource Center	63,000	7,000
Jersey City A-197	Jersey City Juvenile Diversion Project	174,586	19,398
* Middletown Twp. A-198	SPARTA — Special Project Aimed At Remotivating Teen-agers	37,800	4,200
Orange A-201	Department of Public Works Office of Juvenile Service	79,987	8,888
Asbury Park A-215	Asbury Park Youth Service Bureau	71,804	7,978
City of Passaic A-218	Passaic Youth Services Bureau	102,952	11,440

\*Project cost assumed upon termination of SLEPA funding.

### **Program 6-3: Diversion of Drug Dependent and Alcoholic Offenders**

**Objectives:** To establish a mechanism that will effectively deal with drug addicted and alcohol dependent defendants as an alternative to traditional criminal justice systems processing; and to encourage drug addicts and alcoholic dependent persons to enter rehabilitation programs.

Society has learned that criminal justice processes often are not the most effective or appropriate manner of dealing with drug addiction and chronic alcoholism. The "revolving door" processing of alcoholics and addicts through jails and courts back to the streets does little to combat the cause of the problem and it constitutes a severe burden on criminal justice resources.

The Hackensack Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program screened 277 defendants from the Hackensack Municipal Court. As an alternative to sentencing procedures by the court, the judge allowed the defendant the choice of a specific probationary period supervised through participation in a program of counseling and referral to detoxification and treatment agencies.

The Mount Carmel Alcohol Detoxification Unit admitted 461 persons to the program: 344 were one time admissions, 78 two times, 29 three times, eight were four times and two five times. The Essex County Detoxification Program serviced 214 clients. One hundred-ninety were court diversions, four were referred as a condition of bail and 77 were admitted as a condition of probation. Based on client follow-up, of the 214 individuals who completed treatment, 16 had been rearrested and the remaining 198 have continued to receive counseling in out-patient programs.

Individual, group and didactic counseling were provided for 262 clients at the Trenton Detoxification Unit.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
*Union County A-68	Diversionary Alcoholic Detoxification Program	\$ 165,790	\$ 18,421
Hackensack A-110	Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program	19,800	2,200
Trenton A-119	Detoxification Center Program	70,000	7,778
Essex County A-138	Alcoholism Detoxification & Rehabilitation Program	65,700	7,300
*Jersey City A-144	Alcoholism Rehabilitation Program	57,148	6,350
Camden County A-227	Social Setting - Detoxification Unit	29,000	3,222
Trenton A-242	Alcoholic Detoxification Program	41,962	4,662
Passaic County A-59	Mt. Carmel Hospital Alcoholism Rehabilitation Program Center	50,601	5,622
<b>Cancelled</b> East Orange A-174	Non-Medical Detoxification	42,000	4,668

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

## CATEGORY 7. ADJUDICATION

### Program 7-1: Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program

**Objectives:** To facilitate the processing of cases in municipal courts by improving management capabilities; and to improve the opportunity for just municipal court determinations by expanding court services.

In 1974, large municipal court operations were confronted with expanding caseloads and insufficient personnel to handle them. This was compounded in most instances by a lack of administrative management capability, lack of modern information reporting and retrieval systems, inadequate facilities and lack of systemized procedures for the efficient handling of large volumes of cases.

The first funded project provided Newark with a professional court administrator, attorney services to handle cases not assigned to the prosecutor, defense counsel for indigents, pre-trial bail and diversion screening and a family and neighborhood dispute service to adjust cases informally where notice in lieu of formal complaint was appropriate. In addition to most of the activities described above, badly needed facility renovations were included in the Jersey City grant. The city employed an architect who planned for renovation of the court. These renovations have been completed.

Subsequent plans expanded this program to include modernization of records systems and legal counsel for both the prosecutorial and defense functions of municipal courts.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Jersey City A-20	Municipal Court Improvement	\$ 224,463	\$ 24,940
Newark A-126	Newark Municipal Court's Management & Improvement Project	225,167	25,018



## Program 7-2: Expand and Improve Probation Intake Screening and Diagnostic Services Available to the Juvenile Court

**Objectives:** To provide the juvenile court with an effective probation screening service for handling juveniles charged with offenses; to coordinate and establish referral systems to community resources-diagnostic services, youth service bureaus, juvenile conference committees and academic and vocational educational institutions; to reduce through the use of screening techniques and resource coordination the number of complaints formally adjudicated in the juvenile court; and to provide evaluations for at least 5,000 juveniles.

The 1974 program area focused on the development of probation intake projects for the juvenile court. There has been a growing emphasis on the early diversion of juveniles from the court process through less formal processing and case disposition. Early diversion is felt to be beneficial to the client and the procedure also allows the court to concentrate on the more difficult cases which require formal hearings. In addition to functioning in this diversionary screening capacity, intake unit personnel screen juveniles for temporary placement in detention and shelter care facilities prior to court disposition. SLEPA funded programs have assisted in developing a statewide system of juvenile court intake screening units under the supervision and control of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Bergen and Hudson Counties received funds to start juvenile court intake units. Atlantic and Essex Counties were awarded grants to continue diagnostic units initiated under the 1973 program. Burlington County used initial Agency funding to create a special unit at Drenk Memorial Guidance Center to treat juveniles on probation who were ordered to receive psychological and psychiatric treatment as a condition of probation.

In Essex County, 382 professional evaluations were completed between July 15, 1974 and December 31, 1974. If Agency funds were not provided to the Youth House, only 220 professional evaluations would have been completed. In addition, the time period required for a diagnostic profile to be completed was lessened. Psychiatric evaluations were completed in two weeks instead of four and the psychological evaluation period was reduced from eight to nine weeks to four to six weeks.

The Bergen County project received 4,586 cases. A total of 722 of these went to one of the 34 juvenile conference committees and 643 to pre-judicial conferences.

A total of 102 clients were served by the Atlantic County Diagnostic Center. A total of 510 psychological tests were performed along with 918 child counseling sessions.

The Hudson County Juvenile Intake Unit operated under the direct supervision of the juvenile and domestic relations court judge and provided diversion from the court for minor and first offenders, supervised the juvenile conference committees, held pre-judicial conferences and had the responsibility for drafting all complaints involving juveniles. The unit also monitored admissions to detention and shelter facilities. The intake unit became operational in January, 1975 and during 1975 screened 4,954 complaints and referred 34% to counsel calendar, 34% to the no counsel calendar, 25% to juvenile conference committees and seven percent to pre-judicial hearings. The project has increased the number of juvenile conference committees from eight to 15 and has conducted training sessions for committee members.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Atlantic County A-102	Diagnostic - Evaluation Team to Serve Juvenile Rehabilitation Center	\$ 49,612	\$ 5,512
Bergen County A-131	Juvenile Intake Project	80,899	8,988
Essex County A-140	Guidance Counseling & Diagnostic Services	30,075	3,341
Hudson County A-164	Juvenile Court Intake Unit	63,216	7,024
Burlington County A-163	Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit	72,000	8,000

### Program 7-3: Expanded County Prosecution of Organized Crime

**Objectives:** 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.

Organized criminal groups participate in any illegal activity that offers maximum profit at minimum risk of law enforcement interference. They operate in nearly all sections of the nation. Specialized efforts in law enforcement are needed to counter the enterprises and tactics of organized crime. Program Area 7-3 was initiated to deal with this issue.

The results of this program demonstrated an 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. The coordinated effort embodied in the program utilized the prosecutor's legal and investigative staff and the investigative arm of the police. These units were exclusively dedicated to investigation and prosecution of organized crime figures. Some units made no arrests but had the primary function of collecting, analyzing and reporting intelligence data. Directed by the county prosecutor, the strike forces operated jointly with the Division of Criminal Justice and the State Police.

Funds were provided for the recruitment and training of special investigative personnel, the development of special prosecutorial capabilities in the area of organized crime and the purchase of investigative and detection equipment.

In Mercer County, a robbery conspiracy trial was held during the grant period. The case represented the single most significant accomplishment of the organized crime unit. As a result of the investigation with the Trenton Police Department, over \$1,000,000 in stolen property was confiscated. The unit accumulated 1,261 man-hours of investigation and made over 500 entries into the intelligence file. The investigations would not have been possible without the unit.

The Union County Strike Force provided input of criminal intelligence and dissemination of that intelligence to other law enforcement agencies. There were over 3,500 entries in the criminal intelligence files and over 429 criminal intelligence reports. A total of 43 arrests were made for conspiracy, bookmaking and lottery.

The Camden County task force arrested a total of 164 persons for organized criminal activities. A total of \$19,983 was confiscated in cash during gambling arrests and \$1,025,534 in wagers was seized along with \$115,581 of illegal pornography and \$11,610 in stolen property.

A total of 763 man-hours were spent on investigations and 135 man-hours were spent on administrative tasks in Hudson County. A total of 196 entries were made in the intelligence files. The unit's seven members attended advanced photographic school, a polygraph seminar, an organized crime intelligence school and received periodic firearms training. The unit has made over 500 gambling arrests and over 400 narcotics arrests. Through intelligence sources, it has been ascertained that over 100 businesses are infiltrated by organized crime within Hudson County.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Essex County A-15	City/County Strike Force to Combat Crime	\$100,000	\$ 11,111
Hudson County A-14	Organized Crime Task Force	86,267	9,586
Camden County A-30	Organized Crime Task Force	50,754	5,640
Union County A-125	Organized Crime Task Force	80,787	8,976
Mercer County A-16	Trenton Organized Crime Task Force	100,000	11,112
Passaic County A-241	Special Surveillance Equipment	30,000	3,334

## **Program 7-4: Expand the Centralized, Prosecutorial Handling of Criminal Appeals to Union and Essex Counties**

**Objectives:** To centralize within the Division of Criminal Justice the handling of criminal appeals for Essex and Union Counties; and to remove from county prosecutors the responsibility of handling appeals, thus making them available for activities directed toward a reduction of the existing prosecutorial backlog.

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. The compact size and population density of New Jersey supported the developing trend toward centralized supervision and policy decision in the conduct of many phases of law enforcement. This was especially important in the area of appeals, where centralization permitted development and presentation of consistent positions of law to the courts and, by way of guidance, to the prosecutors. This approach also provided improved communication between law enforcement authorities and the judiciary. 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, 1972 Agency funding assisted the division to assume full responsibility for appeals in seven counties. Accomplishments of the 1973 program were to expand the staff and facilities of the Appellate Section in order to extend this unique centralized approach to 19 of the 21 counties.

The current project in Union County provided funds essential to continue the orderly completion of the centralization process in order that the achievements of the previous subgrants would be preserved.

Twenty of the 21 counties are now served by this centralized appellate function. Due to the unforeseen increase of appellate cases, it was not feasible for the Attorney General's Office to address Essex County under the 1974 Plan. It is planned for inclusion under the 1977 Plan.

The significant impact of the federal support is indicated by the fact that the Appellate Section has been mandated additional responsibilities as follows:

1. To handle all appeals emanating from matters prosecuted at the trial level by other sections of the Division of Criminal Justice, including cases which were initiated by State Grant Jury indictments.
2. To notify the Attorney General of the pendency of appeals in which the constitutionality of statutes is at issue. To review the substantive merits of these actions and intervene on behalf of the Attorney General or other State officials.
3. To prepare answers and briefs in declaratory judgment actions in the federal courts relating to the constitutionality of State criminal statutes.
4. To represent the State in suits in the federal courts seeking to enjoin the enforcement of State legislation relating to criminal matters.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety A-208	Centralized Handling of All Criminal Appeals For the State	\$100,237	\$ 11,137
Department of Law and Public Safety A-248	Centralized Handling of All Criminal Appeals For the State	124,494	13,832

## **Program 7-5: Improvement of Probation Services**

**Objectives:** To improve probation practices by expanding the range and quality of services offered to probationers; to expand the use of citizen volunteers in probation case counseling; to provide for professional assistance and coordination of the activities of juvenile conference committees; to develop innovative rehabilitation programs such as intensive supervision of special offender types; to make available to the Administrative Office of the Courts funds for the purchase of special services which otherwise would be unavailable at times of critical offender need; to provide for probation operated bail/ROR projects in high crime-density court jurisdictions; to maintain operation of an Administrative Office of the Courts centralized research, management and training capability to strengthen further the present decentralized probation service system; and to construct a model diversion mechanism for the adult offender population and determine its adaptability statewide.

The full potential of probation cannot be reached unless consideration is given to two major factors. The first is the development of a system for determining which offenders should receive a sentence of probation. The second is the development of a system that enables offenders to receive the support and services they need so that ultimately they can live independently in a socially acceptable way.

The 1973 Plan was the first to include a separate program area for probation improvement and, therefore, a wide variety of projects was included under this program. Beginning with the 1975 Plan, these varied projects were continued under separate program areas for juvenile probation, adult probation and pre-trial services (bail, pre-trial intervention) and statewide probation improvements. The 1974 program provided continuation funding to 1972 and/or 1973 funded projects.

The Camden County Bail Unit interviewed a total of 721 defendants and of this total, 300 defendants or 41% were released either on reduced bail or on recognizance.

In Morris County, 346 referrals were made and 230 were enrolled in the Pre-Trial Intervention Program. The program started September 1, 1975 and is too young to gauge success through rearrest statistics.

The Passaic County Youth Probation Service Center project supervised between 20% and 25% of the male juvenile caseload in the City of Paterson. This service relieved probation officers of an average of 120 cases per month from their caseloads. The project's recidivism rate was 16%. A total of 54 trips were conducted to expose clients to various aspects of their own and other cultures.

Passaic County's volunteers in the Passaic County Criminal Justice System Project had seven juvenile conference committees with a combined membership of 58 persons. The committees have met for a total of 791 hours. A total of 16 JINS offenses and 257 juvenile delinquency offenses were referred to the committees and 135 cases were diverted from traditional probation supervision. In addition, an average of 220 hours per month were donated by the over 200 active volunteer counselors. Probation officers were encouraged to refer cases to these volunteers.

The Union County Bail Unit has reduced the time in which applicants were processed to within three days. Also, the Bail Unit interviewed all individuals for whom the municipal judge did not set bail within 24 hours from receipt of the jail population list. There were 13,520 jail days saved in the county jail from October 1, 1974 to April 18, 1975 as a result of the project.

Also funded to Union County was the Youth Probation Program. A total of 253 probationers were handled by the program. In the volunteer component four classes of volunteer counselors were trained by the staff of the project. This represented 295 volunteers. These volunteers handled 104 cases.

The Atlantic County Juvenile Counseling Project started on January 1, 1975. The program received a total of 44 referrals from the county ranging from 13 to 17 years of age. Of these, five were committed to a State correctional facility for a commitment rate of 11%. Three other juveniles committed subsequent offenses for a recidivist rate of 18%. However, considering the type of offender the program dealt with, it is important to note that 82% of those enrolled in the program had not been convicted of subsequent offenses as of June 30, 1975.

The Monmouth County Bail Project interviewed 946 defendants between August 1, 1973 and June 1974. Of the total defendants interviewed, 79 were released through bail reduction, 180 were released on R.O.R., 85 were released on ten per cent bail and 602 defendants were denied bail reduction.

Cumberland County received initial funding for a program in the probation department designed to provide counseling, crisis intervention and other services to families that came to the attention of the domestic relations unit. A total of 90 families received assistance. There were a total of 428 domestic relations complaints and 512 court hearings. Twenty-two of the 47 cases involving marriage stress on the brink of divorce were reconciled. A total of 896 counseling contacts were made to discuss general problems and 191 counseling sessions were held for budget counseling.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Burlington County A-5	Volunteer Probation Counselor Program	\$ 38,399	\$ 4,266
Passaic County A-57	Youth Probation Service Center	147,600	16,400
Passaic County A-58	Volunteers In Passaic Criminal Justice System	45,236	5,038
Administrative Office of the Courts A-78	Improved Training of Probation Personnel	63,002	7,000
Monmouth County A-82	Bail Project	21,697	2,410

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Administrative Office of the Courts A-98	Probation Research & Development	143,345	15,927
Atlantic County A-130	Probation Juvenile Counseling Project	61,561	6,840
Bergen County A-132	Bergen County Job Bank Project	14,681	1,632
Cumberland County A-136	Domestic Counseling Program	27,593	3,066
Union County A-157	Expansion of Bail Unit	10,895	1,210
Camden County A-166	Camden County Bail Project With Pre-Trial Services	48,996	5,444
*Union County A-171	Intensive Youth Probation	48,396	5,378
*Essex County A-180	To Improve Juvenile Conference Committee	30,496	3,389
Administrative Office of the Courts A-224	Probation Service - Purchase Program	8,977	998
Atlantic County A-236	Pre-Trial Intervention	21,978	1,221
Morris County A-228	Morris County Pre-Trial Intervention	16,376	1,820

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

## **Program 7-6: Development of Judicial Management Information System**

**Objectives:** To manage court activities more efficiently; and to remedy undue delay through improved information processing as an integral part of the total court management program.

The JMIS program developed trial court information systems for caseload management, calendar management, allocation of resources, research and budgeting. The program has been implemented statewide through the development of a State-level trial court information system and a network of decentralized automated data systems at the county trial court level. The initial systems were developed modularly, allowing for inclusion of additional expanded information on the juvenile, civil, criminal and probation activities of the courts.

The JMIS program is coordinated at the State level by the Administrative Office of the Courts through an information systems coordinator and a JMIS steering committee. Steering committee membership consists of the information systems coordinator and county trial court administrators. The coordinator evaluates the scope of individual systems development at the trial court level, appraises the services of automation consultant contractors and makes recommendations to the steering committee and to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency to assure interfacing capability and conformity to JMIS concepts among the counties.

In Passaic County, a "User's Manual" and an operations manual were compiled. Included in the Users Manual are parameter controls, input form layouts, keypunch instructions with all entries described in detail and a report layout with examples. Moreover, copies of all reports and distribution lists of where each report is disseminated were included in the User's Manual. The documentation of all computer programs was completed and the revision of the existing programs was updated. The current computer programs also include complete flow charts along with relevant notations and cross-references to all critical areas within the programs.

In Middlesex County, a unified microfilm tape management unit, a film filing system and cabinets to house microfilmed records were purchased. This enabled court stenographers' notes to be microfilmed and the unit to have an index of all notes for the purpose of purging the files when required. It also permitted individual court reporters quick and easy access to notes that required transcription.

The County of Camden received an initial grant to purchase a system to microfilm the court records which were maintained by the county clerk. The objectives of the project were to develop the capability to maintain an efficient filing system for the criminal and civil court records, and to increase file security and integrity.

Phase I of the Appellate Project was completed. This project was funded to the Administrative Office of the Courts. It allowed for automatic docketing and caseload management, including the production of management and statistical reports, where previously a cumbersome manual system performed these functions. A clerical saving of 11 persons was demonstrated. In addition, there was a 15% annual increase in filings for which no additional staff was hired. The court increased its determination rate by 35% without additional staff.

The progress of the Supreme Court Project has been delayed until the Division of Systems and Communications can assign additional qualified analysis with on line expertise.

The remaining grants were continuation county level JMIS projects. Since the substantial investment occurs early during project development and implementation, assumption of cost for JMIS projects tends to occur readily.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Middlesex County A-146	Stenotape Microfilming Project	\$ 9,900	\$ 1,100
Monmouth County A-191	Criminal Information System	47,392	5,266
Passaic County A-213	Automation of Criminal Case Processing Systems' Documentation	22,738	2,526
Bergen County A-226	Bergen County Municipal Court Report	168,070	18,690
Administrative Office of the Courts A-222	Judicial Information System	169,604	18,845
Middlesex County A-231	Automated Criminal Justice	41,454	4,606
Burlington County A-237	Criminal Management Information System	30,000	3,334
Camden County A-238	Microfilming of County Clerk's Records	20,182	2,242
Administrative Office of the Courts A-247	Judicial Management Information System	80,000	8,888

### **Program 7-7: Trial Court Activities Improvement**

**Objectives:** To provide adequate administrative support to jurisdictions with a high level of court activity to ensure efficient and expeditious handling of essential services; and to promote research and planning directed towards solutions of identified problems related to court administration.

The Administrative Office of the Courts received a grant that allowed the National Center for State Courts to provide technical assistance to the State courts. The National Center for State Courts, initiated in 1971, assists courts throughout the nation with problems that they may encounter. The center provided a study of the advisability of continuing a prohibition imposed on plea bargaining in municipal courts in New Jersey. The center also sponsored a Probation Officers Orientation Seminar on behalf of the Administrative Office of the Courts. In addition, technical assistance was rendered to Union, Passaic and Hudson counties to improve their use of existing computer systems for data collection.

The Assistant Trial Court Administrators project received final agency continuation support. The project has improved the efficiency of the New Jersey court system by the on-going provision of trial level administrative expertise in each judicial district of the State. The project accomplished the following: performed administrative audits of municipal courts and maintained on-going supervision of these courts; reduced criminal case processing time and improved the handling of defendants in the upper courts of New Jersey's 21 counties; minimized detention of juveniles and inappropriate filings of juvenile complaints; expanded the use of computers on the vicinage level so as to include applications which were research and management aids as well as applications which substituted for current manual efforts.

The County of Essex received funding to continue its Special Case Processing Project. The purpose of the project was to complete the adjudication process for "stranger to stranger" crimes committed in Essex County. Stranger-to-stranger crimes are those crimes in which neither the victim nor the defendant is aware of the

other's identity. When this type of crime was committed, the arresting officer marked on the incident report that in his opinion the crime was one targeted by the project. When a target case was identified, it was forwarded to the project coordinator who thereafter monitored each phase of the adjudication process up to and including sentencing. When the case was reviewed by the project coordinator, the municipal court having jurisdiction was placed on notice that the case had to be given priority treatment. Major project accomplishments have included the expansion of the project to 21 cities in the county. The greatest impact of the project has been a 50% reduction in the time necessary to process a case to indictment. Additionally, the project staff has implemented a new lineup system whereby identification of the accused is verified immediately prior to treatment.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Administrative Office of the Courts A-74	Appellate Staff Project	\$ 218,169	\$ 24,242
* Administrative Office of the Courts A-212	Assistant Trial Court Administrators Program	152,394	16,932
Administrative Office of the Courts A-234	Technical Assistance From National Center For State Courts	48,446	5,383
* Administrative Office of the Courts A-235	Assistant Trial Court Administrative Program - Final	20,974	2,331
Essex County A-239	Special Case Processing	175,000	19,444

\*Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

### **Program 7-8: Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel**

**Objectives:** To enable the judiciary to be more responsive to specialized legal and administrative problems of the criminal justice system by providing intensive training opportunities; and to train court administration personnel to administer supportive court services more efficiently.

The 1974 program included the sending of judges and court personnel to various out-of-state judicial colleges and institutes, such as Institute for Court Management, the National College of Juvenile Justice and the Institute for Juvenile Justice Management. The program also expanded the number of course offerings within the State. These courses were offered to judges, legal secretaries, trial court administrators, court clerks, court reporters, sound recording operators and other support personnel. Areas covered included court management, substantive and procedural law, sentencing and the use of diversion programs, installation of automation systems and specific seminars on various problem areas of law selected by the State Supreme Court.

In 1974, a special seminar was held for assignment judges and trial court administrators. The purpose of this seminar was to improve the calendaring of cases to reduce congestion and delay. Another project funded under the 1974 Plan was a seminar on search and seizure. This seminar emphasized a comprehensive examination of rules and principles derived from the Fourth Amendment. Some of the specific subjects dealt with motions to suppress hearings, search warrants, probable cause, administrative searches, eavesdropping, wiretapping and electronic surveillance. A five-day orientation seminar for newly appointed judges was conducted. The topics included judicial ethics, evidence, civil law and techniques in jury selection and charges. Twenty-five judges attended the seminar.

A new phase of the 1974 program was probation officer training administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts. This phase included the following: an orientation course for new probation officers; a skills and methods course as a follow-up to the orientation course; guided group interaction lab; two five-day courses in the principles of staff supervision for middle management personnel; scholarships to probation officers for non-credit courses that were job related and other follow-up services in the areas of group counseling, supervisory training and management.

All training programs continue to be coordinated and supervised by the training coordinator, judiciary position at the Administrative Office of the Courts. Prior to the creation of this position sufficient share time and effort was not available to recognize, understand and define the training problems of the courts. The training coordinator has been able to provide attention to training programming and the coordination of a long range training plan. This plan develops opportunities for judges, trial court administrators and other supporting staff for creative educational improvement.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Administrative Office of the Courts A-123	Assignment Judges/Trial Court Administrators Seminar	\$ 4,009	\$ 444
Administrative Office of the Courts A-127	New Judges Orientation Seminar	8,372	930
Administrative Office of the Courts A-161	Institute For Court Management Phase III	13,263	1,474
Administrative Office of the Courts A-193	Institute For Court Management Residential Seminars	9,360	1,040
Administrative Office of the Courts A-206	National College of The State Judiciary & In- stitute For Juvenile Justice	35,454	3,939
Administrative Office of the Courts A-223	Search & Seizure Seminar	3,538	393
Administrative Office of the Courts A-233	Municipal Court Judges Conference	2,622	292
Administrative Office of the Courts A-244	Municipal Court Judges Orientation Seminar	20,011	2,233
Administrative Office of the Courts A-243	Institute for Court Management Phase III Re- sidential Seminar	3,402	378

### **Program 7-9: Support of Public Defender Services**

**Objectives:** To reduce court delay caused by the backlog of cases in the Office of the Public Defender.

The Office of the Public Defender provides legal representation for the defense of accused indigents in the State. Both juvenile and adult case assignments to the office have increased steadily. A delay in the ability of the office to dispose of these cases imposes a bottleneck in the court process.

This project provided continuation funding to the Expansion of State Public Defender Services. The 1974 project concentrated its efforts on case assignments within the seven counties accounting for 75% of the Office of the Public Defender case backlog. Specialization of labor was also instituted in regional public defender offices in the interest of productivity gains. In spite of this, case assignments increased by 24.3% for adult and 10.8% for juvenile cases, while case dispositions decreased 8.7% for adult cases and 15.7% for juvenile cases.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Office of Public Defender A-18	Expansion of Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 33,333



## CATEGORY 8: INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

### Program 8-1: Improvement of Local Correctional Facility Programs

**Objectives:** To assist counties in developing and refining programs based on a rehabilitative system sensitive to the needs of offenders placed in custody pending municipal or county court disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments; to continue operational programs in the jail facilities of Morris, Camden, Monmouth, Essex, Union, Mercer, Atlantic and Hudson Counties; and to establish programs in two additional county jurisdictions.

Local correctional facility programs link the detained and sentenced offender to activities oriented to his individual needs—personal problem solving, socialization and skills development. Educational programming, which relates to the needs of the clients and contributes to their ability to cope with community living, is needed in local correctional facilities.

The majority of initial jail projects concentrated on providing vital services such as counseling, job placement and work release in order to minimize the socially and economically disruptive effects of short term incarceration. However, the need for applying a systems approach to the overall jail operation gradually became evident and Agency staff developed a jail management model to help accomplish this. The model outlined the operational components of a jail from intake through diagnosis, classification, delivery of educational, social and psychological services, pre-release programs and post-release follow up support. Each subsequent applicant was then asked to describe the existing operation within the specific jail and to identify voids in terms of the model. In this way, each funded program would become an integral part of the overall jail operation.

Of the approximately 20,000 detainees and sentenced inmates incarcerated a minimum of 48 hours in the local jails annually, the 1974 level of activity provided work release for approximately 10,000 and educational programs for approximately 730 persons. These figures cannot be combined and totaled as an individual client may have received one or more of these services. The number of volunteers actively involved in providing support services increased to approximately 730.

In Hudson County, each inmate was classified by a correction officer/counselor based on a review of his previous record and a work release program was continued which helped provide the inmate with a sense of productivity and independence and aided him in obtaining post release stability. For those not in work release, vocational counseling was offered. Also provided was classroom instruction in basic education. The inmates averaged three classroom hours per week.

Morris County's Jail Rehabilitation Program provided a multi-phase counseling approach including decisional training, family counseling, drug counseling and other problematic type counseling. High school equivalency tutoring and an extensive volunteer component were also included. By April, 1975, 232 clients had been enrolled in the program. Seventy-six received individual counseling, 70 participated in a decisional training program, 42 were placed in employment and 52 participated in the G.E.D. program.

The Mercer County Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program provided services geared toward short term self-improvement and supportive type activities. Each detainee was interviewed within 48 hours of admission and was oriented to resolve immediate problems such as contact with family and employer and application for a public defender. The Director of Rehabilitation Services and his staff provided the detainees with information regarding the specific benefits that could be derived from each program component. Although lack of space within the jail precluded most group activities, counseling, remedial basic education and G.E.D. preparation were available on a one-to-one basis.

The Passaic County Jail Inmate Rehabilitation Program established a comprehensive inmate intake system within the jail. The system provided for each program participant to receive a complete psychological, vocational and educational assessment within 24 hours after he had been sentenced. Additionally, the classification system assisted staff in identifying any immediate problems that an inmate might have. Over 150 inmates received interviews. Approximately 55 received clinical evaluations, 100 were involved in group therapy, 50 received employment/vocational assessment and 16 were given individual tutoring sessions.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
* Atlantic County A-25	Atlantic County Jail	\$ 49,958	\$ 5,550
Hudson County A-40	Hudson Inmate Rehabilitation Program	58,521	6,502

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Union County A-66	Inmate Rehabilitation Correction Facility	78,753	8,750
Mercer County A-114	Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program	47,406	5,268
Passaic County A-172	Jail Inmate Rehabilitation Program	69,102	7,678
Essex County A-196	Essex County Jail Project	3,000	333
Salem County A-220	Rehabilitation & Counseling Services	32,123	3,570
Morris County A-83	Morris County Jail Rehabilitation Program	82,569	9,174

\* Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

## **Program 8-2: Improvement of Juvenile Detention Practices**

**Objectives:** To provide for a wide range of intensive short-term supportive programs and services which will promote the rehabilitation of juveniles placed in temporary custody; to encourage a high degree of volunteer citizen participation in juvenile center activities; and to provide for efforts that include the participation of social welfare agencies, academic and vocational education departments, mental health services, employment agencies and youth groups.

Confinement pending juvenile court appearance or institutional placement is intended to be for a short period of time. However, experiencing this stage of the criminal justice process can have a profound influence on the youth's future and attitude toward the system. The provision of professionally administered programs is, therefore, essential within detention facilities.

The Atlantic County Harborfields Youth Center Professional Staffing Grant was continued under the 1974 Plan and initial programs for education and volunteer services were begun in Gloucester and Camden counties.

The Harborfields Project provided needed diagnostic services to the juvenile court and accepted referrals from the Atlantic County Probation Department, Outpost, the JINS shelter, the Division of Youth and Family Services and the Riverside Girls Group Home. Over 100 clients received services from Harborfields. Over 500 psychological tests, 1,000 educational tests, 100 social evaluations and 550 counseling sessions were conducted.

The Gloucester County Children's Shelter offered its clients reading, English, math, art, sewing and informal counseling. Organized volunteer participation introduced individualized instruction, role playing, music therapy, beauty culture and a range of recreation activities. The resource consultant, in addition to providing weekly training to staff and volunteers, was involved in evaluating the program and making recommendations to the Board of Freeholders.

The Camden County Children's Shelter used funds to upgrade the nature of the services and supervision within the facility. The grant provided funds for a director of volunteer services, staff training and program related equipment. The Children's Shelter housed alleged juvenile delinquents between the ages of eight and 17. The daily population was normally between 30 and 40 with the average stay from four to six weeks.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Atlantic County A-24	Professional Staffing (Harborfield)	\$ 58,972	\$ 6,552
Camden County A-105	Improvement of Juvenile Detention Practices	25,200	2,800
Gloucester County A-109	Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Temporary Custody	19,883	2,209
Essex County A-142	Essex County Youth House Education & Recreation Program	120,087	13,653

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Mercer County A-185	Improved Service At The Youth House	31,210	3,468
Passaic County A-187	Social Service & Education At Passaic County Children's Shelter	35,000	3,888
*Atlantic County A-194	Professional Staffing Harborfield	40,000	4,444
*Union County A-204	Union County Remedial Education Program	6,055	672

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

### **Program 8-3: Development of Correctional Training Center Programs**

**Objectives:** To continue a correctional staff development program; to provide a minimum of 120 hours pre-service training to all new State and county correction officers; to provide at least 40 hours of advanced training each year to experienced staff; to increase training of all line supervisors to at least 40 hours per year.

Initially funded in 1972, the Correction Officers Training School of the Division of Correction and Parole provided its services to both State and county level correction officers. Beginning July 1, 1974, the Division assumed the cost of training State personnel and 1974 funds continued the county personnel training programs in a substantially revised format. Reacting to needs expressed by county correctional administrators, the 1974 program area provided funds for training on a regional basis in addition to continuing support for the in-residence program in Trenton. Regionalized training was done on a pilot basis and it operated on a continually alternating two-phased cycle. Phase One consisted of a survey and assessment of training needs and an updating of the curriculum and Phase Two consisted of planning for implementation, conducting the training and program follow-up and evaluation. The jail inspection team (see 1974 Program 9-5) provided assistance for the survey and feedback functions. A total of 578 officers had been trained as of March 31, 1976.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-28	County Sheriff & Correction Officers School	\$ 63,000	\$ 7,000

The following two programs are described together because of similarity in program intent.

### **Program 8-4: Vocational Preparation of Confined Offenders**

**Objectives:** To continue operation of vocational projects selected on the basis of a vocational needs analysis of the offender population; and to provide marketable skills and knowledge for a minimum of 600 confined offenders.

### **Program 8-5: Improvement of Academic Education in State Correctional Institutions**

**Objectives:** To expand academic and adult continuing education to all inmates of the State correctional institutions. Emphasis is to be placed on literacy training and basic education skills within an individually prescribed approach; and to provide services for at least 2,000 adult and juvenile inmates in 1974 continuation projects.

A majority of the inmate population within the State Correctional System lacks vocational and academic skills necessary to compete effectively for meaningful and rewarding jobs upon release. Educational under-achievement is accompanied by low motivation and self-esteem, hindering further achievement and successful community reintegration. The 1974 Plan recognized and addressed the unique educational needs of inmates in long-term correctional institutions.

Most of the grants awarded during the initial program years were to establish a correctional, complex-wide

capacity for delivering group and individual vocational and academic instruction. Prior to 1974, the only project funded to develop a system-wide capacity for individualized diagnosis was the Individualized Learning Approach Research and Staff Development Project. The research component was completed in May, 1975 with 1974 funds. During the year ending June 30, 1975, a total of 38 teachers and 15 inmate para-professionals at the three prisons and three youth correctional institutions were trained. The project developed a capacity for involving in excess of 400 inmates in a course of instruction specifically designed for institutionalized offenders in the communications and mathematics skills. The remaining 1974 projects are described below:

Seven vocational projects were funded, two of which affected several correctional institutions and six of which were continued with 1974 funds. The horticulture project at Leesburg prison failed to become operational. The six projects had a combined annual capacity for training approximately 1,100 inmate students in entry-level skills. Following 1974 SLEPA funding, the Annandale Evening Vocational Training Project's costs were met through State and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds.

Community involvement to assist youth within the reformatory complex was increased through the Volunteers in Correctional Education and Rehabilitation of Youth Project. A bank of approximately 400 volunteers was established. The program enhanced the treatment efforts of the institutions by providing them with qualified volunteers. Program activities included music, art, chaplaincy and Jaycees. All volunteers received a minimum of 15 hours training and provided over 2,300 persons with service.

A project to develop libraries in direct support of educational programs at 12 correctional institutions and to train offenders as audio-visual technicians also received 1974 funding support. The project also provided for the development of policies and procedures for correctional libraries.

Project LEARNED provided the capacity for diagnosing learning disabilities and developing individual remediation prescriptions for approximately 25% of the State correctional population. A diagnostic-remediation model for correctional institutions was also developed by the project.

Three learning centers, utilizing an individualized, non-graded, multi-media learning approach to academic improvement, received 1974 funding. The learning centers served the New Lisbon Satellite of Bordentown, the Yardville and Annandale Reformatories and the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton.

The Yardville Center enrolled 315 inmates in the program, accounting for 62.5% of the inmate population. The grade level for inmates rose approximately two grade levels over a six month enrollment period.

The Mobile Vocational Training Project utilized two mobile units to provide entry-level training in auto service mechanics and small engine repair. These two trades were selected because entry level skills could be attained in a short period of time. Further, the projections in these fields, according to the Bureau of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook, were expected to increase at a moderate to rapid pace through the 1980's. Sixty students participated in the project and 45 qualified for a certificate.

The Department of Institutions and Agencies received funds to continue its Medical-Surgical Technician Program. An initial award was made in December of 1973 for the purpose of hiring staff and acquiring the necessary equipment for a simulated hospital ward and classroom at three institutions. During the initial grant period, classroom locations were determined, equipment and supplies were ordered in consultation with the Health Occupation Unit of the Division of Vocational Education and one instructor was hired. The purpose of the program, which served approximately 60 adult male inmates annually, was to develop both advanced para-professional medical skills which provided ready access to employment and also help meet the medical needs of the institutions.

During the 1974 grant period, two teachers were hired, curriculum was developed, students were recruited and 25 students completed the program. Of the 25 completing the program, 22 are working as medics within the institutions. In addition, the instructors have developed advanced curricula and training opportunities for graduates of the program by topping both institutional and community resources.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-6	Vocational Career Training	\$172,247	\$ 19,138
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-7	Medical Surgical Technical Program For Inmates	41,329	4,596
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-11	Evening Vocational School Program For Inmates of Leesburg	31,394	3,458
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-13	Evening Vocational School Program For Inmates of Leesburg	41,888	4,654
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-10	In-House Skill Program	19,215	2,134

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-30	Optical Technicians	41,795	4,643
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-9	Mobile Vocational Training	72,947	8,104

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-3	Personal Improvement Program	\$12,316	\$ 1,368
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-4	Learning Center For New Lisbon Honor Camp	21,809	2,424
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-5	Yardville Learning Center Communications Skill Program	21,030	2,337
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-14	Volunteers in Correctional Education and Rehabilitation of Youths	34,020	3,780
*Department of Institutions and Agencies E-15	Individualized Learning Approach	24,563	2,729
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-20	Library Service & Media Development Program	76,896	8,544
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-21	Clinton Learning Center & Communication Skill Program	5,824	647
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-26	Project Learned: Learning Evaluation and Remediation Negates Educational Disabilities	62,962	6,995

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

## **Program 8-6: Treatment of Special Offender Types in State Correctional Institutions**

**Objectives:** To provide a treatment approach sensitive to the needs of special offender types such as the drug addict, the alcoholic, the recalcitrant offender and those emotionally disturbed offenders housed in correctional institutions; to restructure and expand existing drug and direct treatment teams to include professional treatment services for the special offender types; to provide four teams to render services for offenders at the Youth Correctional Institution, Bordentown, Training School for Boys, Jamesburg and the State Prisons at Leesburg, Rahway and Trenton; and to continue staffing of the drug abuse unit at the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton.

This program combined 1973 program areas 8-3 and 8-7 by restructuring drug abuse and direct treatment projects into four special offender treatment teams to serve the institutions in Rahway, Trenton, Leesburg, Bordentown, Jamesburg and Clinton. The program reduced the fragmentation of professional effort caused by specialization and substantially increased the treatment capability of the correctional institutions by reducing the clinical staff to inmate ratio from 1:164 to 1:90.

Services provided to over 800 inmates included psychiatric and psychological therapy, social work, group and individual therapy, therapeutic communities and crisis intervention. Staffing provided by SLEPA grants and State and other funding sources consisted of the four team leaders, 20 social workers, seven psychologists and 12 drug abuse supervisors. In order to implement sound administration which meets the needs of the institution, each team leader works as an assistant to the Director of Professional Services in the institution.

The Clinton Special Offender Treatment Program was composed of five staff positions and provided treatment for 25 individuals. The program provides opportunities for treatment in the areas of drug addiction, alcoholism, personality disorders and problems of recalcitrance. A total of 75 to 80% of the population at the institution was committed for drugs or drug related offenses.

A Special Offender Group Treatment Program was continued at the Bordentown and Jamesburg Reformatories. A treatment approach that was sensitive to the needs of special offender types was introduced in order to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. The custodial staff at Bordentown was trained as special counselors

so they could participate in the program. Of the 29 inmates paroled at Bordentown, only three were re-arrested. At Jamesburg, six of the 22 inmates paroled were re-arrested. Costs of maintaining the Bordentown/Jamesburg team were assumed by the State beginning September 27, 1975.

Beginning with projects funded under the 1975 Plan, this program has been selected for intensive evaluation and substantially improved information regarding accomplishments will become available for future reports.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-2	Special Offender Unit—Clinton	\$ 75,538	\$ 8,392
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-18	Special Offender Group Treatment Program	153,864	17,096
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-29	Special Offender Group Treatment Programs	264,662	29,407
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-33	Special Offender Unit	44,672	4,964

## **CATEGORY 9: NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION**

### **Program 9-1: Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents**

**Objectives:** To establish within the community residential and non-residential treatment facilities; and to provide professional rehabilitation services for up to 1,500 delinquents who have not responded to traditional correctional program efforts.

Correctional systems currently are using community-based programs as part of their array of services in pursuit of reintegration. The purpose of such effort is to insure that no individual who does not absolutely require institutionalization for the protection of others is confined. Also, no individual should be subjected to more supervision or control than he or she requires. Over-restriction of offenders may have been practiced because alternative programs of offender needs have been lacking or inadequate.

The most effective correctional programs are those that operate as close to the community as security will allow. Residential treatment facilities are larger and provide substantially more social and educational support than group homes (Program 4-1).

To respond to the growing need for the kinds of services provided and the expanded interest of local communities in rehabilitating youths in a community setting after adjudication, this program area received increased funding under the 1974 Plan.

The planning and implementation for this program area have been and continue to be carried out in close cooperation with the Division of Youth and Family Services as well as the county juvenile and domestic relations courts. Six grants were awarded to continue existing projects.

Thirty-three persons participated in Camden County's Archway Program, a residential treatment facility for juvenile delinquents. Counseling, vocational training, therapy sessions and recreational and cultural activities comprised the program. Information was collected and evaluated to determine appropriate programming for each client. A total of 23 persons enrolled in vocational training consisting of auto shop, wood shop, electric shop, business education, mechanical drawing and home economics.

The Mercer County Residential Treatment Center—Peace Haven—conducted over 275 interviews with parents and relatives of the male youths. In addition, the staff conducted approximately 150 school visits and had over 875 sessions with the youths. This was Peace Haven's final year of funding.

Also funded to Mercer County was the Probation Service Center. A total of 250 adjudicated delinquents received individual counseling in a program designed to help them grow toward self respect and stature. Seventy-five contacts were made with school officials. The staff also made 247 individual family contacts and provided 30 hours of individual counseling, six hours of guided group interaction and 15 classroom hours weekly. Thirty-three youths were referred to employment and educational services.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
*Mercer County A-46	Probation Service Center	\$ 52,106	\$ 5,790
Mercer County A-45	Residential Boys Center	54,592	6,066
Camden County A-134	Archway's Childrens Residential Treatment Center	100,000	11,110
Essex County A-141	Girls Residential Treatment Facility	83,500	9,278
Trenton A-154	Residential Youth Center	50,000	5,555
Essex County A-195	Residential Treatment Center For Boys	87,100	9,678

\*Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

## **Program 9-2: Non-Institutional Programs for Adult Offenders**

**Objectives:** To establish manpower delivery systems to serve sentenced offenders; to establish and coordinate job development and placement activities; to remove currently existing barriers to ex-offender employment opportunities; to involve the business and labor communities in developing ex-offender job opportunities; and to provide counseling services related to development of employment potential.

Funds allocated to this program area provided support for a half-way house in Middlesex County, a vocational service center in Hudson County and pre-trial intervention (PTI) projects in Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Mercer counties.

The Middlesex Anti-Recidivism project received a final grant to expand employment, counseling and residential services for offender clients referred from the county workhouse, probation department and, upon release, from State adult institutions. The project featured the use of on-loan personnel from the county probation department and the New Jersey State Employment Service to augment project staff. During the final grant period a portion of the residential center was allocated for use as a pre-release facility for federal, State and county offenders.

Five month interim funding was provided to the Hudson County Vocational Service Center, which has been primarily funded with Department of Labor funds. The Center administered employment services to clients referred from the parole department, the Parole Resource Office Orientation Facility, Hudson County Penitentiary, probation department, New Jersey State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Hudson County Pre-trial Intervention Project, Patrick House drug program and the Jersey City alcohol project. Working relationships and on-going cooperative integration of services including the development of on-loan staff were established between the center and the above-mentioned agencies. This organizational mechanism provided centralization of job development and other offender assistance activities. The project served a total of 253 clients. Of these, 80 did not return after the initial interview, leaving 173 active clients. Of the 173, 93 were placed in jobs or received treatment. All 173 active clients received job referrals.

The Bergen County Probation Department received approval in April, 1974 to implement a PTI program. During the first 12 months of project operation, ending June 30, 1975, the project interviewed 826 defendants, accepted 466 for enrollment and received Rule 3:28 dismissals for 235 clients.

The 1974 grant to the Newark/Essex Defendants' Employment Project, originally a pre-trial intervention project, contained funding for a redirection of program activities during the second half of the project year to an offender vocational service center. A total of 3,166 defendants received interviews for enrollment which resulted in 1,706 defendants being accepted in the project. Of that total, 521 defendants were terminated for lack of cooperation, 272 remained active in the program and 913 received Rule 3:28 dismissals.

The Mercer County Pre-Trial Court Services and Intervention Project reflects an expansion of the Mercer County Bail-ROR project that was initially funded under the development of a statewide pre-trial release system program area of the 1973 Plan. The project is presently providing expanded pre-trial services under Rule 3:28 approval. The project interviewed 944 persons charged with indictable offenses in a total of 420 release on recognizance releases. Also, 194 persons charged with disorderly offenses were interviewed in the Trenton Municipal Lock-Up on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Of this group, 73 were released ROR, representing a

37% release ratio. The Mercer County Detention Center admitted 1,620 persons. Of this total, 804 were interviewed for ROR release or other action by the pre-trial service staff. The 816 persons not interviewed were checked and found to be ineligible. The court liaison, acting as the project's employment counselor, received 327 requests for assistance in securing employment. He was successful in securing 30 job placements. He also engaged in placing and following up all cases coming through Pre-Trial Court Services which indicated a need for some sort of drug or alcohol counseling.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Bergen County A-3	Bergen County Pre-Trial Intervention Project	\$ 137,687	\$ 15,298
Hudson County A-41	Vocational Service Coordination Unit	22,500	2,500
*Mercer County A-113	Pre-Trial Court Service & Intervention Project	61,494	6,832
Essex County A-139	Office of The County Prosecutor	26,000	2,888
Hudson County A-175	Pre-Trial Intervention Program	90,720	10,080
Essex County A-216	Service Delivery Project	185,003	20,555
Middlesex County A-103	Anti-Recidivism County Offender	133,618	14,851

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

### **Program 9-3: Community-Based Correctional Center Programs**

**Objectives:** To provide an opportunity for a minimum of 250 offenders to re-enter the community aided by involvement in a program of individual and group counseling in conjunction with a vocational training and job placement program; to continue two community-based correctional center projects for juveniles; to serve juveniles referred directly from the courts; and to provide ex-offenders, whether or not under actual supervision, with the benefit of the center's resources.

Initiated under the 1971 Plan, program area objectives include the establishment of a network of community correctional centers for adults and juveniles located in major cities to bridge the gap between full confinement and release that will provide special rehabilitative services in residence for paroled offenders who evidence critical adjustment and that will serve as a resource for released offenders who need assistance. The 1974 funds provided continuation awards to the Paterson and Plainfield juvenile treatment centers and a final continuation award to the adult pre-release service center serving Essex County. The three centers operate under the supervision of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Correction and Parole, which is the sub-grantee. The juvenile centers accept boys between 13½ and 16½ years of age as an alternative to being sentenced to the Training School for Boys and the adult center serves offenders finishing State Prison sentences who will reside in Essex County upon release.

The Essex Community Service Center Newark House was a community-based correctional facility that was conceived in an attempt to bridge the gap between what is done for the inmate in the large institutions and the realities of life upon release from that institution. The main thrust of the program was to facilitate satisfactory adjustment and reintegration into the community for the male adult offender returning to Newark from the State's correctional institutions. The program provided service to more than 100 persons. Forty clients were placed in jobs and five were placed in schools or training programs. In addition, over 600 counseling sessions were conducted.

A total of 78 persons participated in the community treatment centers for delinquent males. Services offered by the program included counseling, tutoring, recreational activities and an education program.



The Plainfield Community Treatment Center, a juvenile community residential treatment facility, received a continuation grant. A total of 23 referrals were received which resulted in ten intake interviews and seven admissions. Five residents successfully completed the program and graduated into the non-residential phase-out portion of the program. All five have been free of any official delinquent activities. A total of 158 individual, 59 group and 61 family counseling sessions were held.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-12	Community Treatment Center For Delinquent Males — 14-16	\$118,449	\$ 13,160
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-19	Shepherd House, Community Treatment Center	53,477	5,942
*Department of Institutions and Agencies E-24	Essex Community Service Center Newark House	79,499	8,834
*Department of Institutions and Agencies E-25	Plainfield Community Treatment Center	57,986	6,439

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

#### **Program 9-4: Improvement of Parole Practices**

**Objectives:** To continue to improve parole practices by expanding the range of services offered by the Bureau of Parole; to reduce the incidence of recidivism of special problem parolees through intensive supervision and concentrated assistance; to provide service to inmates released after serving maximum sentences ("max cases"); and to provide legal service to State Prison parolees in revocation proceedings.

The Volunteers in Parole Program was awarded a five month, third and final funding for recruiting and training volunteers from the legal community and assigning them to work with parolees on a one-to-one basis. From its inception in 1972 to June, 1975, the program recruited a total of 550 volunteers of which more than 400 received training and were assigned to clients. The volunteers donated 48 hours per month. Project costs were assumed by the State in August, 1975.

A project entitled, "Final Parole Revocation Hearing" received continuation funding to comply with a United States Supreme Court decision in the case of *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471 which mandated that a final parole revocation hearing process be established to "give assurance that the finding of a parole violation is based on verified facts to support the revocation." The goal of the program was to enable all indigent parole violators to have necessary legal and investigative assistance provided by counsel from the Public Defender's Office. The program is statewide and serves all parolees returned to the State Prison. During the period July, 1973, through June, 1975, 630 parolees were declared delinquent on parole and over 70% ultimately had their parole revoked. The project opened 440 case files and held 259 hearings in which each parolee was provided counsel financed by the program.

Continuation grants for the Specialized Drug Treatment Caseloads and the Re-orientation Community Process "Max" Caseloads projects were consolidated to support one Special Parole Project to reduce administrative costs. The project received a total of \$212,651 (Part E—\$55,151 and Part C—\$157,500). Of the two component parts of the project, the Specialized Drug Treatment Caseloads Project has been operational in the Bureau of Parole's nine district offices since June, 1973 and has provided a variety of services such as counseling, employment assistance and drug testing for 180 parolees with drug abuse histories. The project additionally provided for the upgrading of counseling and parolee assistance skills of the assigned parole officers and the development of a resource for training the regular parole staff. The project also contained an emergency mini-grant component which resulted in purchases of food, clothing, transportation, lodging or medical services in a total of 80 instances.

The Re-orientation Community Process project was continued as the second component of the Special Parole Project to provide basic emergency services to all "max cases." Prior to the inception of this program component, the Bureau of Parole had no provisions for assisting this client group. In excess of 130 clients received assistance during the project period.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies A-17	Special Parole Project	\$157,500	\$ 17,500
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-1	Special Parole Project	55,151	6,128
*Department of Institutions and Agencies E-8	Final Parole Revocation	52,848	5,872
Department of Institutions and Agencies A-190	Volunteers In Parole Practices VIPP	21,325	2,369

\*Project Cost Assumed Upon Termination of SLEPA Funding.

### **Program 9-5: Correctional Advisory and Consultative Services**

**Objectives:** To raise standards of county jails, penitentiaries, workhouses, municipal lockups and detention centers by means of inspection of each facility at least once a year and through technical assistance provided by the Division of Correction and Parole; to improve technical assistance in county level correctional services which involve architectural studies; and to provide assistance in the research and development of a master plan for New Jersey corrections.

During the first two funding periods, the Division of Correction and Parole jail inspection team was primarily interested in standards of health, safety, custody and facility construction. Under this program, the scope of the inspection team was expanded to include a survey of county level rehabilitation programs and an assessment of staff training needs. A total of 290 municipal lockups, 27 county jails and 18 juvenile detention facilities were inspected. In addition, consultative services were provided in reviewing new construction plans for six county facilities.

Funded in 1973 from the 3-2 program area, the correctional services project coordinator continued to provide technical advice to the Division of Correction and Parole on project design and funding application procedures for corrections projects.

The third objective listed above was accomplished through 1973 carryover funds under Program Area 9-5.

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-16	Expansion of Services To Counties	\$26,008	\$ 2,890
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-17	Correctional Service Project Coordinator	38,742	4,304
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-31	Legal Information System	38,037	4,226
Department of Institutions and Agencies E-32	Correctional Service Project Coordinator	27,832	3,092

# **1974 SIGNIFICANT ACTION GRANTS**

# 1974 SIGNIFICANT ACTION GRANTS

*Upon conclusion, all State Law Enforcement Planning Agency grants are examined in an effort to improve future projects and guide program development. Grants chosen for elaboration under this section are not to be considered as all inclusive but as activities this Agency feels exemplifies our impact on the criminal justice system and are characteristic of the many improvements made possible through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program. Most of these grants have been continued and expanded with additional Agency funds and some have been modified to meet changing needs.*

## **Department of Institutions & Agencies — County Sheriff and Correction Officer School — \$63,000**

The Correction Officers Training School was established with Agency funds in 1972 by the Division of Correction and Parole to upgrade the professionalism of custodial officers. It provided a central facility for a comprehensive training program for State and local correctional agencies. The centralized training operation was expanded with 1973 funds to offer pre-service, as well as in-service training on a residential basis. The training school provides 120 hours of basic training for all new staff and 40 hours of advanced training for first line supervisory and experienced staff. During the first two funding periods, training was offered to both State and county correctional personnel. Recognizing that the school was successfully addressing the ongoing need for training, the cost of training State level personnel was assumed under the Division budget beginning July 1, 1974. SLEPA funds were then used to continue only the county personnel training portion of the program in a substantially changed format.

During 1974 it became apparent that the training needs of the counties were not being fully addressed. County correctional institutions, because of their relatively smaller size, found it more difficult to use in-residence training for their officers at one central location in the State, in terms of both costs and replacement personnel. Reacting to the needs expressed by county correctional administrators, the 1974 and 1975 programs, therefore, provided training on a regionalized basis in addition to the in-residence program at Trenton.

During the year ending June 30, 1975, two pilot regionalized basic training classes were conducted, one at the Essex County Police Academy and the other at Glassboro State College, allowing the officer students to commute to their homes and also be available to their institutions in case of emergency. These initial efforts at regionalization were generally well received and assessed highly by all parties involved and the concept was, therefore, continued and expanded. During the year ending June 30, 1976, a total of 126 officers from the counties completed basic training. In addition, 18 completed advanced

training, 41 completed a Cottage and Juvenile Officers course, 13 county management level personnel completed a sub-executive course, and 15 completed both the Legal Rights for Prisoners and Legal Rights for Officers seminars. A cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation training course was offered and 34 officers completed the course and were certified by the Academy and the American Heart Association. Eighteen officers completed Spanish language and culture courses. The Instructional Methods and Development Course instituted by the training school with the cooperation of the U.S. Army Signal School was completed by three superior officers. As of June 30, 1976, it is estimated that close to 600 of the 1,650 county correctional officers employed by county jails in New Jersey have received training since the training school was established. A recommended addition to the next training cycle is a regionalized "Training the Trainer" course for each county institution's training staff. These individuals would then be capable of organizing and conducting institutional training for their correction officers peculiar to the needs of the individual institution.

Regionalized training operates on a continually alternating two-phased cycle. Phase one consists of a survey and assessment of training needs and an updating of the curriculum and phase two consists of planning for implementation, conducting the training and program follow-up and evaluation. Evaluation statistics are currently being gathered through use of objective testing and interviews to determine not only the effectiveness of the school's programming, but also the ratio of trained vs. untrained personnel on a county-by-county basis. These data will be compared with efficiency ratings and compliance standards among the participating and non-participating institutions.

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## **Mercer County—Pre-Trial Court Services and Intervention Project—\$61,494**

Operating under the Office of the Trial Court Administrator, the Pre-Trial Court Services and Intervention Project was originally funded as a bail unit to increase the use of Release-On-Recognizance (ROR) and 10% cash bail in Mercer County. The bail unit did provide pre-trial support services but stopped short of providing diversion from prosecution. Beginning March, 1975 the expanded program offers bail and other pre-trial services as well as formal diversion from prosecution pursuant to New Jersey Supreme Court Rule 3:28, Pre-Trial Intervention.

The pre-trial services phase of the project involves the process of interviewing defendants awaiting plea or trial in order to supply the courts with reports of community ties and other information upon which to base pre-trial release (bail) decisions. In line with the presumption of innocence and the provision of release with limited restrictions, as recommended by the American Bar Association's Standards of Pre-trial Release and the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, this phase recommends the use of ROR release, supervision of the releases until their matters are finally determined by the court, counseling of releases to determine their specific problems and referrals to available community agencies for assistance in solving problems deemed beyond the scope of "in-house counseling or supervision." The overall aims of this phase of the project are to reduce the recidivism rate among those persons who are released on their own recognizance by the courts and to increase the number of other persons released on 10% bail or conditional (supervised) release for receipt of pre-trial services, who might not be released without the requirement that they participate in such a service program.

During three years of operation, the ROR program interviewed 3,218 defendants, of whom 1,308 were released. Of those released, only 4.4% failed to appear on the assigned date for court. The effectiveness of the 10% cash bail program, which began in September 1974, is evidenced by the fact that approximately 2,000 defendants per year avail themselves of this opportunity.

Supreme Court approval for the Pre-Trial Intervention (PTI) phase of the project was granted on March 3, 1975. PTI is an alternative to the ordinary course of prosecution that diverts adults charged with criminal or penal offenses and, through a program of pre-trial services, attempts to redirect them from further anti-social behavior and criminal justice system re-entry, thereby establishing the basis for

prosecutorial-judicial decisions to dismiss the charge(s). Defendants are selected from those appearing for preliminary arraignment before the municipal and/or county courts. Defendants are also selected from cases referred by the Mercer County Prosecutor's Office, public defenders, private attorneys and other sources. With the consent of the county or municipal prosecutor and the defendant and by order of the judge(s) designated to act on PTI project matters, the defendant's charge(s) is postponed for three month periods up to twelve months in accordance with Rule 3:28 procedures. While enrollment is not limited to first offenders or lesser offenses, only those defendants are accepted whose records and attitudes indicate a significant probability for successful diversion from anti-social conduct. Participation in the program is voluntary. A participant may at any time elect to return to the ordinary course of prosecution. Also, participants who engage in anti-social conduct during enrollment or who otherwise indicate an unwillingness or inability to cooperate or benefit from the program, may be involuntarily terminated from further participation and returned to the ordinary course of prosecution. Support services include counseling, job placement, educational placement and referral to other community-based service agencies, such as drug abuse treatment and family counseling centers.

During the first year of PTI operation, 605 defendants were interviewed for the program, 261 (77 persons charged with indictable offenses and 184 with disorderly persons offenses) were accepted for participation and 271 were rejected. The remaining 73 applications were pending as of March 3, 1976. Of the 261 accepted, 93 were still in the program as of March 3, 1976, 164 (27 indictables and 137 disorderly persons) had their charges dismissed following successful participation and the remaining four were terminated from the program and returned to the ordinary course of prosecution. Significantly, of the 164 defendants who had their charges dismissed only two had been rearrested as of March 3, 1976.

All PTI programs in New Jersey are monitored and evaluated by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

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## **City of Newark — Municipal Court Management and Improvement Project — \$225,167**

The Newark Municipal Court Management and Improvement Project was created in response to the need to increase the efficiency of court operations.

The major goal was to provide better administration for the entire court structure by introducing modern management techniques, reducing caseloads and

increasing pre-trial diversion.

The project was divided into three components. The objective of the first component was to provide an efficient administrative capability within the municipal court, specifically concentrating on the areas of planning, selection of personnel, coordination with intra and inter-city agencies, developing programs, purchasing equipment and preparing budgets.

The Family and Neighborhood Dispute Division was the second component. The objectives of this portion of the project were to provide the court the capability of handling R7:3-2 matters in an administrative, rather than a judicial, manner and to relieve judges and other court personnel of 10% (approximately 700 cases) of their caseloads. Rule R7:3-2 deals with court appearance for neighborhood and domestic disputes.

The final component of the program was the Pre-Trial Management Division. The objective of this component was to effect the early release of defendants through the use of bail, ROR (release

on recognizance), reduced bail on third party release. Project staff performed the administrative tasks necessary for preparing bail recommendations to the court.

This project has resulted in a court backlog decrease of 28%. A total of 575 potential court cases were diverted and handled by the Family and Neighborhood Dispute Division. The expanded pretrial release unit interviewed over 17,000 defendants for pretrial release; over 7,000 were recommended and over 4,250 received release on recognizance, reduced bail or third party responsibility release.

Although there was no independent evaluation of the project, its performance was monitored by Agency staff and the project submitted the required evaluation reports.

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## **Trenton — Special Housing Police Unit — \$127,000**

The physical design of many housing projects makes it difficult for police departments to patrol these areas using conventional methods. Hallways, elevators and basements cannot be viewed effectively by a police officer patrolling in a patrol car. In addition, public housing projects contain a higher proportion of senior citizens, who require increased security efforts because they are more vulnerable as victims. To address these special security needs, funds were made available to the City of Trenton for a Housing Police Unit.

The Unit consisted of 18 security officers who were under the supervision of the Trenton Police Department. The housing officers were selected through civil service procedures and received a 40-hour block of training at the Trenton Police Academy in firearms, report writing, criminal law, police procedure and arrest, search and seizure, followed by in-service training provided by the Trenton Housing Authority Police. The Housing Police Unit operates from the hours of 8 A.M. to midnight, while the Trenton Police Department is responsible for coverage between the hours of midnight to 8 A.M. Both foot and vehicle patrol are used by the Unit.

The main objectives of the project were to prevent crime and vandalism in public housing projects and to implement a public education program for residents of the projects concerning crime prevention. A total of 1,573 incidents required investigations which resulted in 1,259 reports, 335

arrests and 145 convictions. Members of the unit made 145 court appearances to provide testimony.

It should be noted that these figures included investigations of "Part I Crimes" (murder, rape, robbery, atrocious assault, breaking and entering, larceny and auto theft). It should also be emphasized that the work performed by the Unit in public housing projects allowed the Trenton police force to concentrate its efforts in other locations.

In other activities, forty-nine meetings were held with the community to discuss crime prevention. Topics included instruction on available police services, aid to senior citizens and precautions residents should take to make themselves, their property and their dwellings more difficult targets of crime. Since the introduction of the Unit, vandalism was estimated to have been reduced by 45-50%.

This project is included in the S.L.E.P.A. intensive evaluation effort, conducted in cooperation with project personnel. For a detailed description of the evaluation methodology being employed refer to the "Provision for Evaluation" section of the *Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey—1976*.

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## **Office of the Public Defender—Expansion of State Public Defender Services—\$300,000**

For several years case assignments to the Office of the Public Defender increased dramatically. While case dispositions also increased, they did so at a slower rate, with a consequent increase in the case backlog. This trend was reversed as a result of an increase in the professional staff of the Office of the Public Defender, supported by Agency funds.

Several organizational changes were also implemented to improve case processing: attorneys, investigators and clerical staff were assigned to regions in the State where the case backlog was most acute; staff was organized along the lines of task teams to target in on particular criminal defense functions; attorneys were assigned to a duty roster for attending the courts whereby the movement of the court calendar was expedited; Agency funded secretaries concentrated their efforts on the more difficult legal memoranda while the routine clerical work was undertaken by other clerical staff; wherever it was feasible, teams of attorneys and investigators, assisted by secretarial staff, handled a case from start to finish.

A major effort was made during 1972 and 1973 to reduce the number of non-trial cases pending, primarily through plea bargaining. As a result, by June 30, 1973, an approximate 10% reduction in the backlog of cases pending plea or trial was

realized, with a corresponding decrease in the time backlog.

The 1974 project concentrated its efforts on case assignments within the seven counties that accounted for 75% of the Office of the Public Defender case backlog. Unfortunately, case assignments increased by 24.3% for adult cases and 10.8% for juvenile cases during 1974 and, consequently, the backlog situation could not be improved. However, the improved organizational techniques described earlier, which were introduced in the interest of case handling efficiency, have resulted in a significant additional benefit. In spite of an increasing number of case assignments, and increases in case complexity brought about by recent legal decisions, the Office of the Public Defender has achieved and maintained a consistency of quality in its handling of cases.

Although there was no independent evaluation of the project, the performance of the Public Defender Services Program was monitored by Agency staff and the project submitted the required narrative reports.

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## **Department of Law and Public Safety—Statewide Communications/Information System—\$900,000**

Crime throughout the country has been on the rise and the increased criminal activity has resulted in an increase in injuries to police officers and citizens. A system of rapid and accurate response to police requests for information is vital to the alleviation of this problem. Funds were, therefore, provided for a Statewide Communications/Information System (SCIS).

The goal of this project was to provide a modern criminal justice information storage, retrieval and dissemination system. The project utilized a central computer bank which increased law enforcement communications capabilities, expanded intelligence collection and assisted in the coordination and centralization of criminal identification and record-keeping tasks.

The system provides immediate responses to police inquiries in New Jersey. The communication network extends to all portions of the State providing access to the information contained in the SCIS to all local, county and State law enforcement agencies. Plans are being developed to expand the system's capabilities to furnish additional information and statistics to the court and corrections areas.

The System furnished information on wanted persons, stolen and recovered vehicles, personal property, securities, firearms and boats from both national and State files. It also provided the capability to query and receive motor vehicle information utilizing a computer tie into the files of the Division of Motor Vehicles on driver licenses, registration and driver records.

In addition to the above, a Master Name Index was implemented allowing for all files relating to an individual to be stored at a central point. Fingerprint searching was automated which allowed for a quick search of fingerprint classifications. A Court Disposition Monitoring System was developed which automatically monitored the operations for the Court Disposition Reporting System and the Offender Based Transaction Statistics system.

There were 107,737 active records in the S.C.I.S. as of April 4, 1975. Training manuals were distributed and training classes were held to explain the operations of the System. A total of 341 State, county and municipal employees attended these training classes. The average number of hits, which is a positive response to an inquiry, is 102 per day.

Although there was no independent evaluation of

the project, the performance of the System was monitored by Agency staff and the project submitted the required narrative reports. Project costs were assumed upon termination of Agency funds.

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Trenton, New Jersey 08607

**Burlington County — Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit — \$72,000**

The Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit of the Drenk Memorial Guidance Center was designed specifically to address the particular problems presented by chronic juvenile offenders and those juveniles identified as potential chronic offenders. Serving only court-referred juveniles who are not responsive to traditional community mental health approaches, the unit has geared all of its treatment modalities to this hard-to-treat population.

Objectives of the Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit are to provide: an appropriate treatment experience for youngsters referred by the Burlington County Juvenile Court as a condition of probation; input, guidance and training for probation officers; and relevant educational, vocational and recreational experiences through contacts with other agencies.

The referral process in this program begins at disposition in juvenile court when the judge orders the juvenile to attend the unit as a condition of probation. All juveniles referred to the unit are assigned to one of two probation officers who work solely with cases referred to the unit. Immediately after the hearing, one of the probation officers assigned to the unit interviews the juvenile with the parents, assists them in filling out the forms properly and sets up the first appointment. All cases referred to the unit are scheduled within one week of the juvenile's court appearance.

The initial intervention process takes from three to four consecutive weekly sessions during which the juvenile and the parents concentrate on delineating treatment issues and family roles. Following these group sessions staff meets with the family at which time the unit's assessment and recommendations are shared with the parents and the juvenile. As a result of this session, the juvenile is placed in the most appropriate treatment modality and the parents are given the opportunity to continue in a parent group.

An initial evaluation of the program conducted by project personnel compared the types of juveniles referred to the program with juveniles on regular supervised probation. The results of this comparison showed that 25% of those referred to the unit have subsequent pending charges in court while 55% of those under regular supervised probation have subsequent pending charges in court. Program evaluation is a continuing activity performed by project personnel.

**Contact Person:**

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**City of Camden — Intensive Community Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program — \$45,932**

The North Camden Youth Opportunity Program was organized to help combat the problems of chronic absenteeism from school coupled with poor achievement, unstable family relationships and lack of organized recreation for the youths of the community. With the assistance of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding, the project has achieved the following objectives: provided counseling, treatment and recreation services; worked with school officials to provide counseling for chronic absentees and to reduce the truancy rate; reduced recidivism among first offenders assigned to the project; and worked closely with the juvenile court and various youth-serving agencies to ensure project effectiveness and success. Several hundred youths have benefited from the services offered by the project.

In 1974, the absentee rate of program participants decreased 40% from what it had been the previous year.

The first offender program is a major project component. A staff person has been assigned to the juvenile court to provide input into court decisions and receive direct referrals. An agreement was made with the court to probate juveniles to the project, making the youth directly responsible to the program throughout his probation period.

Social activities offered by the program have included bus trips to museums, State park camps, zoos and plays. In addition, cooking, sewing, photography and electronics groups have been organized to supplement trips and other activities.

Although there was no formal evaluation of the project, its performance was monitored by State



Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff. The project staff have also submitted self-evaluation narrative reports.

Through the assumption of project costs by the local unit of government, the program continues to build on previous accomplishments, expanding to encompass a greater number of juveniles in need of the wide variety of services offered.

**Contact Person:**

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**Burlington County — Countywide Cooperative Narcotics Enforcement Bureau — \$40,500**

Burlington County is the largest county in the State with a population in excess of 323,000 residing in an 827 square mile area. Of the 40 municipalities in the county in 1974, 26 had organized police departments and of these 26 departments only one had a total complement in excess of 30 police officers. The smallest department consisted of four full-time officers. Although the demand for specialized narcotic investigation and prosecution skills was great due to the overall manpower shortage, no police department in the county had a special narcotics squad.

Recognizing the problem the County was facing, funds were provided for the Countywide Cooperative Narcotics Enforcement Bureau. Management of the strike force was by an advisory board including the Director of Public Safety of Burlington County, the county Prosecutor and three representatives from the County Chiefs of Police Association. The duties of this advisory board included formulating programs of enforcement and the selection of staff for the bureau.

The bureau consisted of three undercover agents, three surface investigators (whose investigations were not undercover in nature) and representatives from 25 municipal police departments located throughout the county who worked with the bureau on investigations on an as-needed-basis. The main objective of the bureau was to identify and prosecute persons who sold narcotics and controlled dangerous

substances. Activities included compiling narcotic information into a central file for use by interested law enforcement agencies. The intelligence file contained over 12,000 entries which supplied numerous municipal police departments, the New Jersey State Police and the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration with data on criminal activities.

The bureau secured over 450 arrests for the sale of controlled dangerous substances to undercover bureau personnel. During the grant period, municipal police departments and the Burlington County Board of Freeholders contributed over \$35,000 to purchase drugs for evidence. In addition, search warrant investigations have resulted in the execution of 109 search warrants and drugs valued at approximately \$103,525 have been seized. A total of 696 arrests have been secured pursuant to bureau investigations. One hundred percent of these arrests were upheld in court.

Although there was no independent evaluation of the project, the performance of the Narcotics Bureau was monitored by Agency staff and the project submitted self-evaluation narrative reports.

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**Asbury Park — Asbury Park Youth Service — \$71,804**

Established with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding in 1972 in order to reduce some of the factors leading to delinquency and conflict with the law, the Asbury Park Youth Service project is a multi-faceted community-based project, offering treatment services for youths who have had contact with the criminal justice system or who have exhibited potentially delinquent characteristics.

Problems involving the home and family, schools, recreation, law enforcement agencies, the juvenile conference committee and the juvenile court have been addressed through the resources of the Youth Service. Services have been provided in coopera-

tion with the Monmouth Boys' Club, Westside Community Center, the Asbury Park and Neptune Schools, Division of Youth and Family Services, the Monmouth County Welfare Board, Marlboro State Hospital, Children's Psychiatric Center, Asbury Park Community Development Program, Neptune Youth and Family Services and local drug prevention and treatment programs.

The overall objectives of the broad-based program have been to extend a wide range of community-based mental health services to children, adolescents and their families, provide an emergency service offering immediate, intensive as-

sistance during high risk periods, train non-professional aides to remedy ineffective family functioning, supplement the services of the mental health clinic and the juvenile aid bureau through assistance provided by trained, non-professional family and youth specialists, increase the skills and resources of police officers in working with youths and their families and expand opportunities for groups of parents to learn new skills and strategies for child rearing.

The Youth Service has been implemented by the Children's Psychiatric Center (CPC) under contract to Asbury Park. Clinical services have been provided by a full-time psychiatric social worker, graduate social work students and staff of CPC. An extensive recreation program involving police officers, which has increased activities for youth by 30% during the high risk evening hours, has been conducted by the Monmouth Boys Club and the Westside Community Center.

Seminars have been sponsored for police officers

which have enhanced their capability in handling youth-related problem situations.

The service has created an emergency telephone crisis intervention activity which responds to calls from all parts of Monmouth County and which is a cooperative venture among a number of mental health and family counseling agencies.

The Asbury Park Youth Service project was included in the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency intensive evaluation effort, conducted in cooperation with project personnel. For a detailed description of the evaluation methodology employed, refer to the "Provision for Evaluation" section of the "Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey—1976."

**Contact Person:**

Nancy Silver

Project Director Asbury Park Youth Service

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# **THE 1975 ACTION GRANT PROGRAM**

**An Interim Report**

**COMPARISON OF PLANNED 1975 ACTION FUNDS BY  
CATEGORY AND PROGRAM AREA WITH THE ACTUAL AWARDS**

<u>Category and Program Areas</u>	<u>Original Plan</u>	<u>Revised Plan</u>	<u>Actual Awarded</u>
<b>CATEGORY — Research and Information Systems</b>			
Statewide Communications and Information System	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Refinement of the Correctional Information System	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CATEGORY — Prevention</b>			
Residential Facilities for Juveniles in Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents	970,000	435,907	325,291
Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs	650,000	379,278	313,278
<b>CATEGORY — Detection, Deterrence, Apprehension</b>			
Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocation of Police Resources	450,000	456,163	401,634
Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time	775,000	777,823	776,647
Establishment of Public Housing Security Units	670,000	641,804	636,321
Prevention of Crime Through the Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts	200,000	238,736	213,736
Crime Specific Rape	150,000	149,500	149,500
Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Prosecution Units	795,000	775,984	775,984
Education and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel	457,000	493,632	411,637
Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units	75,000	75,000	50,000
Increased Crime Laboratory Services	650,000	650,000	650,000
Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime	635,000	634,990	634,990
<b>CATEGORY — Diversion</b>			
Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	650,000	666,785	666,785
Youth Service Bureaus	1,264,000	1,826,349	1,826,349
Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders	1,765,000	1,765,000	966,644
<b>CATEGORY — Adjudication</b>			
Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program	700,000	700,000	483,233
Expand and Improve Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening	500,000	701,629	701,629
Pre-Trial Service Programs	300,000	300,000	279,357
Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court	350,000	433,958	433,958
Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement	180,000	180,000	180,000

<u>Category and Program Areas</u>	<u>Original Plan</u>	<u>Revised Plan</u>	<u>Actual Awarded</u>
Justice for Victims Witnesses and Jurors	200,000	200,000	144,658
Development of Judicial Management Information System (JMIS)	275,000	275,000	-0-
Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel	230,000	230,000	162,927
Statewide Court Activities and Probation Improvements	585,000	585,000	452,491
Support of Public Defender Services	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>CATEGORY — Institutional Rehabilitation</b>			
Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery	665,000	665,000	481,260
Improvement of Detention and Shelter Care Practices	300,000	203,462	188,462
State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections	(E) 172,000	172,000	27,420
State Corrections Support Program	(E) 86,000	86,000	49,369
State Correctional Education Programs	(E) 638,000	638,000	558,697
State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Types	(E) 355,000	355,000	58,431
<b>CATEGORY — Non-Institutional Rehabilitation</b>			
Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender	1,082,000	1,082,000	388,299
State Community Service Facilities and Programs	(E) 540,000	540,000	291,738
Improvement of Parole Case Management	(C) 180,000	180,000	175,175
	(E) 175,175	175,175	175,175
Part C Totals	16,703,000	16,703,000	13,870,245
Part E Totals	1,966,000	1,966,000	1,160,655
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,669,000</b>	<b>\$18,669,000</b>	<b>\$15,030,900</b>

\* As of June 30, 1976.

\*\* Two subgrants totaling \$113,151 of federal funds were made under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

\*\*\* See also the Discretionary Program in New Jersey 1974-1976.

# 1975 ACTION GRANTS- INTERIM REPORT

*The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey— 1975 was approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration on February 19, 1975. Public dissemination of the document and the awarding of the 1975 funds began immediately thereafter and as of June 1, 1976, a total of 242 grants had been awarded. This interim report discusses objectives set forth under each program and a brief description of activities and improvements initiated as of June 30, 1976. A complete listing of grants awarded through June 30, 1976 is also included.*

## CATEGORY 3: RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

### **Program 3-1: Statewide Communications and Information System**

**Objectives:** To provide rapid and accurate responses to requests for information in all areas of the criminal justice system; to encourage additional usage of the Statewide Communications and Information System; to expand the number of local terminals from 32 as of June 30, 1974, to at least 50 by June 30, 1975 with priority extended to areas of high crime incidence, high population and to jurisdictions willing to assume ongoing operational costs; and to expand the information files to provide the most current and accurate information possible.

The New Jersey Statewide Communications and Information System (SCIS) uses a computerized method to provide immediate response to police inquiries. Funds awarded have provided the structure of a communication network that extends access of SCIS information to all local, county and State law enforcement agencies.

On November 3, 1975, New Jersey became the 20th State to provide direct automated access into its Division of Motor Vehicles. The system now provides automated responses to inquiries concerning vehicle registration and driver license information. In keeping with the policy set forth by the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, the content and format of these responses have been revised to conform with that of all other participating states. Terminal activities reached a record high. As of January 1, 1976, there were 110,127 active records in the SCIS files (stolen vehicles, securities, boats and other property, wanted persons and stolen and recovered firearms).

This project is in its final phase of development. As a result of this grant, five additional regional terminals were added to the nine terminals formerly in existence. These additional terminals are at various strategic locations in the State. Sophisticated communication diagnostic equipment has been installed to allow for monitoring of the communications network and to pinpoint problem areas quickly.

This system has proven invaluable as an effective tool in identifying fugitive and stolen property that would otherwise have eluded detection. The average number of hits, which is a positive response to an inquiry, is 102 per day. This rapid centralized information network enables law enforcement to keep abreast of criminals and their booty in our mobile society. Project costs were assumed upon termination of Agency funding.

### **Program 3-2: Refinement of the Correctional Information System**

**Objectives:** To remove as many correctional 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; to provide research data and statistical update for the anticipated master plan for correctional administration.

The purpose of the Correctional Information System project is to provide critical offender movement and profile information to correctional administrators to aid in management and policy decision-making. A specific objective of the project has been the establishment of a reliable data base that would be capable of producing the research and statistical data required for periodic reports, as well as the

information required for day-to-day institutional operations. New forms and procedures were developed that would permit the gathering of inmate admission, personal characteristics and movement data in a much more sophisticated manner.

A 1975 interim grant was funded to the project to permit the Department of Institutions and Agencies to accomplish the automation of the data gathering and field reporting system. Computer programs were developed, tested and implemented to create and update required records. In addition, project personnel received training in the new reporting procedures and forms to be used.

The CIS provided basic support for data gathering concerning the participation of offenders in programs and the capacities of the Division of Correction and Parole. This data, together with routinely gathered

information on the characteristics of admissions and the movement of offenders in the system, provided the data base for many of the Correctional Master Plan Advisory Council's recommendations. Three data volumes were produced in this regard: "Profile of State Institution Offenders Fiscal 1970-1975", "Length of Stay of State Institution Offenders Fiscal 1970-1975" and "Bedspace Needs for State Institution Offenders In 1980 and 1985."

This was the final year the project received Agency funds. The New Jersey Department of Corrections applied for and received a LEAA discretionary grant to study, evaluate and implement the Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS). The accomplishments of the Correctional Information System will be useful in the OBSCIS program and speed its development in New Jersey.

## **CATEGORY 4: PREVENTION**

### **Program 4-1: Residential Facilities for Juveniles In Need of Supervision and Community Treatment Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents**

**Objectives:** To provide home-like placements for juveniles who cannot be situated in traditional foster home settings and who should not be placed in institutional facilities; to expand to 18 the total number of community group care homes initiated with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds. Program funds for this year will support up to seven homes serving at least 70 juveniles; to establish treatment facilities within communities to serve as alternatives to institutional placements; to bring to a total of 13 the number of funded community residential treatment facilities serving from 260 to 325 youngsters; and to upgrade the programs and services within private institutions for juveniles.

This program will continue past Agency efforts. The planning and implementation for this area is carried out in close cooperation with the Division of Youth and Family Services, as well as the county juvenile and domestic relations courts.

In addition to continuing existing projects and starting new treatment facilities for juvenile delinquents, the Department of Institutions and Agencies received a grant to develop a Residential Treatment Planning Project within the Bureau of Residential Services. One goal of the project is the development of a comprehensive spectrum of both residential and day programs for delinquent and dis-

turbed children. Another goal is to work with existing residential facility programs to increase the capability of New Jersey facilities to treat effectively an additional 500 juveniles with serious behavior problems. Technical assistance is to be provided to community groups to create a minimum of 100 additional group care beds.

Jersey City received an initial grant to start its Volunteers of America Group Home for Boys. The home can handle eight boys who cannot live at home or in foster homes and do not require institutional care. The group home provides boys, ages 15 to 18, with individual counseling, psychological and psychiatric services, individual therapy and a recreation program. The project accepts youth from the criminal justice system classified as minor delinquents and JINS.

The County of Union continued the operation of the Barrett House, a group home that serves up to eight girls, ages 13 to 18. The girls are of normal intelligence, not addicted to drugs and emotionally healthy enough to function in a group home. Upon admission, a treatment plan is developed for each girl according to individual needs and abilities. In addition, a Big Sister program has been started using volunteers from the community. The home has an after-school tutorial program staffed by volunteers from local colleges and the community.

The Somerset County Home for Temporarily Displaced Children also received a continuation grant. The home is a temporary shelter facility for ten juveniles up to age 18. Maximum stay at the shelter is limited to 30 days. The shelter additionally serves as the county JINS facility. The services provided are temporary residence, short term counseling, tutorial service and a recreation program.

Funds were transferred from this area because of problems in establishing and maintaining the

smaller group homes. Populations could not be sustained at a sufficient level to meet costs. The homes also encountered difficulties in obtaining sites as well as working out referral arrangements with the Division of Youth and Family Services. Additionally, a few residential facilities terminated their services and, therefore, fewer applications for continued funding were made.

#### **Program 4-2: Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs**

**Objectives:** To establish delinquency prevention projects in the community that involve active participation by interested citizens and community groups and which attempt to improve the system of providing services to delinquent youth.

This program area was established to fund innovative concepts for local communities to provide help, guidance and counseling to their youth in a community setting. 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.

The Borough of West Caldwell received funds to continue its Youth Development Center—The Bridge Inc. In addition to West Caldwell, the Bridge will continue to serve North Caldwell, Fairfield,

Roseland and Caldwell and expand to include the Borough of Essex Fells. In addition to regularly scheduled individual and group counseling, The Bridge offers educational, creative arts and independent workshops in a variety of areas including pottery, woodworking, drama, painting and printing. The center will deliver services to approximately 300 youths.

The Township of Scotch Plains received funds to continue Resolve Inc., a community-based treatment project for troubled and delinquent youths and their families. The center also serves the Borough of Fanwood. The center will continue to provide counseling, conduct parent education groups to explore behavioral attitudes, adolescent development and child-rearing patterns. In addition, a tutoring service, which is staffed by high school students, to work with underachieving and disturbed junior high school students will continue. The center will provide services to approximately 100 clients.

The Borough of Bergenfield received initial funding for a Community Crisis Home that is providing an alternative to the juvenile justice system for young people and their families who are in conflict over domestic issues. The project established a network of private homes within nine target communities that provide shelter and care to juveniles for up to a ten day period. During this temporary separation, the family receives professional intervention and counseling to solve the crisis issue. The goal of the project is to provide counseling to 150 persons and to place a minimum of 53 young people in crisis homes.

### **CATEGORY 5: DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION**

#### **Program 5-1: Increase Police Patrol Effectiveness Through More Efficient Allocations of Police Resources**

**Objectives:** To provide a measurable reduction in street crimes accompanied by a clearance rate above the statewide average.

More efficient allocation of officers leads to an increased deterrent effect, a quicker response and an enhanced chance of apprehension. A feeling of security on the part of the citizen can be achieved by having police manpower when and where it is likely to be needed.

This program was introduced in the 1970 Plan and since its inception, 43 projects have been undertaken by local departments.

In 1975, four projects received continuation funding for computer-oriented projects. Five new

projects were initiated in municipalities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000. The 1975 projects funded under this program area consist of civilianization of the dispatch function, reallocation of patrol resources by utilizing electronic data processing information and a pilot project testing radio access into the Statewide Crime Information System.

The Atlantic-Cape Communications Enforcement Support System funded to Atlantic City is enhancing the effectiveness of police officers on the street by making law enforcement data immediately available via a separate radio frequency. A separate data channel with terminal operators assigned on a full-time basis bypasses the local dispatcher and communicates directly with the field officer without usurping local communications. This system allows the officer on patrol to receive, within one minute, all State Crime Information System information via the Atlantic City computer which is interfaced with the State and national systems.



The City of Trenton received funds to continue its Police Computer Allocation Project. A one-year data base of existing workload, as well as date, time and location of criminal activities within the City of Trenton has been compiled. During the 1975 grant period these data are being analyzed and proposals will be made to the police commanders as to how their patrol forces should be allocated, thereby providing an improved police service to the community.

The Township of Dover, on behalf of itself and four additional municipalities, received funds to initiate a regionalized computer management and information project. This system allows each municipality to store and recall management information concerning factors relating to crime and police resources. The result is a forecast of utilization of personnel and equipment by time of need and geographic location.

### **Program 5-2: Increase Apprehension and Deterrence Effectiveness Through Reduction of Police Response Time**

**Objectives:** To provide a means for reduction of the total time required 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; to provide a means for citizens to contact the police and for the police to communicate with each other in a more efficient and rapid manner; and to provide professional training for persons responsible for controlling police radio systems.

It is anticipated that this program will reduce police response time and thus contribute to an increase in the number of on-the-scene apprehensions.

The 1975 program is providing 12 grants, five of which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. The main purpose of these projects is to provide a constant mode of communication for officers on patrol.

The Township of Hopewell was provided funds to establish a central dispatching center for the Township of Hopewell and the Borough of Pennington Police Departments. A communication console, logging recorder and other equipment needed for a communication center were supplied. Additionally, the base station was improved to eliminate communications problems and additional portable and mobile units needed to complete the system were purchased. As a result of this project, the citizens of Pennington and Hopewell Township are being provided with better police services because officers

are in constant communication with their dispatchers.

Mantua Township, on behalf of seven municipalities, received funds to implement a regionalized communications project that helps coordinate police services and provides a constant communication made via the in-car/out-of-car radio for officers in the field. This type of radio can be removed from the police vehicle and carried by the officer. Prior to this project, officers occasionally had to return to their offices or private homes to receive calls for service. Information, such as wanted bulletins, was often not received and requests for information while on car stops were impossible to fulfill. This new system provides for better police service and enhances the officers' safety.

Thirteen municipalities are provided services by the Camden County Central Dispatching Unit. The unit is dispatching all calls for service for each police department and coordinates police activities utilizing the resources of all participating agencies. This system allows for a constant mode of communication while an officer is in or away from his vehicle. In addition, each participating municipality is receiving dispatch analysis reports on a monthly schedule to enhance its allocation of police patrols.

The City of Long Branch incorporated in its new communications system a data recording procedure. Data collection and processing have come about through the use of data cards maintained by dispatchers which are computer processed to show types of incidents, response time, personnel responding, time consumed and the location of the call. Electric time stamps register the time that units are involved with each call for service. This management tool is aiding the police department in evaluating patrol patterns and manning shifts. Response time is expected to be reduced by 20%. The decrease in response time should increase on-scene apprehension, thus reducing police case hours and increasing conviction rates.

This program area has been selected by the Agency for intensive evaluation. The findings will be reported in the 1975-1977 Progress Report.

### **Program 5-3: Establishment of Public Housing Security Units**

**Objectives:** To reduce the occurrence of crime and vandalism within public housing areas below the level for the entire jurisdiction; to increase the opportunity for residents of public housing to live in safe and secure conditions as measured through victimization studies.

The task of patrolling highly populated public housing projects has presented local police departments which employ conventional methods of mo-

bilized patrol with several problems: 1. The physical nature of most housing projects is not conducive to regular patrol car coverage since high rise complexes and multi-family housing units prohibit the access of automobiles. The innate structure of housing projects with such hard-to-patrol areas as hallways, elevators and basements prevents observation by passing patrol vehicles. 2. The general public demand for police service affects the amount of patrol time available to public housing residents. 3. Due to manpower shortages, police departments are unable to assign additional foot patrol officers to public housing areas although a number of police departments have been able to increase foot patrols in some areas with the implementation of the State's Safe and Clean Streets Program. 4. The peak hours of activity when police service is requested in the public housing projects coincide with the peak hours of the regular police patrol units, further compounding the problem. 5. Public housing projects contain a proportionately higher percentage of senior citizens who require increased security efforts.

In response to these problems, a number of alternative methods of patrol have been tried and one that has proven to be successful is the implementation of public housing security units. These units provide public housing residents with their own security force and are responsible for patrolling public housing projects in cooperation with and under the supervision of the local police departments.

In 1975, grants were provided for the continuation of four public housing security units and the establishment of four new units. The City of Trenton has a housing unit consisting of 18 housing guards who are supervised by a Trenton Police sergeant and police officer. The unit polices the city's 13 housing projects between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and midnight. Officials of the Trenton Housing Authority have stated that the residents of the various housing projects are pleased with the service the unit is providing.

The City of Long Branch received funds to initiate a housing security unit. The unit serves nine public housing projects with a total of 743 dwelling units and 1,764 residents. The unit consists of five officers who patrol on foot and on scooters to provide mobility to improve response time, enabling every housing project to be patrolled throughout the day. To ensure coordination with the police department, the unit is assigned an office in the police headquarters building and is supervised by a patrol lieutenant. In addition to providing general police services, the housing guards are conducting an information campaign in all projects to alert and acquaint residents with effective security measures and practices.

The City of Camden received an initial grant to establish a security force targeted at the reduction of crime and vandalism in public housing projects.

The composition of the force includes ten special police officer/guards and two shift supervisors under the direction of a District Captain of the Camden Police Department. The unit is responsible for policing the city's nine public housing projects. A victimization study was conducted by Camden officials which indicated that the most frequent victims of crime were the many senior citizens residing in the housing areas. The guards maintain a central position in the projects to monitor entrances and exits to insure safe senior citizen access, be accessible to residents, observe activities on surrounding streets and provide vehicle patrol. The guards have participated in training sessions held at the Camden Police Academy and have full power of arrest.

This program area has been selected by the Agency for intensive evaluation. The findings will be reported in the 1975-1977 Progress Report.

#### **Program 5-4: Prevention of Crime Through the Improvement of Combined Police-Community Efforts**

**Objectives:** To reduce the opportunity to commit crime through measures that provide the public with assistance in safeguarding themselves and their property against crime; and to improve police-community relations by providing cooperative police-citizen efforts in neighborhood crime prevention and reduction.

The main goal of this program is the reduction of crime through combined citizen and police efforts. Public education is conducted utilizing mass media and formal presentations. Block associations are formed as the community's effort to assist police in reducing crime, especially breaking and entering and larceny. A comprehensive effort by the entire police department and the community is the key to success in this program.

A total of 11 grants were funded for the implementation of crime prevention units in 11 municipalities. The Plainfield Unit conducted 318 burglary prevention inspections, nine block association meetings and 1,855 pieces of literature were distributed by the project staff during the first three months of operation.

The Elizabeth Crime Prevention Unit has been instrumental in having the street lighting changed in the city. The Camden Unit made over 15 presentations on crime prevention that were attended by over 600 persons during its first three months.

The Trenton Crime Prevention Unit, during its first six months of operation, reviewed 4,290 police reports relevant to property crimes, made 110 visits

to crime scenes, added 1,642 entries to its modus operandi file, contacted 17,684 persons and responded to 17,820 requests for information. In addition, the unit conducted 102 security surveys, arranged 44 speaking engagements and distributed 102,800 pieces of crime prevention literature to the public.

The City of Paterson is maximizing community involvement to "harden" crime targets. A crime prevention office was established to provide the public with general and specific information concerning "hardening" of crime targets. Block group associations were established to provide two-way communication in recognizing specific crime problems. The unit is working closely with the police patrol division in analyzing crime data in an effort to assign patrols to areas where specific crime problems are developing. It is utilizing a data analysis system developed with Agency funds.

The Crime Prevention Unit of Asbury Park has selected five target locations in which to concentrate its crime prevention efforts. These locations are being compared with other areas of the City which will serve as "control groups". Data is being collected by surveys and will be compared to police records. This comparison will serve to validate data and should indicate an increase in the reporting of crime due to the efforts of the Crime Prevention Unit. Additionally, this approach will show whether or not this project is having an impact on the target areas by the continual analysis of crime trends city-wide.

Grants funded under this program area are for one year with local assumption of costs thereafter.

### **Program 5-5: Crime Specific — Rape**

**Objectives:** To establish within the county prosecutor's office a special sex crime analysis unit to: (1) investigate sex crimes; (2) provide immediate medical aid and psychological counseling for victims; (3) collect and record information on criminals' methods of operation; and (4) prepare the victim for courtroom testimony to increase conviction rate.

Beginning with the 1975 Plan the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency is reviewing crime trends and local priorities to ascertain which specific crime is of greatest concern. Once a crime is selected for concentrated attention, it may receive recognition for more than one plan year if necessary to achieve the desired impact. The 1975 targeted crime is rape.

The philosophy behind the establishment of a county-wide sex crime analysis unit is one of providing specialized services to municipalities that would be impractical to implement at the local level. Local police departments neither have the time

nor resources to conduct investigations at the sophisticated level demanded by the occurrence of such a crime as rape. A county sex crime unit can effectively serve the needs of every municipality in the county, regardless of the rate of rape incidents, through the establishment of a centralized rape unit.

The counties of Mercer, Atlantic and Hudson were selected as the pilot counties. Funds were used to hire the staff needed to implement this project, for operating expenses to establish an office, for consultant and training fees and psychological services for the victim. Unit staff has attended the Sex Crime Analysis Training Seminar. The Unit offers 24-hour service and has educated the public in ways of reducing vulnerability to a sexual assault and provided specialists to municipal police agencies to assist in the investigation of rape and other sex crimes. It has also provided legal counseling to the victims in preparation for court appearances, collected and maintained records of known and reported sex crimes to include the assailant's method of operation and trained the local police in the handling of the initial investigation.

This program area has been selected by the Agency for intensive evaluation. The findings will be reported in the 1975-1977 Progress Report.

### **Program 5-6: Establishment of Regionalized Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Prosecution Units**

**Objectives:** To expand and improve the operations of selected county prosecutors' offices in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime and narcotic and dangerous drug law violations; and to make all such operations compatible with the various State agencies involved in similar investigatory activities.

The 1975 Plan combined 1974 program areas 5-7 and 7-3. Due to the similarity of investigative techniques required for a cohesive enforcement attack on both major suppliers of narcotics and the organized crime element, there is a jurisdictional overlapping which should be addressed by one specialized unit.

During previous years, emphasis was placed on a statewide operation maintained by the Division of State Police and units functioning in various large municipal police departments. Experience indicates the value of advancing the major thrust at the State level. While efforts in the large municipalities, however, were effective, there was a gap in meeting the problems which spread into contiguous communities. Several weaknesses in strictly local enforcement became apparent:

The failure to retain anonymity of unit members for required undercover operations;

The loss of cost benefit accruable to maximized utilization of needed sophisticated equipment;

The inability to have legal assistance when needed.

As a result of these findings, the emphasis of funding was shifted to the regional concept of enforcement.

In 1975, final continuation grants were awarded to those counties that had received earlier funding for both narcotic and organized crime efforts. Seven additional jurisdictions that previously received grants for narcotics task forces received final continuation grants. In addition, three new counties received funds for Narcotic and Organized Crime Investigation Units.

The County of Somerset received funds for its Organized Crime and Narcotics Task Force. The unit is responsible for the surveillance, investigation and arrest of organized crime and narcotics offenders. The county is attempting to increase gambling, organized crime and narcotics arrests by 50% and to achieve an 80% conviction rate.

The Middlesex County Strike Force consists of: the prosecutor, a designated assistant prosecutor serving as a legal advisor, a detective lieutenant serving as Unit Commander, seven investigators, eight detectives from the prosecutor's office and 27 officers from municipal police departments. The unit mainly operates on an undercover basis, providing assistance to local police departments and coordinating raids on a local and countywide basis. As such, the unit has jurisdiction extending beyond municipal boundaries as it investigates the highly mobile narcotics trafficker, gambling operations and organized criminal conspiracies. It does not operate in such a manner as to usurp the function and responsibility of municipal police departments.

The County of Mercer received funds to continue its organized crime task force. The goal of the project is to continue the ability to recognize the network of organized illegal activity in Mercer County through an accurate and current intelligence system, with the purpose of obtaining arrests and convictions of key organized crime figures.

The unit has established cooperation with all municipal police departments in the County as well as the F.B.I., the New Jersey State Police and other enforcement agencies throughout the Delaware Valley. The unit has been involved in the investigation and prosecution of bid-rigging, gambling, loan sharking, organized fencing of stolen property, misconduct in office and attempted bribery.

#### **Program 5-7: Educational and Professional Development for Criminal Justice Personnel**

**Objectives: To continue upgrading the performance of criminal justice personnel through specialized training; to prepare students for criminal justice careers through specially designed higher education courses of study; to provide the opportunity for criminal justice agencies to focus training efforts on areas of operation that require current knowledge and highly developed skills; and to continue the final stage of development and implementation of criminal justice baccalaureate programs at State colleges.**

The Police Training Commission received funds to conduct studies leading to the improvement of basic training and in-service training for law enforcement personnel. As a part of this project, police audio-visual resources in the State will be inventoried and evaluated in order to ascertain the need for a multi-media resource center and required materials. The project is primarily concerned with updating the quality of training presently being conducted at the 15 police academies throughout the State.

The Department of Law and Public Safety received a grant to conduct the Advanced Prosecutors' Training Seminar. The seminar will provide an intensive program in trial tactics to approximately 100 assistant prosecutors and deputy attorney generals who have at least one full year of criminal trial experience. All of the attendees will have had the benefit of attending one of the 11 basic prosecutor training courses that were conducted by the Prosecutors Supervisory Section, New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice.

The Morris County Prosecutor's Office received funds on behalf of the Morris County Juvenile Officers Association to conduct a three day Juvenile Officers Training Seminar for 50 Morris County police officers and juvenile justice personnel for more effective and efficient handling of juvenile delinquents.

Funds were awarded to the City of Camden to establish a library for the Camden County Police Academy and to provide the equipment necessary to produce procedural manuals for the Camden Police Department. The manuals will serve to create administrative and organizational links for the entire department and better define job duties, specifications and job requirements and will also be used as instructional aids by the academy. The library will allow officers to pursue selected topics beyond classroom instruction.

The project costs of criminal justice baccalaureate degree programs at four State colleges, Paterson, Trenton, Stockton and Glassboro were assumed upon termination of Agency funding.

### **Program 5-8: Coordinated State and Countywide Police Legal Advisory Units**

**Objectives:** 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 on the latest rulings of the court and state-of-the-art.

The counties of Passaic and Camden each received funds to establish a county police advisory unit. The police legal advisor units have an impact in two areas. The first is training in legal issues and procedures to insure that the police department and police officers are better trained and more sensitive to current legal issues and problems; and the second is to provide a formal mechanism to deal efficiently with highly technical legal problems. The effect of a police legal advisor includes a more discriminate and effective use of the power and responsibility entrusted to the police. Cases are more expertly screened, and those cases which ultimately go forward to trial have a sounder evidentiary foundation.

This program area has been selected by the Agency for intensive evaluation. The findings will be reported in the 1975-1977 Progress Report.

### **Program 5-9: Increased Crime Laboratory Services**

**Objectives:** To maintain New Jersey State Police forensic laboratory services presently offered to almost all law enforcement agencies throughout the State; and to complete acquisitions of specialized scientific equipment and complete staffing necessary to bring the operating efficiency of the existing regional forensic laboratory system up to maximum output.

In response to the needs and priorities established by the Department of Law and Public Safety and in an attempt to continue the improvement of forensic laboratory services to local, county and State law enforcement agencies, the 1975 Plan provided funds to continue and refine existing forensic laboratory capabilities. By continuing this effort, police will be more capable of analyzing evidence and able to serve citizens better. It was anticipated that, in 1975, the fourth laboratory would be opened at Sea Girt. This was not possible, however, due to the recent fiscal restraints imposed by the State budget. It is hoped that the Sea Girt Laboratory will be constructed with the aid of 1977 funds.

### **Program 5-10: Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime**

**Objectives:** To continue and expand the capabilities of State level law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, apprehend and prosecute individuals involved in organized crime with additional emphasis in the areas of arson and labor racketeering.

The nature and magnitude of organized crime activities requires the development and implementation of a statewide concentrated effort utilizing local, county and State resources in order to abate organized crime inroads into society and commercial interests. Previous Agency funds have provided expanded general intelligence, investigation and prosecution capabilities. The 1975 Plan provided funds to expand the Statewide Arson Unit, Organized Crime Investigation Prosecution Unit, Organized Crime Intelligence Unit and Labor Racketeering Unit. All four units are operated by the Division of State Police.

The Arson Unit conducted a Fire and Arson Survey in 1974 which showed an increase of 15,097 in the total fires reported, an increase of \$30,328,384 in total property loss and an increase of 466 in the total number of arsons. Members of the Arson Unit have been actively involved in an effort to inform and educate municipal agencies on the need for accurate reporting procedures to help alleviate the distortion of the true arson picture brought about by the number of uninvestigated fires. The survey revealed that of the 72,000 reported fires only 16,061 were investigated by a governmental agency. As a result of this unit, more accurate information is being received on the extent of the arson problem in New Jersey.

The Labor Racketeering Project received 1975 funds. State Police officials believe that organized crime infiltration has occurred and continues to occur in labor unions and labor consultant agencies. Once in such influencing positions, racketeers are able to gain favors from public officials in regard to public contractors from whom they buy their construction materials and subcontractors they hire. When in control of a union, criminals are free to extort money from welfare and pension funds for illegal purposes. Also, the State Police believes that several of the larger refuse companies and many of the piers in New Jersey are under control of the racketeers. This unit has been concentrating its efforts collecting, analyzing and disseminating intelligence information related to labor racketeering to correct this situation.

A continuation grant was provided to the Organized Crime Intelligence Project. Major investiga-

tions have been conducted through this unit and they have led to exposing, arresting and convicting corrupt public officials and key members of organized crime. Strong emphasis has been placed upon

gathering and processing intelligence information among the 375 State, local and federal law enforcement agencies that participate in the Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence System.

## **CATEGORY 6: DIVERSION**

### **Program 6-1: Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles**

**Objectives:** To develop and implement programs within police departments that will promote a fair, consistent and understanding approach to the handling of juveniles; and to provide professional counseling and referral services to those juveniles who have had direct police contact but have no complaints signed against them. It is planned that 35 projects will be funded serving in excess of 5,000 juveniles.

The application of police resources to the detection and deterrence of delinquent behavior is extremely important. The total resources of the community must be applied to the juvenile problem, and this includes police efforts as well as other agencies and organizations concerned with this problem. Through this effort, assistance is provided to field officers in matters regarding juvenile problems and a coordinated effort is maintained by the police and other social service agencies.

The 1975 Plan allowed police departments to serve juveniles by providing short-term counseling services or referring them to community agencies which offer a more complete range of services. This program area was designed to offer the juvenile officer an option for those youths who were not having complaints signed against them. Over 4,000 youths per year are being served by this program.

The initial contact by a juvenile with the criminal justice system usually involves the police. The manner in which the police handle this contact is of critical importance in the development of the juvenile's attitude toward the police. It is necessary, therefore, for the police departments to handle juveniles in a manner that addresses the underlying problems that caused the police contact.

The City of Clifton received continuation funds for a project in which juvenile officers were stationed in the high schools to counsel juveniles who otherwise would come in formal contact with the juvenile justice system. As many of the cases that arise in the schools as possible are handled in an informal and non-punitive manner. Project activities also include home visits for family counseling and appearances in juvenile court when necessary.

The Township of Willingboro continued its Clinical Service Center to provide an alternative to adjudica-

tion for juvenile offenders. All juveniles who come in contact with the police in Willingboro and who are referred to the Youth Bureau will have their cases reviewed by the project director and the supervising social worker. This project is run on a voluntary basis.

It is anticipated that 300 juveniles will be released to their parents with no further action, another 300 individuals, including juveniles and their families, will be offered counseling services. The Juvenile Adjustment Committee will handle 150 cases, while another 250 will need to be sent to court.

The Youth Service Unit in the City of Trenton provides counseling and referral services through its three youth service workers. Its goal is to maximize opportunities for the emotional, social and educational advancement of each juvenile who volunteers for services. A program is also conducted in the area schools, consisting of rap sessions, films and a chance to promote better rapport between the police and the juvenile community.

This program area has been selected by the Agency for intensive evaluation. A summary of the findings will be reported in the 1975-1977 Progress Report.

### **Program 6-2: Youth Service Bureaus**

**Objectives:** To establish agencies in the community that serve to divert youths from the criminal justice system; to provide advocacy, crisis intervention and other needed services; to encourage system change and general youth development; and to coordinate and utilize existing social, medical and rehabilitative services.

The need and desirability of establishing youth service bureaus to focus on the special problems of youth in the community is one of the major recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

A total of 20 youth service bureaus have been funded by the Agency, including two countywide bureaus, Union County, Atlantic County and three regional bureaus. One regional bureau serves Livingston, Glen Ridge, Montclair and Verona; a second serves Union City, West New York, Weehawken, Hoboken, North Bergen, Kearny, Secaucus and Bayonne and a third serves Keyport,

Hazlet, Matawan Township, Matawan Borough and Union Beach. The 1975 funds were used to continue previously funded projects that have demonstrated success by meeting their goals. For a general description of the program and services provided, see 1974 Program 6-2.

Projects in this program area are generally implemented by agencies outside of local government operations, under the supervision of the Agency and the local jurisdiction. Experience has demonstrated that, for this reason, the costs of youth service bureaus are not readily assumed.

This program area has been selected by the Agency for intensive evaluation. A summary of the findings will be reported in the 1975-1977 Progress Report.

### **Program 6-3: Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders**

**Objectives:** To assist State and local units of government in reducing crime related to drug and alcohol abuse by developing treatment modalities that will service client needs and promote the re-socialization of approximately 2,000 individuals in non-institutional settings; to continue the development of the central intake unit approach providing intake screening, detoxification, referral and follow-up of the drug and/or alcohol offenders; to provide priority funding for drug/alcohol abuse treatment projects that demonstrate a resource capability for diversion from the criminal justice system and utilize community-based resources such as community health centers, vocational adjustment centers and manpower services during the different phases of treatment; and to provide contractual services for detoxification where units are not available. Such purchases will be provided for an estimated 1,800 alcoholics. To fund a pilot project attached to a community health center providing treatment for the parolee with emotional and psychological problems.

This 1975 program area provides for increased funds dealing with alcohol abuse and for the development of community resource systems capable of delivering services to both drug and alcohol abuse offenders. The 1974 Plan included two pro-

gram areas 6-3 and 4-3 which were consolidated into this program area.

The increasing need for treatment of the alcoholic offender in the criminal justice system is being met not only by programs specifically geared toward the offender with an alcohol problem but also by inclusion of the alcoholic in existing drug intake, detoxification and treatment programs whenever such combined services are possible. All central intake units and treatment projects are encouraged to include the alcoholic offender.

The City of New Brunswick received an initial grant to establish a Vocational Adjustment Unit at Damon House, a residential drug treatment center, that provides an academic/vocational evaluation component and a graphic arts workshop for approximately 200 substance abusers referred from the Middlesex County Probation Department. These persons are not suitable candidates for vocational training, job referral or educational placement due to poor personal development. The project emphasizes personal adjustment rather than vocational training.

The County of Burlington received funds to purchase non-medical in-patient detoxification services for approximately 200 alcohol abusers who have been determined alcoholic offenders by the court. Agency funds are being utilized to purchase three static client treatment slots for maximum seven day periods of residency. The project is utilizing an existing 12-bed detoxification facility which became operational in 1975 with a grant from the State Department of Health. Upon admission to the facility, clients are provided with an in-depth review of the treatment process. The physical condition of the resident is assessed and appropriate treatment is prescribed.

The City of Perth Amboy received a continuation grant to continue a drug free, out-patient counseling component that provides 225 treatment slots to service drug/alcohol abuse offenders from the Middlesex County area. The Town of Kearny also received a continuation grant to provide drug free, out-patient slots for approximately 120 clients with drug and alcohol related problems. Services available to clients include physical examination, screening and evaluation, referral, methadone intake, detoxification, urinalysis, counseling, psychological evaluation, jail interviews, job placement and preventive education.

Mercer County, on behalf of its Community Guidance Center, received funds for a Community Readjustment Service Project. The major goal of the project is to provide 100 emotionally disturbed county ex-inmates with comprehensive mental health care services on an out-patient basis. Additionally, the project will coordinate the delivery of mental health care services for clients in need of in-patient treatment.



## **CATEGORY 7: ADJUDICATION**

### **Program 7-1: Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program**

**Objectives:** To improve municipal court services through more efficient administration; to insure the municipal courts have available legal counsel for both the prosecutorial and defense functions; to establish within municipal courts resources permitting pre-trial screening of all defendants; and to provide alternate means of resolving family disputes within the municipal court structure.

In the 1975 Program Area, it was anticipated that part or all of the components of projects implemented in the Newark and Jersey City Municipal Courts would be introduced to other municipal courts evidencing a large volume of court business and demonstrating a willingness to participate.

This program area, in addition, addresses the problem of municipal court records management and storage.

The City of Plainfield received a grant to restructure the operations of its Municipal Court by providing more effective management and supervision of support services and developing specific responsibilities and work assignments. The restructuring is based on a study of the Plainfield Municipal Court which was arranged by SLEPA and conducted by the Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project of the American University Law School. In conjunction with the reorganization, the court will upgrade the methods of records handling and retention through the installation of a microfilm system. The system will reduce the volume of space required to maintain archival records and will provide for quick and accurate access to current documents.

The Township of Delran received a grant to implement a regionalized microfilm system for the municipal courts and police departments. The system serves Delran, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington and Riverside. Once the equipment is received, clerical personnel from each municipal court will be trained in filming, reading and printing techniques. Filming of both current documents and documents in dead storage is allowing access via microfilm camera by each participating court. As a result of this project, search time for records is reduced to a matter of seconds.

The City of Trenton received funds to implement an informal hearing program within the municipal court. The purpose of the project is to settle family and neighborhood disputes without entering

litigation. It is estimated that 1,200 cases will be heard during the first year of the project.

The City of East Orange initiated a family counseling unit which will operate under the municipal court. During the first year of operation, the project will assist the court by settling 600 family or neighborhood dispute cases which previously would have been scheduled on the formal court calendar.

### **Program 7-2: Expand and Improve Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Screening**

**Objectives:** To aid in providing the juvenile courts with intake units which can screen 50,000 potential complaints yearly filed against juveniles charged with delinquent and JINS offenses; to reduce the number of complaints formally adjudicated by the juvenile court judge through the referral of appropriate cases to community resources such as youth service bureaus, juvenile conference committees, vocational and educational institutions and other social, medical, welfare and mental health agencies; and to reduce to an absolute minimum the number of juveniles placed in detention and shelter care through strict adherence to statutory requirements regulating such temporary custody.

The focus of this program area in 1975 is on assisting the development of a statewide system of juvenile court intake screening under the direct supervision of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The funds are primarily directed toward continuing the expansion of the juvenile court intake units in keeping with developing State policy. Projects funded under this area are subject to programmatic modifications that may be necessary to be in conformity with anticipated State Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts rules and guidelines.

The County of Camden expanded the juvenile intake component of its comprehensive Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Family Intake Project. Additional personnel were hired to screen juvenile complaints, hold pre-judicial conferences, do follow up work and provide clerical services.

Middlesex County received funds to implement a portion of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations



Court Intake Unit. The primary aim of the intake project is to remove from the traditional court process any complaints filed with the juvenile and domestic relations court which can be handled just as effectively on an out-of-court basis.

Burlington County, through its probation department, also received a grant to implement an intake unit. The unit assumes the responsibility of supervising admissions into detention and shelter care, overseeing juvenile conference committee organization and procedures and diverting cases from the court process. The unit is carefully screening each complaint signed against a juvenile to determine its proper course. A decision is made as to whether the complaint is within the court's jurisdiction and, if it is, it is disposed of in one of five ways. It can be dismissed, forwarded to a juvenile conference committee, placed on a no counsel or a counsel calendar or forwarded to the grand jury.

### **Program 7-3: Pre-Trial Service Programs**

**Objectives:** To provide up to six grants to the court geared towards diverting the defendant from the criminal justice system by promoting the use of Release on Recognizance (ROR), ten percent cash bail and other forms of non-monetary, pre-trial release for all eligible defendants; to enable local personnel to interview each defendant incarcerated in a local lockup for the purpose of making pre-trial release recommendations in accordance with the standards set by *State v. Johnson*, 61 N.J. 351 (1972). Each defendant will be interviewed prior to the first court appearance after filing of the complaint.

Prior to the 1975 Plan, support for pre-trial services came from three different program areas: "Improvement of Probation Services" has supported the development of a model pre-trial intervention project and will in 1975 develop a model bail service. "Diversion of Drug Dependent and Alcoholic Offenders" supported alcoholic detoxification units and "Non-Institutional Programs for Adult Offenders" supported various pre-trial intervention and employment projects. The latter programs contained projects which combined those functions of the courts that initiate the mechanism of pre-trial release with the functions of the service delivery program.

The 1975 program area continues the objective of examining the court's potential for effective release and referral of the defendant to community resources for treatment and supportive programming. The community service delivery resources for court referrals are being developed as part of comprehensive systems for drug and alcohol abuse

treatment (Program Area 6-3, "Development of Community Resource Systems for Treatment of Adult Drug and Alcohol Offenders") and community resource systems to include employment, education and counseling (Program Area 9-2, "Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender") that will be functional as a central resource for various agencies of the local criminal justice system.

In New Jersey, the term "pre-trial intervention" is used to describe a formalized program for removing adult defendants from the criminal justice process, after filing of a complaint but before trial or entry of a plea. In accordance with Supreme Court Rule 3:28 governing the practices of "pre-trial intervention," the courts and the prosecutor must: 1.) agree that the defendant in question is not likely to commit criminal or disorderly acts in the future; 2.) remove the defendant from the ordinary course of prosecution by postponing further criminal proceedings for periods of three months to one year and 3.) dismiss charges against the defendant upon his or her successful completion of a program of supervision, counseling and referral services.

A recent challenge to PTI eligibility requirements has been posed by *State v. Leonardis* which would provide equal opportunity under the law by barring no offender from program participation solely because of the nature of the alleged crime. This case is under appeal and, if upheld, would require the prosecutor on request to state the justification for non-admittance to PTI. That justification would then be appealable by the program applicant.

The Morris County project began operation on April 28, 1975. Prior to February 17, 1976, the program had received 400 referrals of indictable offenses. In the month of February, however, the assignment judge directed that copies of all indictable offenses were to be forwarded simultaneously to the prosecutor and pre-trial intervention coordinator within 24 hours of signing. Because of this order, the number of referrals had risen by March to approximately 700 cases. Each case referred by a municipal clerk or other source is reviewed and a preliminary record check is made by the PTI Coordinator. Those applicants who do not meet the project criteria are placed on a list which is sent weekly to the assignment judge and the prosecutor. Each of the remaining individuals is assigned to a counselor. The arresting officer or complainant is contacted and approval for adjournment is sought from the prosecutor's office. An individual plan is then formulated for each participant by his/her counselor with the active participation of the defendant and his/her attorney.

The Hudson County Bail Unit enabled the courts to establish uniform pre-trial release procedures in all 12 municipalities located within the county. In addition, it also allowed the county to expand

the existing county bail unit, which was organizationally located under the assignment judge, into the central bail agency of the county. The project has been designed in such a manner that it not only addresses the problem of maintaining contact with a released defendant until his/her matter is disposed in court, but also provides for the rendering of services to inmates awaiting determination on their bail by the courts. All cases assigned to the bail unit receive individual attention and evaluation. The results of the evaluation are presented to the bail judge for his/her consideration in making a bail decision.

Mercer County continued its Pre-Trial Court Services and Intervention Project. Project personnel interview defendants awaiting plea or trial in order to supply the courts with reports of community ties and other information upon which to base pre-trial release decisions. The pre-trial services component of the program stops short of actual diversion of persons from the criminal justice system, as authorized under the Rule 3:28 Pre-Trial Intervention component, but involves all services otherwise available. Defendants are selected from those appearing for preliminary arraignment before the municipal and/or county courts and from cases referred by the prosecutor's office, public defenders and private attorneys. While enrollment in the pre-trial intervention component is not limited to "first offenders", defendants whose prior records indicate evidence of habituation to a life of crime are excluded. Defendants are accepted only if their records and attitudes indicate a significant probability for successful diversion from anti-social conduct.

#### **Program 7-4: Improvement of Services to the Juvenile Court**

**Objectives:** To improve probation practices by expanding the range and quality of services offered to probationers; to expand the use of citizen volunteers in probation case counseling; to provide for professional assistance and to coordinate the activities of juvenile conference committees; and to provide diagnostic evaluations to the juvenile court judge for the purpose of making appropriate dispositions.

In the 1975 Plan, a distinction was made between juvenile probation and adult probation which was considered under another program area. A total of ten counties provide programs that utilize well-trained citizen volunteers to counsel juvenile probationers and to increase the quality of services offered by the local juvenile conference committees.

Diagnostic services, which provide evaluative information on adjudicated juveniles so that effective dispositions can be made, continue to be funded.

The diagnostic service includes in its evaluation the educational, psychological, psychiatric and social background of the juvenile. Diagnosis is also utilized for probationers under supervision and residents of detention and shelter care facilities appropriately referred for such evaluation.

Atlantic County continued "Outpost", which is a specialized juvenile counseling project run by the probation department. The project is designed to provide intensive counseling to juveniles who have previous experience either with the court, probation or within an institution. It also provides intensive counseling to those juveniles charged with acts of violence and for juveniles who would benefit from more intense supervision or benefit from any or all of the special services offered at Outpost. Juveniles are referred to the program after a formal or informal court hearing. In the absence of a previous diagnostic or social evaluation, the juvenile is referred to the Diagnostic Unit at Harborfields for a professional study and evaluation as either an in-patient or out-patient. It is anticipated that, through the services provided, opportunities for employment, vocational training or schooling will lead probationers towards constructive improvements despite poor environments and negative peer pressure.

Cape May County used funds to initiate its Volunteer Probation Counselor Project which recruits and trains citizens to work as volunteers with juvenile probationers. The goal of the project is to increase the quality and quantity of supervision to youthful offenders through the use of volunteer probation counselors. These volunteers are being recruited through the use of the media and contacts with churches, schools, industry, social and civic organizations and other community groups. The volunteers are trained by a consultant psychologist. It is anticipated that there will be a total of 80 volunteers who will be matched with individual probationers on the basis of geographic location, common interest and hobbies and special needs of the client in relation to special abilities of the volunteer.

The County of Passaic is continuing to provide rehabilitation services to male juvenile offenders through its Youth Probation Service Center. The major thrust of the center has been the establishment of a community rehabilitation project designed for juvenile offenders who have a multitude of social, psychological, educational, medical and vocational problems. Once accepted into the project each young person is provided with a wide range of activities. These activities include individual, group and family counseling as part of the rehabilitation process. Recreational, social and cultural activities are provided as alternatives to delinquent behavior.

#### **Program 7-5: Prosecutor's Office Management Improvement**

**Objectives:** To provide three county prosecutors with a professional management capability to increase the efficiency of their offices; to establish policy guidelines and implement a system of prosecutorial case screening in three counties so that the public interest and justice is better served by early use of the prosecutor's discretionary authority; to improve the work flow in the prosecutor's office by refining case evaluation earlier in the criminal justice process; to reduce the detention time of persons accused of criminal activity by enabling the prosecutor to make speedier decisions regarding cases; and to provide prosecutorial interfacing with proposed pre-trial intervention programs.

This program area was new in the 1975 Plan and was developed in response to problems and priorities expressed by numerous State and local agencies. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals identified the need for prosecutors' offices to have the benefit of office managers to bear the responsibility of various non-legal tasks which must be performed in a large agency. Such an individual need not be an attorney.

Office managers could have the responsibility of budgeting, supplies, personnel, equipment, record-keeping, facilities, security, clerical supervision, liaison with their counterparts in associated agencies, administration of special programs, compliance with Civil Service regulations and gathering of statistics. The prosecutor or assistant prosecutor could then devote all his efforts to the prosecution of cases. Guidelines for the position of office manager were established by the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Department of Law and Public Safety.

In instances where the defendant and nature of the crime do not pose a serious threat to the community, when the probability of conviction is slight and when alternatives to prosecution are available, the prosecutor may screen cases early in the proceeding in an effort to eliminate unnecessary processing. This is accomplished by assigning experienced assistant prosecutors for case screening at the municipal court level.

In addition to increased office management services and the assignment of an assistant prosecutor to screen municipal court cases, a need for more refined case screening and evaluation is apparent. In response to this need, the Plan recommended the creation of case screener and evaluator positions. Cases would be screened by a case screener to select pre-trial intervention candidates under Court Rule 3:28 and candidates for conditional discharge under the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. Some cases would qualify for administrative

closing. In addition, the evaluator would recommend appropriate personnel assignments based on case priority and difficulty.

The case screener and evaluator would also assist in various pre-trial proceedings, insure completeness and accuracy of witness lists, check defendants' records, check bail information and develop case folders in addition to making recommendations for or against indictment.

The development of uniform guidelines, forms and procedures is the responsibility of the Prosecutor's Supervisory Section of the Department of Law and Public Safety which assists counties with on-going monitoring and evaluation of any project funded under this program area.

A total of seven jurisdictions received funds to implement the above. Burlington County used funds to implement its Prosecutor's Case Screening and Evaluation Team. The purpose of the project is to establish policy guidelines and implement a system of prosecutorial case screening which will result in speedier trials through elimination of unnecessary processing of cases, improved quality of case preparation and prioritized handling of cases.

The Hudson County Management Improvement Project provided to each municipality in the county the presence of an assistant county prosecutor for the purpose of: case screening; representing the State in all arraignments and indictable complaints and preliminary hearings, including bail and sentence recommendations; advising whether a complaint should charge an indictable crime or a disorderly person offense; eliminating from the criminal process complaints that do not merit such action; reviewing non-apprehended complaints before they are referred to the Grand Jury; and preparing memoranda in all cases referred to Grand Jury.

Prior to Camden County's Office Management-Prosecutor's Office grant, the prosecutor and his first assistant were handling all of the managerial tasks personally, as well as directing the efforts of the prosecutorial staff. Budgeting, supplies, personnel, equipment, record-keeping, facilities, security and clerical supervision are all time consuming activities which should not be the prosecutor's responsibility. As a result of Agency funds, these tasks are no longer the direct responsibility of the prosecutor and he can now devote full effort to the prosecution of cases.

## **Program 7-6: Justice for Victims, Witnesses and Jurors**

**Objectives:** To reduce waiting time for witnesses, jurors and victims; to encourage witnesses and victims to testify in court by eliminating much of the personal inconvenience; to examine the possibility of reducing the personal financial hardship to witnesses, jurors and victims

incurred when they appear in court; to provide necessary assistance to the public served by the court; and to provide accurate information to the public regarding all aspects of court operations.

This new program area is designed as a response to both the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommendations and court administrators who expressed concern over the impact of a court proceeding on witnesses and victims. The program area is based on the assumption that if the public develops a favorable perception of the court, the court is more likely to receive support from the public.

Recent emphasis on crime reduction may have led some criminal justice agencies to overlook the importance of citizen involvement within the system. The needs and rights of victims, jurors and witnesses tend to be ignored by the very system which exists for their protection. In fact, the possibility exists that a victim may be further "victimized" by the operation of the criminal justice system through the loss of time and wages. The hidden cost of a court appearance, for example, is usually borne by those who can least afford it; those in the low income group and particularly those who are paid on an hourly basis.

Trust and confidence in the "system" must be restored. This program area represents an initial effort to assure justice for those most seriously affected by the impact of crime.

Victim Service Units were initiated in Union City, Newark and Burlington County. Services of victim centers include assistance in completing claim forms or other paperwork involving requests for available assistance, referral to other community services, community education in crime prevention, transportation for victims to community services, information services about what a victim may anticipate in regards to case processing and case progress notification services to keep victims and witnesses informed of actions taken in a case.

### **Program 7-7: Development of Judicial Management Information Systems (JMIS)**

**Objectives:** To identify data required for generation of comprehensive, reliable and timely court statistics, planning and research data and court management information on a statewide basis; to maintain staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts for the expansion of the statewide JMIS, thereby reducing delay and congestion in the courts; to continue the Appellate Division Information

System; to develop and implement a JMIS module for the Supreme Court; to participate in the System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH) Judicial Information Systems project; and to interface the statewide JMIS with the various county projects, utilizing multi-purpose terminals permitting dial-up with computer assisted legal research programs.

The 1975 Plan makes provision for a grant to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue the development of the statewide JMIS. As of June 30, 1976, however, no award had been made. In 1974, grants were made available to various counties for the development and implementation of JMIS projects at the county level. For a general description of the program and services see 1974 Program 7-6.

### **Program 7-8: Specialized Training of Court Professionals and Supporting Judiciary Personnel**

**Objectives:** To continue the Office of Judicial Education within the Administrative Office of the Courts; to provide orientation seminars for all newly-appointed judges in the State; to send at least 20 judges and other court personnel to the National College of the State Judiciary and to the National College of Juvenile Justice; to develop and implement a training program to be attended by at least 50 municipal court personnel; and to continue probation officer training.

The 1975 funds continued and expanded a program of in-state and out-of-state seminars for judges and administrators. The use of the Agency funds has helped to produce a consolidated and comprehensive judicial education program.

In addition to the judiciary, courses have been made available to probation officers, court administrators, court reporters, interpreters and court clerks. Courses for the judiciary included the following: New Judges Orientation Seminar, The Institute for Court Management, an Assignment Judge/Court Administrators Seminar, and a Municipal Judge Orientation Seminar.

In 1975 funds were again made available to the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue specialized training of court professionals and supporting judiciary personnel. Funds will enable one court administrator to participate in the second

phase of a three part training program conducted by the Institute for Court Management. The topics studied include: the purpose and function of the courts, the effects of legal training and the art and process of organizational change.

The training coordinator for the judiciary provided long and short range planning in the educational process in an effort to preclude duplication of effort and fund expenditures. He also served to enhance the quality of future programs and to maximize the impact of past programs by continually revising and updating the materials presented at previous training programs. This allowed judges to keep abreast of changes in the law and procedures in an orderly, timely manner, while simultaneously minimizing the total cost of program implementation.

### **Program 7-9: Statewide Court Activities and Probation Improvements**

**Objectives:** To continue to address specific problems of delay and backlog at all levels of the judicial process; to provide for detailed studies supplying the Judiciary with needed data and to assist in providing the Judiciary with needed technical resources; to continue research activities to improve the quality of services provided to probationers; and to study sentencing disparities.

Projects funded under this program area continue to focus on the hiring and utilization of professional personnel in the court system. A central, supplementary research staff continues to assist in screening recurring appellate issues and shaping the records to aid the judicial decision-making process for the Appellate Division.

The Probation Research and Development Project staff conducts studies in such areas as records management, space utilization and personnel management.

The Probation Staff Coordinators for Volunteer Services provide the various counties with a resource person available to offer technical assistance and information to volunteer program administrators

and to coordinate their activities Statewide.

The Statewide Development of Pre-Trial Services Project was continued. The primary goal is to develop a uniform system of pre-trial intervention throughout the State. The project will help to ensure statewide uniformity of pre-trial processing procedures through development of operational manuals and to ensure consistency of data collection and conduct individual and overall comparative program monitoring and evaluation, recommend amendments to Rule 3:28, as needed and establish statewide personnel standards for employment in a pre-trial intervention program.

Also continued was the Appellate Division Central Research Staff Project. The Project seeks to reduce the caseload of the appellate judges. The activities of project attorneys include reading briefs and transcripts of cases on which briefing has been completed, preparing memoranda on same and submitting briefs to the Appellate Clerk's office, which then assigns them to be part of the Appellate Division caseload.

### **Program 7-10: Support of Public Defender Services**

**Objectives:** To reduce court delay by increasing the capability of the Office of the Public Defender; to reduce the Appellate backlog to less than ten months by the end of Fiscal Year 1975; and to reduce the caseload of defense attorneys to 150 adult or 200 juvenile delinquency cases.

The 1975 Plan makes available final year funding to provide the Office of the Public Defender with adequate staff to reduce caseload backlog.

The project goal is the defense of indigent defendants in the normal day-to-day operation of the criminal justice system. In this respect, public defender services are being provided with a view toward disposing of cases as they are received and making inroads into the existing backlog. Attorneys, investigators and clerical staff are not only assigned to regions where the backlog is most acute, but are also organized along the lines of task teams for the performance of particular criminal defense functions.

## **CATEGORY 8: INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION**

### **Program 8-1: Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery**

**Objectives:** To assist 14 counties to develop and

refine inmate rehabilitation systems based on programs sensitive to the needs of approximately 14,000 individual offenders either placed in custody pending court disposition or serving sentences as a result of court commitments; to provide funds for the continu-

ation of 12 projects and to award two additional grants to provide needed services for inmates.

The development of a jail rehabilitation program, in addition to the introduction of social services, must also include the training of custodial staff, modernization of inmate management philosophy and techniques and improvement of the inmate classification and decision-making processes. Because of the urgency of providing certain vital service delivery programs that are lacking within county correctional facilities, the majority of initial grants have concentrated on providing these services, often at the expense of a more systematic approach. Since that time, however, emphasis has shifted to projects based on an assessment of needs according to a jail program model developed by State Law Enforcement Planning Agency staff.

The Hudson County Inmate Rehabilitation project received a continuation grant. The project interviews all detainees in the county jail 24 to 48 hours after their admission to ascertain immediate needs and respond to them. Two weeks after their admission to the jail, a second interview is held to offer the services of the project which include maintaining effective contact with the family and/or employer at the defendant's request, work and vocational release, academic education and group and individual counseling.

Somerset County received an initial grant to start the Improvement of Inmate Services Project within the county jail. All new inmates are interviewed by the project coordinator within 24 hours of admittance to the jail. This interview has three goals: the assessment of client needs that must be addressed quickly, the assessment of any psychological disturbances or problems and an assessment of long range inmate needs, including an evaluation of what community resources and services would be most beneficial to the inmate. Project personnel provide both crisis intervention counseling and longer term problem solving counseling.

Gloucester County received an initial grant to start its multi-purpose project. The project offers a wide range of client-centered services to inmates incarcerated at the maximum security facility located in Woodbury and the minimum security facility at Clarksboro. The project is also providing for the efficient management of the jail population by furnishing up to date classification/intake data to custodial staff on each inmate/detainee housed at the correctional complex. The classification reports make recommendations on where each individual should be housed, the type of institutional assignment the individual should receive and recommendations for program participation.

## **Program 8-2: Improvement of Detention and Shelter Care Practices**

**Objectives:** To provide for a wide range of short-term supportive programs and services including recreation, education, cultural activities and informal counseling to a potential annual population of 6,500—7,000 juveniles temporarily held in detention and shelter care facilities pending court disposition; and to insure effectiveness of paid staff and volunteer supervision of juveniles in detention and shelter environments through training workshops and seminars.

This program area has been expanded to reflect changes made in the State juvenile justice system through enacted legislation. The law provides that only a juvenile charged with a "delinquent" offense, one that would be a crime if committed by an adult, may be held in a physically restricting detention facility. Those juveniles charged with offenses only applicable to minors, such as incorrigibility and truancy, shall be classified as Juveniles In Need of Supervision (JINS) and shall not be held in physically restricting facilities.

Funds were made available for the continuation and initiation of detention and shelter programs to ten jurisdictions. These projects are expected to demonstrate effective and innovative approaches to providing care for juveniles in temporary custody pending court disposition.

Gloucester County continued its project for rehabilitation of juveniles in temporary custody at the Children's Shelter. The shelter houses alleged juvenile delinquents from Gloucester, Salem and Cape May Counties. The project offers academic education and recreational and cultural activities for the juveniles.

The County of Atlantic received funds to upgrade the existing JINS Shelter project. The main goal for the project is to provide a homelike environment for those juveniles classified as JINS. The program is providing specialized short-term education to minimize interruption of the learning process and utilizes supportive services available in the community. Emphasis is also placed on counseling, along with cultural trips and a full range of daily activities.

The State Department of Institutions and Agencies received funds to provide assistance to detention and shelter care personnel to upgrade the quality of educational programs. The project instructs personnel in various approaches for teaching the basic skills of writing, reading, listening and arithmetic. Assistance also includes advice on the development of an affective educational approach in which the



learning process is looked at as all-encompassing, extending to emotional as well as academic development. Training sessions focus on values clarification, prevention of discipline problems, group dynamics, the teaching of survival skills, use of multi-media equipment and individualized instruction.

### **Program 8-3: State Advisory and Training Services for Local Corrections**

**Objectives:** To provide expanded State inspection and technical assistance services for local correctional facilities and operations. Every local jail, penitentiary, workhouse, municipal lockup and juvenile detention center will receive an objective evaluation at least once a year. To provide training services for a minimum of 400 line and supervisory correctional staff including a minimum of 120 hours of basic training for all new staff and a minimum of 40 hours of advanced training for first line supervisory and experienced staff; and to upgrade and develop standards for local correctional operations.

The 1975 Plan reflects the recognition of the need to develop uniform statewide standards for local correctional rehabilitation programs, to classify and manage detained and sentenced offenders and to upgrade correctional facilities. Long range planning to achieve this objective was undertaken in 1974 through a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) discretionary grant funded to the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies to develop a correctional Master Plan (see Program Area 8-4 for implementation of the Master Plan). Immediate needs for programmatic resources and classification decision-making are being addressed in Program Area 8-1, entitled "Local Correctional Institution Rehabilitative System Management and Service Delivery."

The purpose of this 1975 program is to assist local corrections by providing inspection, evaluation, staff training and technical assistance services. An assessment of inspection reports will be made to assist local institutions in identifying specific problem areas and developing short-term attainable goals to improve correctional operations and practices.

The primary objective of the inspection team is to raise standards of county jails, workhouses, penitentiaries, municipal lock-ups and detention centers by means of inspection of each facility at least once a year and through technical assistance provided in such areas as the review of construction

and renovation plans for municipal lock-ups and county jails. The inspection team project has been expanded to include the assessment of staff training at local correctional facilities. The expanded project also inspects rehabilitation programs at the county jails.

A separate grant to the Department of Institutions and Agencies will provide training to local correctional personnel in the areas of inmate rights, officer rights, day to day operations of the facility, report writing, inmate movements within the facility, transportation of inmates, dispensing of prescribed medications, interpersonal relations and paraprofessional counseling for inmates in family planning, employment security and family budgeting. See also 1974, Program 8-3.

### **Program 8-4: State Corrections Support Program**

**Objectives:** To provide technical advice on project design, procedures in applications for funding and project report monitoring for the Division of Correction and Parole and the Garden State School District of the Department of Institutions and Agencies through the continuation of a correctional services staff project; and to provide legal assistance related to institutional adjustment committee proceedings.

The rapid expansion in the volume and complexity of institutional programs in recent years has created difficulties and deficiencies in institutional management of projects and programs. The need for short and long range planning is critical and acknowledged by correctional administrators. This program area attempts to assist the Department of Institutions and Agencies in these problem areas.

The Division of Correction and Parole received funds to initiate its Disciplinary Hearing project. This project provides a mechanism by which impartial and objective disciplinary hearings can be conducted within the New Jersey correctional system that preserve inmates' constitutional and statutory rights. Hearing officers received a concentrated block of training from the New Jersey Bar Association concerning legal requirements for conducting disciplinary hearings properly. The hearing officers ensure that procedures for processing disciplinary infractions are observed, as set forth in the Division of Correction and Parole Administrative Plan Manual; conduct the hearings; render decisions of innocence or guilt and also impose appropriate sanctions to be enforced by the institution. The officer maintains records of cases as set forth in the Division Manual and prepares monthly summary reports.

LEAA discretionary monies will also support a small staff at the Department's central office, charged with planning, management and evaluation of correctional projects. This unit will operate in a manner consistent with the Correctional Master Plan which is nearing completion.

### **Program 8-5: State Correctional Education Programs**

**Objectives:** To provide each State correctional institution with a comprehensive program of individually prescribed education and training geared to the reintegration of the offender into the community; to provide a system-wide, pre-vocational orientation and training program that will directly process a minimum of 600 offenders; and to implement an individualized learning approach program which was developed during 1974 to provide testing, evaluation and individualized instructional plans for a minimum of 800 offenders.

Two 1974 program areas, 8-4 and 8-5, are consolidated in the 1975 Plan under this program area. The major educational approach of the Department of Institutions and Agencies Garden State School District has been to provide a system-wide program of individualized diagnosis and prescribed instruction. Except for the Individualized Learning Approach Research and Staff Training Project, the educational grants funded prior to 1974 were geared toward providing a resource base for the present program. A total of nine projects were funded to continue to provide the offender with academic and vocational education.

The Mobile Vocational Training project received a continuation grant. Two mobile units were built to provide entry level training in auto service mechanics and small engine repair. The above two trades were selected by the subgrantee because they are fields in which entry level skills may be attained in a short period of time. A minimum of 240 students (120 per trailer) are expected to participate.

The Medical-Surgical Technicians project was continued. The purpose of the project, which serves approximately 60 adult male inmates annually, is both to develop advanced paraprofessional medical skills which provide ready access to employment and to help meet the medical needs of the three adult prisons by using trained inmates as aides. The project also provides supervisory services to the medical technicians project funded by CETA at the Correctional Institution for Women.

The In-House Skill Training project at Annandale provides inmates with training in painting, plumbing,

carpentry, welding and high pressure boiler operating. Four inmates are assigned to each area in three month cycles. A certificate of achievement is awarded to each inmate who has satisfactorily progressed through at least one three month cycle.

The Individualized Learning Approach project that operates at six State correctional facilities continued to provide inmates with individualized and classroom instruction in communication skills and mathematics. It is anticipated that the project will serve 500 inmates annually.

Learning Centers are operating at the New Lisbon satellite of the Bordentown Youth Correctional Institution and the Yardville and Annandale Youth Correctional Institutions. The fundamental goal of these projects is to meet the educational needs of the participating inmates through the use of individualized diagnosis and a variety of educational materials and individualized instruction.

Project Learned will provide the capacity for diagnosing learning disabilities and developing individual remediation prescriptions for approximately 70% of the inmate population of the reformatories and training schools who have learning disabilities. The project will also develop a diagnostic remediation model for correctional institutions.

### **Program 8-6: State Correctional Treatment of Special Offender Type**

**Objectives:** To provide an offender treatment service responsive to institutional needs and sensitive to the changing characteristics of special offender types such as drug addicts, alcoholics, recalcitrant offenders, residents of the State geriatrics unit and emotionally disturbed offenders housed in State correctional institutions; to provide treatment services for a minimum of 700 special offenders housed at Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg State Prisons; and to continue a special offender treatment team at the Correctional Institution for Women providing services for a minimum of 150 residents.

The 1975 program assisted the Division of Correction and Parole by continuing the treatment approach provided in the 1974 program. The Department of Institutions and Agencies received 1974 carryover funds to continue to develop a two pronged effort at the Correctional Institution for Women. This will provide a system of delivery of treatment services to special offenders and will assist institutional decision-making in regard to offender programming both within the institution



and on parole. The staff received training in interviewing, diagnosis, counseling, group counseling and report writing. It is anticipated that this grant will be followed by a 1975 grant to include the Correctional Institution for Women at Clinton and the Rahway, Trenton and Leesburg prisons.

Although this program area was originally selected for intensive evaluation several obstacles arose during evaluation design and data collection.

Internal operations were found to be quite different at the four correctional institutions, with varying levels of emphasis on treatment and differing procedures for delivering the treatment services to the inmates. This situation did not lend itself to uniform data collection and meaningful program-wide comparisons. The current level of evaluation, for these reasons, focuses primarily on measuring the volume of service provided.

## **CATEGORY 9: NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION**

### **Program 9-1: Development of Community Resource Systems to Aid the Adult Offender**

**Objectives:** To provide adult offender assistance resource systems in local jurisdictions to support rehabilitative referral programs in criminal justice agencies; to develop four vocational service center projects located in jurisdictions containing high offender populations; to continue existing projects that are integral components in the development of community resource systems; to fund two vocational adjustment center programs; and to continue to make available to the Administrative Office of the Courts, funds to provide for the purchase of special services which otherwise would be unavailable to probationers in times of emergency.

The increased use of mechanisms that permit pre-trial release, probation and institutional pre-release for selected defendants and offenders has created a need for service delivery systems in which input, processing and output can be measured and evaluated both programmatically and on a per capita cost basis. Projects funded under previous plans have provided a wide assortment of offender assistance services such as probation job banks, vocational service centers operating under the aegis of the courts, probation and private agencies and institutional pre-release programs for employment and education. Evaluation of the effectiveness of such fragmented service delivery is impossible as the offender, in many cases, travels a route of duplication in interviewing, testing, screening and placement.

This 1975 program area concentrates on the development of efficient and effective usage of community resources to support court, probation, parole and local correctional programs.

Hudson County received funds to conduct a mini project at its Vocational Service Center. The project's goal is to improve the employment potential

of the center's Spanish speaking ex-offender client population. The project provides vocational orientation, testing, counseling and referrals to appropriate existing agencies, short term classes in English and bi-lingual counseling.

The County of Atlantic established a vocational service center which provides a full range of manpower services specifically directed toward offenders, ex-offenders and releasees. Specific services include vocational testing, academic and/or vocational training, job placement and referrals to other agencies for services not to be provided by project staff (e.g. medical, dental, psychological, psychiatric and drug treatment). Client referrals are taken from all segments of the criminal justice system, including the county jail, municipal lock-ups, probation and parole departments and drug and alcohol treatment facilities.

The Department of Community Affairs received funds to sponsor a statewide volunteer sponsorship project. The project enables inmates located at the various State correctional institutions to maintain ties with their respective communities during their period of incarceration and assists them with their readjustment to community life upon release. This is being accomplished by allowing for each inmate participant to be matched with a volunteer sponsor from his/her own community within six months to a year prior to being released from the institution.

### **Program 9-2: State Community Services Facilities and Programs**

**Objectives:** To continue the Paterson and Union County Juvenile Residential Centers in an effort to serve a minimum of 300 court-referred juveniles; to continue the Adult Pre-release Service Center in Essex County for approximately 200 inmates from State correctional institutions; to purchase services for 100 male and female offenders within community residential programs; and to provide support services to the offender through a system of referral

**to and purchase of community resources.**

Previous funding efforts within the community-based correctional area have concentrated on establishing and operating juvenile and adult centers. In 1975, funds were allocated to continue this effort.

The Essex Community Service Center—Newark House is a community-based correctional facility that has been conceived as an attempt to bridge the gap between what is done for the inmate in a large institution and the realities of life upon release from that institution. Newark House is a pre-release facility and its main thrust is to facilitate satisfactory adjustment and community reintegration for the male adult offender.

Shepard House, a juvenile community-based residential treatment facility located in Plainfield, provided an alternative to sentencing youthful offenders to correctional institutions. The project services the juvenile courts of Union, Middlesex and Somerset Counties. Services provided include individual and group counseling, tutorial education through an on-going school program and recreational and cultural activities. A similar center is operating in Passaic County with Agency funding.

### **Program 9-3: Improvement of Parole Case Management**

**Objectives:** To provide the parole officer with an expanded range of client-centered resources for more effective case supervision; to provide the Bureau of Parole District Offices with community resource specialists having the responsibility of assisting the parole officer in case resource management and administering both emergency mini-grants and the educational and/or vocational training grant program; to provide basic emergency support such as food, clothing and dental, medical, psychiatric and psychological services to 250 offenders who have served their maximum sentences (max cases); to continue the juvenile parole program under the supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services; and to continue the Parole Board Revocation Hearing Project.

Previous projects funded within this program area concentrated on parolees with specific supervision problems such as a history of drug abuse. Exceptions were the projects that provided counsel for final parole revocation hearings, the assistance program for "max" cases and a parolee counseling project.

The parole officer has traditionally been faced with a problem of limited resources in the performance of his/her duties and has, therefore, not achieved full potential in the area of offender rehabilitation. The 1975 program increases the depth and range of services the parole officer can use to assist the client.

The Special Parole Project was restructured under the 1975 Plan. Provision was made for the establishment of community resource specialists within selected parole offices. These specialists are responsible for assisting parole officers in obtaining meaningful employment for their clients by acting as liaison with community resource agencies, administering emergency mini-grants and purchasing services for academic and vocational training of parolees. To insure the specialists' effectiveness as resource persons, they are not assigned caseloads nor are they responsible for caseload supervision. The project had a total of 399 field hours, 257 office hours, 22 office contacts, 156 collateral contacts, 23 employment contacts and 97 telephone contacts. Approximately 180 clients were served.

Continuation grants for the Specialized Drug Treatment Caseloads and the Reorientation Community Process (max caseloads) Projects were consolidated to support one Special Parole Project to reduce administrative costs. The project received a total of \$212,651 (Part E—\$55,151 and Part C—\$157,500). Of this project's two component parts, the Specialized Drug Treatment Caseloads Project has been operational in the Bureau of Parole's nine district offices since June, 1973 and has provided a variety of services such as counseling, employment assistance and drug testing for 180 parolees with drug abuse histories. The project additionally provided for the upgrading of counseling and parolee assistance skills of the assigned parole officers and the development of a resource for training the regular parole staff. The project also contained an emergency mini-grant component which resulted in purchases of food, clothing, transportation, lodging or medical services in a total of 80 instances.

The Re-orientation Community Process Project was continued as the second component of the Special Parole Project and provides basic emergency services to all "max cases". Prior to the inception of this program component, the Bureau of Parole had no provisions for assisting this client group. In excess of 130 clients received assistance during the project period.

The Hudson County Juvenile Parole Demonstration Project seeks to determine the effectiveness of an intensive social service oriented parole program in terms of reintegrating juvenile parolees within the acceptable community role structure and minimizing further involvement in deviant activities. The project seeks to hold a series of six to eight group meetings with parents of parolees. The meetings will focus on understanding the child's

problem within the family context and developing parent effectiveness techniques. In order to provide intensive support for the parolees, the project maintains three special parole caseloads consisting of a maximum of 35 parolees per caseload. The

caseworker sees each child individually at least once every two weeks. For parolees attempting to enter the job market, caseworkers will aid in the job development, training and placement effort.

## **THERAPEUTIC RETENTION OF STUDENTS IN LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Because of the increasing amount of juvenile criminal activity, the inadequate resources to counteract juvenile delinquency and the increasing costs and loss of human resources due to juvenile delinquency, the Congress of the United States on September 7, 1974 approved the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The Act was designed to provide and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency.

An Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established within the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to administrate and implement the provisions of the Act. Headed by an assistant administrator, the Office makes grants to states and local governments to assist them in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating and evaluating juvenile delinquency programs and activities relating to prevention, diversion, training, treatment, rehabilitation, evaluation, research and improvement of the juvenile justice system.

From monies granted to New Jersey through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the City of Camden received initial funding to provide an alternative education project for the Camden school district. The project was developed in response to the growing awareness that schools have not developed the mechanisms to handle the increasing problems of vandalism, disruptive behavior and truancy. Approximately 60 youths will receive service from this project.

Passaic City received initial funding for in-school suspension projects. The overall emphasis of the projects is instructional and is geared toward providing for the continuity of the suspended student's education. The usual stay in the project is three to five days and the participants receive daily counseling and an individual instructional program in addition to their normal school lessons. Approximately 600 students will participate in the project. The cities of New Brunswick, Orange and Plainfield are also under consideration to receive Agency funds for similar projects.

# 1975 ACTION GRANT LISTING

## CATEGORY 3. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Department of Law and Public Safety	Statewide Communications/ Information System	\$ 500,000	\$ 55,555

## CATEGORY 4. PREVENTION

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	
Boro of Bergenfield	Community Crises Homes	\$ 40,655	\$ 4,518
*City of Camden	Alternative Education Program in Camden City	75,000	8,333
County of Camden	Archway's Children's Residential Treatment Center	48,816	5,424
County of Camden	Group Homes For Camden County, Inc.	64,368	7,152
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Residential Treatment Develop- ment Program	75,000	8,350
East Brunswick	Youth Needs and Services Program	55,971	6,219
Jersey City	Volunteers of America Group Home for Boys	20,850	2,316
County of Middlesex	Residential Facilities for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile	15,000	6,667
County of Morris	Plaid House, Group Home for Girls	15,000	1,666
Newark	Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Preven- tion Program	90,000	10,000
*Passaic City	Passaic In School Suspension Program	38,151	4,239
Rutgers University	Training Project In Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections	28,758	3,196
Scotch Plains	Resolve Incorporated— Youth and Family Counseling	49,500	5,500
County of Somerset	Somerset County Home for Temporarily Displaced Children	9,000	1,000
County of Union	Summit Y.W.C.A. Group Home	15,000	1,666
West Caldwell Boro	The Bridge Inc.	48,394	5,376

\*Funded from Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funds

## CATEGORY 5. DETECTION, DETERRENCE, APPREHENSION

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Asbury Park	Police and Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention	\$ 14,656	\$ 1,628
Atlantic City	Community Security Project	15,000	1,667
County of Atlantic	Narcotic and Organized Crime Intelligence Unit	50,000	5,555
County of Atlantic	Atlantic County Prosecution Rape Unit	49,500	5,500

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
County of Atlantic	Atlantic-Cape Communications Enforcement Supportive System	99,225	11,025
County of Bergen	Narcotic Task Force	34,740	3,860
County of Burlington	Countywide Cooperative Narcotic Enforcement Bureau	25,000	2,777
City of Camden	Camden City Police Crime Prevention Unit	14,868	1,652
City of Camden	Senior Citizen Housing Guard	97,956	10,884
City of Camden	Increasing the Capabilities of the Bureau of Police Through Data Processing	40,000	4,444
City of Camden	Training Resources For the Camden Police Department	3,000	334
County of Camden	Central Control Dispatch Center	85,000	9,444
County of Camden	Organized Crime — Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Special Task Force	75,000	8,334
County of Camden	Police Legal Advisor	25,000	2,778
County of Camden	Cooperative Narcotic Intelligence Region	3,060	340
County of Cape May	Cape May Regionalized Narcotics Task Force	25,000	2,777
Township of Dover	T.O.M.S. R.I.V.E.R.	99,495	11,055
East Orange	Community Crime Prevention Project	15,000	1,666
Township of Edison	Police Patrol Effectiveness/ Efficient Allocation	43,200	4,800
Township of Edison	Prevention of Crime Through Improvement of Combined Police Community Effort	18,800	2,088
Elizabeth	Establishment of a Crime Preven- tion Division	15,038	1,670
Elizabeth	Public Housing Security Program	75,017	8,334
City of Englewood	Modern Communications to Increase Productivity	56,322	6,259
County of Essex	City/County Strike Force to Com- bat Organized Crime	75,000	8,332
County of Essex	Juvenile Justice Clinic	36,632	4,070
Glassboro State College	Higher Education and Professional Development	12,500	1,389
County of Gloucester	Gloucester Narcotic Crime Unit	25,000	2,776
Hackensack	Law Enforcement Automated Data System	35,000	3,888
Hoboken	Crime Prevention Program	15,000	1,666
Township of Hopewell	Total Response Through Porta- ble/Mobile Communications	45,900	5,100
County of Hudson	Organized Crime Task Force	74,995	8,334
County of Hudson	Hudson County Crime Analysis	50,000	5,556
County of Hunterdon	County Communications, Con- solidation	120,879	13,431
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Training in Self-Control Tech- niques for Correctional Personnel and Inmates	37,100	4,122
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Administrative Staff Development	1,979	220
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Police Training Recognition and Handling of Retarded Citizens	2,228	248

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Jersey City	Crime Prevention Program	15,000	1,666
Jersey City	Improvement of Police Communi- cations	89,325	9,925
Jersey City	Public Housing Security Program	75,000	8,334
Department of Law and Public Safety	Expanded Arson Unit	99,990	11,110
Department of Law and Public Safety	Expand New Jersey A.P.C.O. Frequency Coordination	50,000	5,555
Department of Law and Public Safety	Organized Crime and Narcotics Program	100,000	11,100
Department of Law and Public Safety	Organized Crime and Labor Racketeer Program	100,000	11,100
Department of Law and Public Safety	Expanded Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime	435,000	48,336
Department of Law and Public Safety	Improve the Quality of Basic Training for Law Enforcement Personnel	75,000	8,334
Department of Law and Public Safety	Expand Lab Services	650,000	72,223
Department of Law and Public Safety	Advanced Prosecutor Training Seminar	12,870	1,430
Department of Law and Public Safety	Investigation of Criminal Financial Transactions	61,190	6,798
Department of Law and Public Safety	Child Abuse Investigation Seminar	13,630	1,514
Department of Law and Public Safety	Sex Crime Analysis and Technical Training	8,100	900
Department of Law and Public Safety	Training of Forensic Science Bureau Personnel	8,252	917
Long Branch	Grid and Sector Response	40,284	4,476
Long Branch	Public Housing Security Task Force	60,002	6,666
Lyndhurst	Communication and Status System to Reduce Response Time	44,824	4,980
Mantua Township	Mantua Regional Communication Center	79,473	8,830
County of Mercer	Mercer/Trenton Organized Crime Task Force	75,000	8,334
County of Mercer	Rape Task Force	50,000	5,556
County of Middlesex	Narcotic, Gambling and Organized Crime Strike Force	59,958	6,626
County of Morris	Narcotic Task Force	60,000	6,666
County of Morris	Workshop for Understanding Juvenile Delinquency and Avenues of Diversion	5,337	593
New Brunswick	Housing Special Police Unit	94,500	10,500
North Plainfield	Crime Prevention Bureau	20,000	2,222
County of Ocean	Countywide Cooperation Narcotic Enforcement Bureau	24,948	2,772
Township of Old Bridge	Improve Police Communication Project	44,550	4,950
Orange	Housing Authority Security Program	50,000	5,556
Orange	Computerized Allocation of Police Resources	20,000	2,222
Parsippany-Troy Hills	Crime Prevention Through Public Education	14,758	1,639
Passaic City	Passaic Public Housing Security Program	108,846	12,094

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
County of Passaic	Passaic County Prosecutor's Office	25,000	2,778
Paterson	Crime Prevention Through Police Involvement	15,000	1,666
Plainfield	Police Information System	20,000	2,222
Plainfield	Police Community Service Unit	13,475	1,500
County of Somerset	Organized Crime and Narcotics Task Force	60,000	6,666
South Plainfield	Crime Prevention Bureau	14,641	1,626
Stockton State College	Criminal Justice Higher Education	16,876	1,875
Trenton	Crime Prevention Unit	12,500	1,390
Trenton	Police Computer Application	20,000	2,222
Trenton	Special Housing Police Unit	75,000	8,332
Trenton State College	Baccalaureate Degree Program in Criminal Justice	18,750	2,083
Union City	Automated Allocation of Police Patrol Resources	24,714	2,746
County of Union	Narcotics Organized Crime Squad	68,616	7,624
County of Union	Union County Police Chiefs Training Association Film Library	14,545	1,616
Vineland	Narcotics and Special Investigation Unit	15,000	1,666
Wayne Township	Narco Enforcement	25,000	2,777
Wayne Township	Flexibility—Adaptability—Reliability	50,816	5,646
Wildwood	Increase Police Communications	69,274	7,698

## CATEGORY 6. DIVERSION

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Asbury Park	Asbury Park Youth Service Bureau	\$65,688	\$7,300
County of Atlantic	Atlantic Youth Service Bureau	138,828	15,425
County of Bergen	Bergen County Ambulatory Methadone Maintenance Program	37,130	4,126
County of Burlington	Alcoholic Detoxification and Treatment	21,682	2,408
City of Camden	Youth Service Division	48,434	5,382
County of Cape May	Cape May County Drug Abuse Council	75,060	8,340
Clifton	Senior and Junior High Resource Officers	17,516	1,946
East Orange	Youth Service Bureau	67,500	7,500
Edison Township	Youth Service Project	38,000	4,222
Elizabeth	Juvenile Delinquency Recidivist Rate Reduction Plan	62,390	6,932
Englewood	Police Youth Services	21,468	2,385
County of Essex	Alcoholism Detoxification and Rehabilitation Program	72,270	8,030
Hackensack	Juvenile Counseling Program	36,425	4,047
Department of Health	Community Based Methadone Maintenance Center	279,000	31,000
Department of Health	Bayonne Outreach Center	46,422	5,158
Department of Health	Case Screener and Evaluation Unit	95,000	10,556
Irvington	Irvington Youth Resource Center	71,964	7,996

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Youth Service Bureau Prevention Project	72,016	8,002
Jersey City	Jersey City Juvenile Diversion Project	166,604	18,511
Borough of Keansburg	Police Services to Juveniles	15,606	1,734
Kearny	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	\$ 40,476	\$ 4,497
Kearny	Drug Abuse Treatment Grant	29,185	3,242
Borough of Newport	Bayshore Youth Service Bureau	89,059	9,895
Livingston Township	Livingston Township, Montclair, Verona and Glenridge Youth Service Bureau	96,328	10,702
Livingston Township	Youth Service Bureau	96,328	10,702
Livingston Township	Police Juvenile Aid Bureau	28,399	3,156
County of Mercer	Community Readjustment Service	41,361	4,596
Metuchen	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	8,454	940
Newark	United Vailsburg Service Organi- zation	95,000	10,556
Newark	Youth Service Agency	96,565	10,729
New Brunswick	Damon House Inc. Vocational Adjustment Unit	95,184	10,576
Orange	Orange Youth Service Bureau	55,000	6,110
City of Passaic	Passaic Youth Service Bureau	97,914	10,800
Borough of Paramus	Paramus Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Counseling Program	26,807	2,979
Perth Amboy	Escape Center Treatment Preven- tion Program	94,165	10,462
Perth Amboy	Community Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Center	71,053	7,894
Phillipsburg	Juvenile Aid Service	20,970	2,330
Plainfield	Police Youth Counseling Unit	30,240	3,360
Roselle	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	29,885	3,320
Sayreville	Sayreville Counseling Program	22,678	2,520
South River	Juvenile Aid Bureau	16,000	1,778
County of Sussex	Labyrinth	25,185	2,798
Trenton	Diversion and Guidance of Youth- ful Offenders	72,000	8,000
Union City	North Hudson Youth Service Bureau	123,764	13,752
Union City	North Hudson Youth Service	151,452	16,828
County of Union	Union County Youth Services	238,339	26,482
Wayne	Wayne Area Youth Counseling	43,262	4,807
West Orange	Many Aiding Youth By Experience	32,947	3,660
Willingboro	Clinical Service Center	30,000	3,333
Woodbridge Township	Improvement of Police Services to Juveniles	57,775	6,420
Woodbridge Township	Woodbridge Action for Youth	55,000	6,110



## CATEGORY 7. ADJUDICATION

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Administrative Office of the Courts	Training Coordinator Judiciary	\$ 42,929	\$ 5,112
Administrative Office of the Courts	Statewide Development of Pretrial Services	38,826	4,134
*Administrative Office of the Courts	Judicial Conference on the Admin- istration of Probation	1,539	171
Administrative Office of the Courts	Probation Staff Coordinator For Volunteer Services	27,804	3,089
Administrative Office of the Courts	Appellate Division Central Re- search Staff	243,572	27,063
Administrative Office of the Courts	Institute For Court Management — Phase II	2,986	332
Administrative Office of the Courts	Probation Research and Develop- ment	142,289	15,810
Administrative Office of the Courts	New Judges Training Orientation Seminar	6,062	674
Administrative Office of the Courts	National College of the State Judiciary	36,761	4,085
County of Atlantic	Juvenile Specialized Counseling Project	64,386	7,154
County of Atlantic	Atlantic County Juvenile Intake Service	70,100	7,789
County of Bergen	Pre-trial Intervention	105,000	11,666
County of Bergen	Parent Project— Workshop For Parents of Juvenile Offenders	35,868	3,986
County of Bergen	Juvenile Intake Project	79,200	8,800
County of Burlington	Volunteer Probation Counselor Program	33,611	3,734
County of Burlington	Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit	77,063	8,562
County of Burlington	Juvenile Intake Screening	42,858	4,762
County of Burlington	Prosecutor's Office Management	35,000	3,888
County of Burlington	Victim Witness Assistance Project	37,195	4,132
City of Camden	Municipal Court Improvement	150,000	16,666
County of Camden	Juvenile Court Intake	79,882	8,876
County of Camden	Office Management — Prosecutor's Office	25,000	2,778
County of Cape May	Volunteers Probation Counseling	19,360	2,151
County of Cumberland	Domestic Counseling Unit	28,864	3,207
Delran Township	Microfilming System For Five Municipal Courts	35,640	3,960
East Orange	Family Counseling Unit	25,000	2,778
County of Essex	Office of County Prosecutors	27,339	3,038
Garfield	Modernization of Court Reporting	9,900	1,110
County of Hudson	Volunteer Probation Program	11,966	1,329
County of Hudson	Prosecutor's Case Screening and Evaluation	35,000	3,890
County of Hudson	Hudson County Bail Unit	30,330	3,370
County of Hudson	Juvenile Court Intake Unit	76,124	8,458
County of Mercer	Juvenile Court Services — Intake Division	48,839	5,426
County of Mercer	Pre-trial Service Project	92,230	10,248
County of Mercer	Juvenile Court Services and Intake Division	50,214	5,579
County of Middlesex	Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Services	85,527	9,503

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
County of Middlesex	Volunteers in Probation	28,529	3,170
County of Morris	Pre-Trial Intervention	24,458	2,717
Newark	Newark Victim Service Center	70,000	7,778
New Brunswick	Microfilm System For The Municipal Court	12,780	1,420
County of Passaic	Passaic County Juvenile Intake Screening Continuation	84,942	9,438
County of Passaic	Volunteers in the Passaic County Criminal Justice System	35,943	3,994
County of Passaic	Paterson Youth Probation Service Center	98,960	10,996
County of Passaic	Office Manager	25,000	2,778
County of Passaic	Case Screener and Evaluation Unit	35,000	3,890
County of Passaic	Passaic County Juvenile Intake Service	83,943	9,328
Plainfield	Municipal Court Organization and Management Improvement	48,416	5,380
Office of the Public Advocate	Municipal Court Public Defender Project	59,556	6,618
Office of the Public Advocate	Municipal Court Public Defender Project	109,134	12,126
Office of the Public Advocate	Expansion of State Public Defender	500,000	55,556
Trenton	Informal Hearing Program	32,807	3,646
Union City	Victim Service Center	37,463	4,163
County of Union	Prosecutor Office Manager	25,000	2,778

\* Cancelled

## CATEGORY 8. INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
County of Atlantic	Jail Rehabilitative Service Program	\$ 40,000	\$4,444
County of Atlantic	Diagnostic Evaluation Team to Service the Juvenile Justice System	25,824	2,869
County of Atlantic	Upgrading of Existing JINS Shelter Program	20,000	2,222
County of Camden	Transitional Learning Center	25,700	2,855
County of Cumberland	Professional Staffing For Cumberland County Juvenile Center	47,772	5,308
County of Essex	Essex County Correctional Center	83,304	9,256
County of Gloucester	Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Temporary Custody	18,200	2,022
County of Gloucester	Gloucester Multi Purpose Program	42,385	4,708
County of Hudson	Inmate Rehabilitation Project	39,636	4,404
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Educational Training Services for Detention Center and JINS Shelter	21,242	2,360
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Learning Center for New Lisbon Honor Camp	24,381	2,709
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Yardville Learning and Communications Skills Program	28,787	3,198
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Individualized Learning for Adults	42,744	4,749
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Evening Vocational Program — Leesburg Farm	56,186	6,243

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Expansion of Services to Counties	27,420	3,047
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Vocational Careers Training Program — YCIB	161,092	17,899
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Inhouse Skill Training — Annandale	21,966	2,440
*Department of Institutions and Agencies	Special Offender Unit — Clinton	58,431	6,493
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Volunteers in Correctional Education and Rehabilitation for Youth	34,000	3,777
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Disciplinary Hearing Program	49,369	5,485
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Mobile Vocational Educational Program	62,882	6,980
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Medical-Surgical Technician Program	58,914	6,546
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Library Service and Media Development Program	23,073	2,564
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Project Learned	44,731	4,970
County of Mercer	Comprehensive Rehabilitative Program	46,052	5,117
County of Mercer	Improvement of Services at Youth House	30,000	3,333
County of Morris	Morris County Jail Rehabilitation Program	45,000	5,000
County of Passaic	Passaic County Jail Rehabilitation Program	67,788	7,532
County of Salem	Social Rehabilitation Service	45,624	5,070
County of Somerset	Somerset County Jail — Improve Inmate Services	16,471	1,830
County of Union	Inmate Rehabilitation Unit	55,000	6,112

\*Cancelled

## CATEGORY 9. NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount Awarded Grant</u>	<u>State/Local Other Match</u>
County of Atlantic	Atlantic County Vocational Service	\$ 105,451	\$ 11,717
Department of Community Affairs	Man to Man — Women to Women	144,589	16,066
County of Hudson	Mini-Project for Spanish Speaking Ex-Offenders in Hudson	14,004	1,556
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Special Parole Project — Part I	57,160	6,351
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Hudson County Juvenile Parole Program	63,966	7,107
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Community Treatment for Delinquent Males 14-16 in Paterson	134,471	14,940
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Plainfield Community Treatment Center (Shepherd House)	157,267	17,474
Department of Institutions and Agencies	Special Parole Project — Part II	175,000	19,444
County of Middlesex	Anti-Recidivism Manpower Service Center	124,255	13,806
Department of the Public Advocate	Final Parole Revocation Hearing Program	54,049	6,006



**CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING  
IN NEW JERSEY  
1976**



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

## **NEW JERSEY'S LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING PROGRAM**

*The local comprehensive criminal justice planning program in New Jersey was developed in 1971. It evolved from the recognition that there exists a need for local officials to support criminal justice planning which transcends local governmental borders so as to make crime reduction programs responsive to crime problems which cut across the borders of any one or several communities.*

*Since 1971 the emphasis has moved from funding city planning units to funding county units or combination city/county units. This has enabled the Agency to receive input from a much larger representation of the State's population. In 1976, over 90% of the State's population was represented by a local criminal justice planning unit and the goal of SLEPA is to have criminal justice planning units functioning in all 21 counties.*

*The establishment of criminal justice planning offices throughout the State has improved communications among the various criminal justice components and has helped produce unparalleled cooperation within the jurisdictions in identifying problems and proposing means to combat them. Each of the local planning units is responsible for analyzing and defining needs and problems within its own jurisdiction while developing an order of priorities for meeting these needs. This data is utilized in the formation of local comprehensive criminal justice plans to combat local problems. The planning units are also responsible for monitoring on-going action grant projects within their jurisdictions, assisting in the development of grant applications as well as providing yearly input into the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency's annual comprehensive plan.*

*In 1976, a total of \$2,354,000 of Part B funds was allocated to New Jersey for planning purposes. Of this total, \$889,175 was passed through to the local criminal justice planning units to continue the comprehensive, decentralized approach to criminal justice planning.*



## 1976 PLANNING GRANT AWARDS

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Federal Amount</u>	<u>State/Local</u>
Burlington Co.	\$ 69,059	\$ 3,837
Gloucester Co.	48,416	2,690
Monmouth Co.	46,809	2,601
Cumberland Co.	35,253	1,959
Union Co.	36,357	2,019
Trenton	39,534	2,196
Plainfield	31,050	1,725
Paterson	31,190	1,732
Passaic Co.	31,924	1,774
Passaic City	23,282	1,294
Newark	53,483	2,971
Middlesex County	28,048	1,558
Mercer Co.	32,138	1,785
Jersey City	54,133	3,007
Hudson Co.	36,550	2,031
Essex Co.	37,608	2,090
East Orange	27,960	1,554
Camden Ci./Co.	50,148	2,786
Atlantic Ci./Co.	54,680	3,038
Somerset Co.	47,422	2,635
Ocean Co.	32,166	1,787
Morris Co.	33,557	1,864
	\$ 880,767	\$ 48,993/48,993

## SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY

**GROUP I**  
Jersey City  
Newark  
Paterson  
Trenton

**GROUP II**  
East Orange  
Passaic

**GROUP III**  
Plainfield

### CITY-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS

Atlantic City-Atlantic County  
Camden City-Camden County

### COUNTIES RECEIVING 1976 PLANNING GRANTS

Burlington County  
Cumberland County  
Essex County  
Gloucester County  
Hudson County  
Mercer County  
Monmouth County  
Morris County  
Ocean County  
Passaic County  
Somerset County  
Union County

\*Class sizes of municipalities are determined by the Uniform Crime Report grouping as follows:

#### Group I

Municipalities over 100,000 in population

#### Group II

Municipalities 50,000 to 100,000 in population

#### Group III

Municipalities 25,000 to 50,000 in population

#### Group IV

Municipalities 15,000 to 25,000 in population

#### Group V

Municipalities 5,000 to 15,000 in population

**THE DISCRETIONARY GRANT  
PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY  
1974-1976**

## DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

*First awarded in 1970, discretionary funds are action monies appropriated under the Crime Control Act which may be allocated by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration at its discretion. The majority of money is used primarily to fund high-visibility demonstration projects and to develop innovative crime prevention and detection techniques. The discretionary grant program is viewed as the means by which national priorities can be advanced, attention can be drawn to programs not emphasized in State plans and special impetus can be provided for reform and experimentation within the criminal justice improvement structure created by the Act.*

*Discretionary funds represent only a small portion of the total aid available to State and local governments and, as a result, are used on an experimental or supplemental basis rather than to meet the overall need addressed by state plans and action funds. The following is a list of discretionary and high impact grants awarded in New Jersey from 1974 through June 30, 1976. (Refer to Dissemination Document Nos. 15, 18 and 22 for a listing of previous discretionary grants.)*

## 1974 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
74-DF-02-0010	Administrative Office of the Courts	Management Program for the Courts-Ass't Trial Ct. Adm.	\$229,506
74-DF-02-0029	Camden County/Probation Department	Treatment Alternative to Street Crime	229,137
74-ED-02-0004	Department of Institutions and Agencies/Division of Correction and Parole	Correctional Master Plan	100,000
74-ED-02-0002	Department of Institutions and Agencies/Division of Correction and Parole	Juvenile Reform — The First Step	600,000
74-ED-02-0003	Department of Institutions and Agencies/Division of Correction and Parole	Legal Information Station	67,338
74-SS-02-0001	Department of Law and Public Safety/Division of Systems and Communications	Statistical Analysis Center	119,357
74-DEA-02-DIU-5	Department of Law and Public Safety/Division of Criminal Justice	Drug Diversion Investigation Unit	290,000
74-DF-02-0019	Essex County/Prosecutor's Office	City-County Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime	200,000
74-DF-02-0028	City of Jersey City/Department of Community Affairs	Community Safety Management Program	137,097
79-ED-85075/2-01	National Council on Crime & Delinquency	Community & Citizen Mobilization Project	246,300
74-DF-02-0013	Seton Hall University/School of Education	Training Institute for Law-Focused Education	114,500
74-DF-02-0016	State Law Enforcement Planning Agency	Supplement to the Evaluation Efforts of the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency	181,359
		TOTAL	\$2,514,594

## 1975 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
75-TN-02-001	Administrative Office of the Courts	Judicial Conference — Criminal Justice System	\$ 47,199
75-ED-02-001	Essex County/Courts	Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	322,422
75-DF-02-003	Department of Law and Public Safety/Division of Systems and Communications	Uniform Crime Reporting Expansion	170,739
75-ED-02-002-E	Department of Law and Public Safety/S.L.E.P.A.	Standards and Goals	61,086
75-DF-02-0010-C	Department of Law and Public Safety/S.L.E.P.A.	Standards and Goals	183,259
75-SS-02-0002	Administrative Office of the Courts	State Judicial Information System	40,000

75-DF-02-0009	Department of Law and Public Safety/Division of Criminal Justice	Statewide Official Corruption Control Bureau	723,600
75-DF-02-0012	Department of Law and Public Safety/Division of State Police	Bicentennial Planning and Coordination Unit	180,000
75-NI-02-0003	Elizabeth/Elizabeth Police Department	Elizabeth Neighborhood Team Policing	179,000
75-TA-02-0002	State Law Enforcement Planning Agency	Police Communications Technical Assistance	31,712
75-DF-02-0013	Rutgers University	Criminal Justice Planning Agency	30,000
75-TN-02-0003	Department of Law and Public Safety/Division of Systems and Communications	Development of an Offender Based Transactions Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System	678,925
75-DF-02-0016	Essex County-Newark/Office of the Prosecutor	City-County Strike Force to Combat Organized Crime	251,764
75-ED-02-0003	Dept. of Law & Public Safety Div. of Systems & Communications	Development of an Offender Based Transactions Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System	452,617
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,352,323</b>

## 1976 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
76-ED-02-0008	Department of Institutions and Agencies	Planning, Management and Evaluation Unit	\$ 92,340
76-ED-02-0012	Division of Systems and Communications	Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System	358,641
76-DF-02-0008	Department of Law and Public Safety	Organized Crime Intelligence Collection and Analysis Training	111,132
76-DF-02-0009	City of Plainfield	Plainfield Police Division Prevention-Enforcement Analysis Unit	193,125
76-DF-02-0012	Department of Law and Public Safety	Law Enforcement Planning, Resources Development and Evaluation	142,000
76-DF-02-0013	Department of Law and Public Safety	Expansion of Uniform Crime Reporting Program	178,506
76-DF-02-0016	Division of Systems and Communications	Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System	537,962
76-SS-02-0002	Department of Law and Public Safety	Criminal Justice Data Analysis Center	98,448
76-SS-99-6016	State Law Enforcement Planning Agency	Security and Privacy	17,387
76-RF-02-0001	Department of Institutions and Agencies	Renovation of Hospital Rahway State Prison	143,000
76-RF-02-0002	City of Newark	Re-employment of Furloughed Police Officers	300,496

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
76-PR-02-0001	City of Newark	Newark Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	121,188
76-ED-02-0010	State Law Enforcement Planning Agency	Continuation of Expanded N.J.S.P.A. Evaluation Efforts (Supplemental Award)	24,585
76-ED-02-0004	Camden County	Camden County Probation Treatment Alternative to Street Crimes	178,538
76-ED-02-0005	Essex County	Essex County Juvenile Court Intake Service	299,928
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,642,088</b>

## 1974 IMPACT DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
74-DF-02-0100	City of Newark/North Ward Educational and Cultural Center	North Ward Community Youth Project	\$ 216,998
74-DF-02-0101	City of Newark/Police-Community Relations Bureau	Impact Block Watchers Project	23,485
74-DF-02-0102	City of Newark/Greater Newark Urban Coalition	Impact Bergen Street Merchants Crime Reduction Project	71,458
74-SS-02-0002	City of Newark/Impact Crime Analysis Team	Impact Cities Victimization Survey Analysis Project	29,209
74-DF-02-0103	Rutgers University	Rutgers Juvenile Delinquency Technical Assistance Project	37,865
74-DF-02-0104	City of Newark/Police Department	Impact Tactical Anti-Crime Teams	1,899,234
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,278,249</b>

## 1975 IMPACT DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
75-DF-02-0102	Newark/Newark Police Department	Team Policing Unit	\$ 770,984
75-DF-02-0103	Newark/Iron Bound Youth Project	Independence High School	282,249
75-DF-02-0104	Newark/Newark Police Department	Impact Property Identification Program	27,337
75-DF-02-0105	Newark/Newark Municipal Court	Special Case Processing for Impact Offenders	530,013
75-DF-02-0106	Newark/Newark Police Department	Impact Auxiliary Project	745,857
75-DF-02-0107	Newark/Newark Municipal Court	Impact Pre-Trial Intervention Project	102,896
75-DF-02-0112	Newark/North Ward Educational and Cultural Center	Impact North Ward Community Youth Project	284,235
75-DF-02-0113	Newark/Newark Police Department	Impact Rape Analysis and Investigation Unit	282,102

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
75-DF-02-0114	Newark/Public Housing Authority	24 Hour Security Program Public Housing	1,055,735
75-DF-02-0115	Newark/Newark Police Department	Impact Criminalistic Lab Project	483,085
75-ED-02-0100	Essex County/Essex County Corrections Center	Essex County Corrections Center Woman's Self-Development Course	134,369
75-ED-02-0108	Newark/Vindicate Society	Vindicate Society Residential Treatment Center	185,667
75-ED-02-0109	Essex County/Essex County Correctional Center	Essex County Correctional Center, Vocational and Legal Services	268,008
75-ED-02-0110	Newark/Morrow Project	Man to Man, Woman to Woman	372,572
75-ED-02-0111	Essex County/Essex County Correctional Center	Essex County Correctional Center, Vocational Training Counseling Services	199,778
75-ED-02-0114	Newark/Newark Engineering Department	Supported Work	638,876
75-ED-02-0115	Newark/New Ark School	New Ark Prep Residential Treatment Program	259,204
75-ED-02-0116	Newark/4-H Youth Project—Cook College	Impact 4-H Outer Limits Project	295,743
75-NI-02-0002	Newark/Impact	Newark Impact Crime Analysis Team	232,298
		TOTAL	\$7,157,008



# **INDEX** **1974 ACTION GRANTS** **STATE**

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-74-74	\$218,169	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-17-74	38,742
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-78-74	63,002	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-18-74	153,864
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-98-74	143,345	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-19-74	53,477
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-123-74	4,009	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-20-74	76,896
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-127-74	8,372	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-21-74	5,824
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-161-74	13,263	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-22-74	*15,000
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-193-74	9,360	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-23-74	8,837
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-206-74	35,454	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-24-74	79,499
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-212-74	152,394	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-25-74	57,986
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-222-74	169,604	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-26-74	62,962
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-223-74	3,538	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-27-74	126,163
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-224-74	8,977	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-28-74	63,000
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-233-74	2,622	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-29-74	264,662
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-234-74	48,446	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-30-74	41,795
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-235-74	20,974	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-31-74	38,037
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-243-74	3,402	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-32-74	27,832
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-244-74	20,011	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-33-74	44,672
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-247-74	80,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-71-74	22,950
Department of Civil Service	A-21-74	150,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-75-74	100,000
Department of Health	A-1-74	100,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-76-74	417,600
Department of Health	A-2-74	724,135	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-77-74	135,000
Department of Health	A-52-74	746,991	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-97-74	160,000
Department of Health	A-85-74	125,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-124-74	24,267
Department of Health	A-225-74	60,130	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-129-74	900,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-17-74	157,500	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-158-74	50,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-18-74	300,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-159-74	49,756
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-80-74	1,453	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-160-74	30,260
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-115-74	73,774	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-176-74	233,100
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-190-74	21,325	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-177-74	236,250
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-249-74	21,998	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-192-74	14,763
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-1-74	55,151	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-207-74	11,685
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-2-74	75-538	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-208-74	100,237
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-3-74	12,316	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-209-74	25,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-4-74	21,809	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-210-74	20,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-5-74	21,030	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-221-74	9,237
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-6-74	172,247	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-232-74	14,129
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-7-74	41,329	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-246-74	17,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-8-74	52-848	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-248-74	124,494
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-9-74	72,947	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-250-74	27,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-10-74	19,215	Glassboro State College	A-99-74	17,500
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-11-74	31,394	William Paterson College	A-13-74	35,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-12-74	118,449	William Paterson College	A-214-74	24,850
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-13-74	41,888	Rutgers	A-19-74	50,190
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-14-74	34,020	Rutgers	A-96-74	3,420
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-15-74	24,563	Stockton State College	A-94-74	17,500
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-16-74	26,008	Trenton State College	A-100-74	35,000

\* Cancelled and Refunded as A-190-74

# **INDEX** **1974 ACTION GRANTS** **COUNTY**

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
County of Atlantic	A-22-74	15,000	County of Bergen	A-3-74	137,687
County of Atlantic	A-24-74	58,972	County of Bergen	A-27-74	15,000
County of Atlantic	A-25-74	49,958	County of Bergen	A-131-74	80,899
County of Atlantic	A-26-74	8,518	County of Bergen	A-132-74	14,681
County of Atlantic	A-102-74	49,612	County of Bergen	A-179-74	55,800
County of Atlantic	A-130-74	61,561	County of Bergen	A-226-74	168,070
County of Atlantic	A-178-74	105,870	County of Burlington	A-5-74	38,399
County of Atlantic	A-194-74	40,000	County of Burlington	A-104-74	40,500
County of Atlantic	A-236-74	36,199	County of Burlington	A-163-74	72,000

# 1974 Action Grants—County (continued)

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
County of Burlington	A-237-74	30,000	County of Mercer	A-113-74	31,494
County of Camden	A-28-74	74,998	County of Mercer	A-114-74	47,406
County of Camden	A-29-74	*9,450	County of Mercer	A-184-74	19,800
County of Camden	A-30-74	50,754	County of Mercer	A-185-74	31,210
County of Camden	A-79-74	45,000	County of Middlesex	A-48-74	20,000
County of Camden	A-93-74	4,516	County of Middlesex	A-49-74	27,635
County of Camden	A-105-74	25,200	County of Middlesex	A-103-74	133,618
County of Camden	A-108-74	43,034	County of Middlesex	A-146-74	9,900
County of Camden	A-134-74	100,000	County of Middlesex	A-231-74	41,454
County of Camden	A-166-74	48,996	County of Monmouth	A-82-74	21,697
County of Camden	A-227-74	29,000	County of Monmouth	A-141-74	47,392
County of Camden	A-230-74	31,624	County of Morris	A-50-74	30,935
County of Camden	A-238-74	20,182	County of Morris	A-83-74	82,569
County of Cape May	A-31-74	100,000	County of Morris	A-95-74	4,945
County of Cape May	A-32-74	46,741	County of Morris	A-228-74	16,376
County of Cumberland	A-136-74	27,593	County of Ocean	A-148-74	39,092
County of Essex	A-15-74	100,000	County of Passaic	A-55-74	15,000
County of Essex	A-37-74	30,000	County of Passaic	A-56-74	15,000
County of Essex	A-108-74	43,000	County of Passaic	A-57-74	147,600
County of Essex	A-128-74	4,500	County of Passaic	A-58-74	45,236
County of Essex	A-138-74	65,700	County of Passaic	A-59-74	50,601
County of Essex	A-139-74	26,000	County of Passaic	A-172-74	69,102
County of Essex	A-140-74	30,075	County of Passaic	A-187-74	35,000
County of Essex	A-141-74	83,500	County of Passaic	A-213-74	22,738
County of Essex	A-142-74	120,087	County of Passaic	A-219-74	15,000
County of Essex	A-180-74	30,496	County of Passaic	A-241-74	30,000
County of Essex	A-195-74	87,100	County of Salem	A-118-74	142,677
County of Essex	A-196-74	3,000	County of Salem	A-220-74	32,123
County of Essex	A-216-74	185,003	County of Somerset	A-10-74	75,825
County of Essex	A-239-74	175,000	County of Somerset	A-63-74	15,000
County of Gloucester	A-38-74	15,000	County of Sussex	A-202-74	51,272
County of Gloucester	A-39-74	31,635	County of Union	A-66-74	78,753
County of Gloucester	A-109-74	19,883	County of Union	A-67-74	15,000
County of Gloucester	A-217-74	15,000	County of Union	A-68-74	185,789
County of Hudson	A-14-74	86,267	County of Union	A-69-74	30,710
County of Hudson	A-40-74	58,521	County of Union	A-125-74	80,787
County of Hudson	A-41-74	22,500	County of Union	A-155-74	241,579
County of Hudson	A-42-74	45,311	County of Union	A-156-74	32,577
County of Hudson	A-164-74	63,216	County of Union	A-157-74	10,895
County of Hudson	A-173-74	90,720	County of Union	A-162-74	6,215
County of Hunterdon	A-245-74	31,600	County of Union	A-171-74	48,396
County of Mercer	A-16-74	100,000	County of Union	A-203-74	15,000
County of Mercer	A-45-74	46,408	County of Union	A-204-74	6,055
County of Mercer	A-46-74	52,106	County of Union	A-211-74	14,151

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### 1974 ACTION GRANTS MUNICIPALITIES

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
City of Asbury Park	A-23-74	\$ 101,585	City of Hackensack	A-168-74	40,000
City of Asbury Park	A-215-74	71,804	City of Hoboken	A-81-74	20,000
City of Brigantine	A-4-74	32,556	Town of Irvington	A-143-74	49,500
City of Camden	A-73-74	231,058	Town of Irvington	A-181-74	63,000
City of Camden	A-133-74	48,060	Township of Jackson	A-111-74	26,000
City of Camden	A-165-74	45,932	City of Jersey City	A-20-74	224,463
Township of Cherry Hill	A-33-74	72,030	City of Jersey City	A-43-74	20,000
City of Clifton	A-135-74	49,036	City of Jersey City	A-144-74	57,148
Township of Cranford	A-167-74	15,100	City of Jersey City	A-145-74	146,459
Township of Deptford	A-34-74	38,965	City of Jersey City	A-182-74	80,000
Town of Dover	A-175-74	*20,000	City of Jersey City	A-197-74	174,586
Township of East Brunswick	A-107-74	20,000	Township of Livingston	A-44-74	83,700
City of East Orange	A-35-74	75,000	City of Long Branch	A-112-74	68,215
City of East Orange	A-174-74	42,000	Township of Lower	A-6-74	26,350
City of Elizabeth	A-36-74	77,425	Township of Lyndhurst	A-169-74	27,834
City of Elizabeth	A-137-74	204,450	Township of Maplewood	A-183-74	15,000
City of Hackensack	A-110-74	19,800	Borough of Metuchen	A-47-74	8,454

# 1974 Action Grants — Municipalities (continued)

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
Township of Middletown	A-198-74	37,800	City of Plainfield	A-60-74	24,997
Township of Montclair	A-147-74	10,530	City of Plainfield	A-61-74	39,500
City of Newark	A-51-74	53,362	City of Plainfield	A-152-74	27,792
City of Newark	A-84-74	104,000	Borough of Point Pleasant	A-88-74	39,887
City of Newark	A-126-74	225,167	Borough of Roselle	A-62-74	37,730
City of Newark	A-199-74	29,526	Borough of Sayreville	A-170-74	19,000
City of Newark	A-229-74	39,058	Township of Scotch Plains	A-153-74	55,440
City of New Brunswick	A-186-74	109,154	Borough of South River	A-89-74	16,000
City of New Brunswick	A-200-74	65,195	Township of Teaneck	A-84-74	20,000
Township of North Bergen	A-86-74	29,026	City of Trenton	A-65-74	38,484
Township of North Bergen	A-240-74	7,000	City of Trenton	A-90-74	16,010
Township of Ocean	A-149-74	40,000	City of Trenton	A-119-74	70,000
City of Orange	A-7-74	99,561	City of Trenton	A-120-74	127,000
City of Orange	A-53-74	67,342	City of Trenton	A-154-74	50,000
City of Orange	A-116-74	41,398	*City of Trenton	A-242-74	41,982
City of Orange	A-117-74	38,000	City of Union City	A-121-74	18,500
City of Orange	A-150-74	20,000	City of Vineland	A-11-74	23,688
City of Orange	A-201-74	79,687	City of Vineland	A-70-74	20,420
City of Passaic	A-151-74	20,999	Township of Wayne	A-12-74	40,000
City of Passaic	A-218-74	102,952	Township of Wayne	A-91-74	47,629
City of Paterson	A-54-74	99,635	Township of Weehawken	A-205-74	9,900
City of Paterson	A-87-74	80,000	Borough of West Caldwell	A-101-74	60,035
City of Paterson	A-188-74	19,800	Town of West Orange	A-122-74	46,900
Township of Pennsauken	A-8-74	38,070	Town of Willingboro	A-92-74	30,000
City of Perth Amboy	A-189-74	85,000	Township of Woodbridge	A-72-74	61,578
City of Plainfield	A-9-74	48,145			

\*Cancelled

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Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-94-75	42,929	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-8-75	*58,431
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-97-75	38,826	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-9-75	134,471
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-118-75	*1,539	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-10-75	34,000
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-142-75	27,804	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-11-75	157,267
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-144-75	243,572	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-12-75	175,000
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-189-75	2,986	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-13-75	49,369
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-190-75	142,289	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-14-75	62,882
Administrative Office of the Courts	A-227-75	6,062	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-15-75	58,914
Department of Community Affairs	A-213-75	144,589	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-16-75	23,073
Glassboro State College	A-141-75	12,500	Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-17-75	44,731
Department of Health	A-2-75	279,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-7-75	500,000
Department of Health	A-110-75	46,422	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-30-75	99,990
Department of Health	A-165-75	95,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-64-75	50,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-29-75	75,000	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-87-75	100,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-31-75	37,100	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-88-75	100,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-61-75	57,160	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-89-75	435,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-90-75	1,979	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-95-75	75,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-231-75	37,100	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-120-75	850,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-143-75	2,228	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-138-75	12,870
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-119-75	63,966	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-162-75	61,190
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-214-75	21,242	Department of Law and Public Safety	A-230-75	13,630
Department of Institutions and Agencies	A-215-75	72,016	Department of Public Advocate	A-55-75	59,556
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-1-75	24,381	Department of Public Advocate	A-63-75	54,049
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-2-75	28,787	Department of Public Advocate	A-216-75	109,134
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-3-75	42,744	Department of Public Advocate	A-3-75	500,000
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-4-75	56,186	Rutgers, The State University	A-32-75	28,758
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-5-75	27,420	Stockton State College	A-91-75	16,876
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-6-75	161,092	Trenton State College	A-160-75	18,750
Department of Institutions and Agencies	E-7-75	21,966			

\*Cancelled

# **INDEX** **1975 ACTION GRANTS** **COUNTY**

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
County of Atlantic	A-36-75	\$ 50,000	County of Hudson	A-72-75	39,636
County of Atlantic	A-65-75	40,000	County of Hudson	A-96-75	35,000
County of Atlantic	A-99-75	49,500	County of Hudson	A-106-75	30,330
County of Atlantic	A-122-75	99,225	County of Hudson	A-107-75	14,004
County of Atlantic	A-123-75	105,451	County of Hudson	A-128-75	50,000
County of Atlantic	A-124-75	64,386	County of Hudson	A-176-75	76,124
County of Atlantic	A-145-75	25,824	County of Hunterdon	A-46-75	120,879
County of Atlantic	A-146-75	70,100	County of Mercer	A-5-75	41,361
County of Atlantic	A-166-75	138,828	County of Mercer	A-51-75	75,000
County of Atlantic	A-192-75	20,000	County of Mercer	A-52-75	48,839
County of Bergen	A-8-75	37,130	County of Mercer	A-53-75	50,000
County of Bergen	A-37-75	105,000	County of Mercer	A-75-75	92,230
County of Bergen	A-147-75	35,868	County of Mercer	A-178-75	46,052
County of Bergen	A-167-75	79,200	County of Mercer	A-208-75	30,000
County of Bergen	A-193-75	34,740	County of Mercer	A-209-75	50,214
County of Burlington	A-9-75	33,811	County of Middlesex	A-76-75	124,255
County of Burlington	A-100-75	25,000	County of Middlesex	A-77-75	59,958
County of Burlington	A-148-75	77,063	County of Middlesex	A-154-75	28,529
County of Burlington	A-168-75	42,858	County of Middlesex	A-155-75	15,000
County of Burlington	A-169-75	35,000	County of Morris	A-78-75	60,000
County of Burlington	A-195-75	21,682	County of Morris	A-92-75	5,337
County of Burlington	A-196-75	37,195	County of Morris	A-131-75	15,000
County of Camden	A-39-75	85,000	County of Morris	A-132-75	45,000
County of Camden	A-40-75	75,000	County of Morris	A-210-75	24,458
County of Camden	A-41-75	25,000	County of Ocean	A-181-75	24,948
County of Camden	A-62-75	25,000	County of Passaic	A-57-75	84,942
County of Camden	A-67-75	79,882	County of Passaic	A-58-75	25,000
County of Camden	A-101-75	64,368	County of Passaic	A-59-75	35,943
County of Camden	A-150-75	48,816	County of Passaic	A-133-75	98,960
County of Camden	A-171-75	3,060	County of Passaic	A-163-75	35,000
County of Camden	A-197-75	25,700	County of Passaic	A-164-75	25,000
County of Cape May	A-11-75	75,060	County of Passaic	A-220-75	67,788
County of Cape May	A-42-75	25,000	County of Passaic	A-221-75	83,943
County of Cape May	A-125-75	19,360	County of Salem	A-223-75	45,624
County of Cumberland	A-102-75	47,772	County of Somerset	A-79-75	9,000
County of Cumberland	A-151-75	28,864	County of Somerset	A-80-75	60,000
County of Essex	A-1-75	75,000	County of Somerset	A-115-75	16,471
County of Essex	A-127-75	15,000	County of Sussex	A-116-75	25,185
County of Essex	A-152-75	83,304	County of Union	A-83-75	68,616
County of Essex	A-173-75	72,270	County of Union	A-93-75	25,000
County of Essex	A-201-75	47,257	County of Union	A-117-75	55,000
County of Essex	A-202-75	27,339	County of Union	A-139-75	238,339
County of Hudson	A-44-75	74,995	County of Union	A-161-75	14,545
County of Hudson	A-45-75	11,966	County of Union	A-188-75	15,000

# **INDEX** **1975 ACTION GRANTS** **MUNICIPALITIES**

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
City of Asbury Park	A-98-75	\$ 14,656	Township of East Brunswick	A-103-75	55,971
City of Asbury Park	A-191-75	65,688	City of East Orange	A-68-75	15,000
City of Atlantic City	A-35-75	15,000	City of East Orange	A-198-75	25,000
Borough of Bergenfield	A-194-75	40,655	City of East Orange	A-199-75	67,500
City of Camden	A-10-75	14,868	Township of Edison	A-4-75	43,200
City of Camden	A-38-75	97,956	Township of Edison	A-13-75	38,000
City of Camden	A-66-75	40,000	Township of Edison	A-200-75	18,800
City of Camden	A-121-75	3,000	City of Elizabeth	A-14-75	15,038
City of Camden	A-149-75	48,434	City of Elizabeth	A-69-25	62,390
City of Camden	A-170-75	150,000	City of Elizabeth	A-172-75	75,017
City of Clifton	A-12-75	17,516	City of Englewood	A-15-75	21,468
Township of Delran	A-126-75	35,640	City of Englewood	A-70-75	56,322
Township of Dover	A-43-75	99,495	County of Gloucester	A-104-75	25,000

**1975 Action Grants — Municipalities (continued)**

Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded	Subgrantee	Action Number	Amount Awarded
County of Gloucester	A-174-75	18,200	City of Orange	A-218-75	55,000
County of Gloucester	A-175-75	42,385	Borough of Paramus	A-56-75	26,807
City of Garfield	A-203-75	9,900	Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills	A-183-75	14,758
City of Hackensack	A-105-75	35,000	City of Passaic	A-112-75	108,846
City of Hackensack	A-153-75	36,425	City of Passaic	A-219-75	97,914
City of Hoboken	A-71-75	15,000	City of Paterson	A-222-75	15,000
Township of Hopewell	A-16-75	45,900	City of Perth Amboy	A-134-75	94,165
Town of Irvington	A-204-75	71,964	City of Perth Amboy	A-184-75	71,053
City of Jersey City	A-17-75	15,000	Town of Phillipsburg	A-20-75	20,970
City of Jersey City	A-47-75	89,325	City of Plainfield	A-21-75	20,000
City of Jersey City	A-129-75	75,000	City of Plainfield	A-113-75	48,416
City of Jersey City	A-205-75	166,604	City of Plainfield	A-114-75	13,475
City of Jersey City	A-206-75	20,850	City of Plainfield	A-158-75	30,240
Borough of Keansburg	A-48-75	15,606	Borough of Roselle	A-60-75	29,885
Town of Kearny	A-18-75	40,476	Borough of Sayreville	A-185-75	22,678
Town of Kearny	A-73-75	29,185	Township of Scotch Plains	A-135-75	49,500
Borough of Keyport	A-74-75	89,059	Borough of South Plainfield	A-22-75	14,641
Township of Livingston	A-33-75	96,328	Borough of South River	A-136-75	16,000
Township of Livingston	A-207-75	96,528	City of Trenton	A-23-75	12,500
City of Long Branch	A-49-75	40,234	City of Trenton	A-24-75	20,000
City of Long Branch	A-108-75	60,002	City of Trenton	A-81-75	72,000
Township of Lyndhurst	A-50-75	44,824	City of Trenton	A-137-75	75,000
Township of Lyndhurst	A-177-75	28,399	City of Trenton	A-186-75	32,807
Township of Mantua	A-19-75	79,473	City of Union City	A-25-75	123,764
Borough of Metuchen	A-130-75	8,454	City of Union City	A-82-75	24,714
County of Middlesex	A-109-75	85,527	City of Union City	A-187-75	37,463
City of New Brunswick	A-54-75	12,780	City of Union City	A-225-75	151,452
City of New Brunswick	A-180-75	94,500	City of Vineland	A-26-75	15,000
City of New Brunswick	A-212-75	95,184	Township of Wayne	A-27-75	25,000
City of Newark	A-34-75	95,000	Township of Wayne	A-84-75	43,262
City of Newark	A-156-75	90,000	Township of Wayne	A-140-75	50,816
City of Newark	A-179-75	96,565	Borough of West Caldwell	A-85-75	48,394
City of Newark	A-211-75	70,000	Town of West Orange	A-226-75	32,947
Borough of North Plainfield	A-217-75	20,000	City of Wildwood	A-159-75	69,274
Township of Old Bridge	A-182-75	44,550	Town of Willingboro	A-86-75	30,000
City of Orange	A-111-75	50,000	Township of Woodbridge	A-6-75	55,000
City of Orange	A-157-75	20,000	Township of Woodbridge	A-28-75	57,775



**END**