

PROSECUTORIAL PROCEDURES

FOR

JURISDICTION OFFICERS



EDITED BY

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

LEWIS A. BULL, DIRECTOR

New Jersey

Department of Law and Public Safety

John J. Deegan

Attorney General of New Jersey

1978

THE COUNTY PROSECUTORS ASSOCIATION
OF NEW JERSEY

James T. Callahan, President



HONORABLE BRENDAN T. BYRNE

Governor

.....

NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY (SLIPA)

.....

U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)

5605

New Jersey

PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES
FOR
JUVENILE OFFICERS

Developed by
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Edwin H. Stier, Director
NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
Honorable John J. Degnan
Attorney General of New Jersey

and

THE COUNTY PROSECUTORS ASSOCIATION

Funded by
New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA)
Through the
U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

NCJRS
MAR 13 1979
ACQUISITIONS

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURES
FOR
JUVENILE OFFICERS

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	v
I. Philosophy of Juvenile Justice	1
A. The Rehabilitative Ideal	1
B. The Traditional Versus the Modern Approach	2
C. Modern Approach	2
II. Outline of Juvenile Statute and Court Rules	5
A. Purpose of the Statute and Court Rules	5
B. Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court	5
1. Age	6
2. Nature of the charges against the Juvenile	7
Delinquency Charge	7
In Need of Supervision Charge	8
C. Venue (County where Juvenile Proceedings are to be Held)	11
D. Procedural and Constitutional Rights Provided Juveniles by the Court Rules and Statutes	11
III. Investigation of Cases Involving Juveniles	15
A. General Investigative Procedures	15
B. Fingerprinting Juveniles	15
C. Photographing Juveniles	16
D. Special Investigative Procedures Involving Juveniles	16
E. Exchange with Other Law Enforcement Agencies of Information Regarding Juveniles	16

	<u>Page</u>
IV. Interrogation of Juveniles	18
V. Searches and Seizures	23
A. Searches with a Warrant	23
B. Searches without a Warrant	29
1. Searches Incident to Taking into Custody	29
2. Searches Based on Exigent Circumstances	30
3. Searches Based Upon Consent	31
4. Stop and Frisk	34
5. Automobile Searches	37
6. Articles in Plain View	38
VI. Taking of the Juvenile Into Custody	40
VII. Police Diversion of Juveniles	45
A. Introduction	45
B. Whether or Not to File a Complaint	46
C. Community Adjustment	53
VIII. Family Intake	57
A. Intake Conference	61
B. Juvenile Conference Committees	62
Juvenile Conference Committees List	67
IX. The Judicial Process: The Role of the Police and the Court.	76
A. Detention/Shelter Care Hearing	76
Delinquency Cases	77
JINS Cases	78
B. Waiver Hearing	78
C. Adjudicatory Hearing	79
D. Disposition Hearing	80

	<u>Page</u>
X. Confidentiality-Disclosure of Records	83
XI. Special Problems Relating to Child Abuse	87
Indicators of Possible Abuse/Neglect in the Child	108
What to Look for in Child Abuse	111
Characteristics of Battered Children	112
Characteristics of Abusive Parents	114
Indicators of Child Neglect	115
Characteristics of Neglecting Parents	116
 APPENDIX I- JUVENILE STATUTES AND COURT RULES	
The Juvenile Act	I-1
Selected Court Rules	I-31
 APPENDIX II - FORMS	
Request for Temporary Detention	II-1
Request for Temporary Shelter Care	II-3
Detention/Shelter Care Control Form	II-5
Juvenile Delinquency/JINS Complaint	II-6
 APPENDIX III - JUVENILE COMPLAINTS	
Introduction	III-1
Sample Juvenile Delinquency Complaints	III-4
Sample JINS Complaints	III-22
Motor Vehicle Offenses	III-24
 APPENDIX IV - JUVENILE RESOURCES	
Intake Service Coordinators	IV-1
Division of Youth and Family Services	IV-3
DYFS District Offices	IV-5

	<u>Page</u>
Youth Service Bureau	IV-9
Community Resources	
1. Counseling and Social Services	IV-21
2. Educational	IV-47
3. Children with Physical or Mental Handicaps	IV-50
4. Miscellaneous	IV-56
5. Drug Abuse	IV-57
6. Alcohol Abuse	IV-62
7. Hotlines	IV-71
8. Recreational	IV-74
9. Employment	IV-84

INTRODUCTION

"Juvenile crime is one of the most serious issues facing our society today. Ever increasing numbers of young people are being arrested and are entering the justice system as offenders." "A Juvenile Justice Strategy," p.1 (1977). Generally, the first contact these youthful offenders have with the juvenile justice system is the police. An effective administration of juvenile justice requires that this initial contact as well as all police involvement in juvenile matters be handled smoothly and correctly.

Unfortunately, and for a long time, police officers dealing with juveniles have lacked comprehensive and uniform guidelines devoted exclusively to problems and procedures unique to the juvenile system. The lack of a uniform guide developed expressly for the juvenile officer has hampered his effectiveness in dealing with juvenile offenders.

The problem has become more acute since the passage of the new juvenile code in New Jersey (L. 1973, c. 306, § 1 et seq., N.J.S.A. 2A:4-42 et seq.) substantially revamped the juvenile justice system. Since 1973, there has been much confusion and uncertainty among juvenile officers as to what can or cannot be done, what should and should not be done, as well as when, where and how something should be done while processing a youthful offender through the juvenile justice system. The juvenile officer needs to know how the processing of a youthful offender through the juvenile justice system differs

from processing an adult through the criminal justice system, and needs to know specifically what his own obligations and responsibilities are. In addition to specifics relating to his duties and responsibilities, the officer needs an overall understanding of the philosophy and workings of the juvenile justice system, statutes and rules in order to appreciate his own function within the system.

Juvenile officers currently look to the county prosecutors in their county for guidance, often on a case-by case, need-to-know basis. This can be time consuming, repetitive and can lead to a piecemeal understanding of the entire system and problem. Additionally, disparate practices have developed throughout the State. While the prosecutor should be consulted when unusual problems arise, or interpretations are needed, much of the information needed by juvenile officers can and should be, standardized in a comprehensive practical desk reference manual available for easy reference as needed.

With the "Juvenile Justice Strategy" recently promulgated by the Division of Criminal Justice and County Prosecutor's Association, law enforcement officers in this State have commenced giving priority attention to the needs and problems of the juvenile justice system. This Manual, developed for juvenile officers, is designed to improve the officers' understanding of the system, improve communication between the policy makers and implementors and create uniform adherence to existing policies and laws. It will be supplemented from time to time, as experience and change in law require, so that juvenile officers may be kept abreast of recent developments in the law.

Division of Criminal Justice--Prosecutor's Association--
Task Force on Juvenile Justice

Hon. Anne E. Thompson, Mercer County Prosecutor, Co-Chairperson
Hon. Richard J. Williams, Atlantic County Prosecutor-Co-Chairperson
Edwin H. Stern, DAG, Special Asst. to the Director of
Criminal Justice, Project Coordinator
Susan H. Curcio, Asst. Prosecutor, Atlantic County
William H. Menges, Asst. Prosecutor, Burlington County
Joseph R. Manna, Asst. Prosecutor, Camden County
Andrea R. Grundfest, Asst. Prosecutor, Essex County
Jane H. Marter, Asst. Prosecutor, Essex County
JoAnne Byrnes, Asst. Prosecutor, Hunterdon County
Janice Kemp, Asst. Prosecutor, Mercer County
Caroline L. Meuly, Asst. Prosecutor, Middlesex County
Robert Ryan, Asst. Prosecutor, Monmouth County
Thomas Ferro, Asst. Prosecutor, Passaic County
Richard Clark, Asst. Prosecutor, Sussex County
Kenneth N. Siegel, Asst. Prosecutor, Union County
Wayne J. Martorelli, DAG, Division of Criminal Justice
Helen E. Szabo, DAG, Division of Criminal Justice
Anne P. Weiner, DAG, Division of Criminal Justice
Howard C. Shaw, Denville Police Department
Charles Johnson, Morristown Police Department

March, 1978

I. PHILOSOPHY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

A. The Rehabilitative Ideal

Because of their age and unique susceptibility to peer group and environmental influence, juveniles have traditionally been treated differently than their adult counterparts. As a result, youths have not been subjected to the full rigors of the adult criminal justice system. Rather, a unique approach has been developed in order to deal with the special problems and needs of juveniles. The emphasis of the juvenile justice system has been placed upon the need to rehabilitate. In an effort to reform the youth, a sociological, rather than strictly punitive approach, has been utilized upon disposition. The primary focus has been placed upon an individualized diagnosis of the reasons for the particular juvenile's misbehavior, as well as an examination of the services or treatment he needs in order to effectuate his reformation. Since a juvenile is more malleable and susceptible to beneficial influence during his early years and initial exposure to the juvenile justice system, the likelihood of achieving successful rehabilitation is far greater during youth. Therefore, by extending the benefits of the treatment-oriented approach of the juvenile justice system as soon as possible to a delinquent, it is hoped that he will more readily abandon criminal activity both during his youth, and subsequently in adulthood,

and ultimately become a law-abiding citizen. In this way, both the juvenile and society are benefited.

B. The Traditional Versus the Modern Approach

The concept of special procedures for juveniles, as described above, was first instituted in this State in 1929. Pursuant to this approach, traditionally, the Juvenile Court was presumed to be acting in the best interest of the juvenile in the place of his parents. Since the State was considered to be the protector, rather than the accuser of the youth, juvenile proceedings were viewed as civil, rather than criminal in nature. Consequently, juvenile hearings were characterized by informality, flexibility, and the absence of many constitutional safeguards. Moreover, procedures involving youths frequently failed to conform to any set standards, thereby allowing excessive leeway for influence by individual predelictions. The relative informality of juvenile proceedings often led youths to underestimate their gravity and to scorn the judge's authority. Consequently, such juveniles were loathe to heed the judge's orders and often developed an attitude of disrespect toward legal and judicial authority in general.

C. Modern Approach

In 1973, our legislature substantially revamped the juvenile statutes.¹ The proceedings were formalized to

1. See N.J.S.A. 2A:4-42 to 68, effective March 1, 1974. (Appendix I, pages I-1 to I-30)

a greater extent and more specific standards to be observed in each stage of the judicial process were set forth. Furthermore, in response to recent rulings by the United States Supreme Court extending numerous constitutional safeguards to juveniles,² the present statute also gave increased procedural protections to youths. Nevertheless,

2. The following are the major rulings by the United States Supreme Court involving the rights of juveniles:

Kent v. United States, 383 U.S. 541 (1966), in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that prior to a waiver determination by the Juvenile Court, transferring the matter to adult court for treatment as an adult, a youth must be afforded a waiver hearing consistent with the requirements of due process and fairness, including the right to counsel at the waiver hearing, access by counsel to the juvenile's social and other records and a statement of reasons for the Juvenile Court's decision.

In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 (1966), in which the United States Supreme Court determined that a delinquency hearing which may lead to a juvenile's commitment to a state institution must measure up to the essentials of due process and fair treatment. Additionally, a youth facing possible institutionalization was also afforded the following rights:

- a. Sufficient timely written notice of the specific charges against him.
- b. Right to retained or appointed counsel.
- c. Confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses against him.
- d. Right against self-incrimination.

In re Winship, 397 U.S. 1068 (1970), in which the United States Supreme Court decided that when charged with a violation of the criminal law, a juvenile's delinquency must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Breed v. Jones, 421 U.S. 519 (1975), in which the protection against double jeopardy was applied to juveniles. However, in McKeiver v. Pennsylvania, 403 U.S. 528 (1971), the United States Supreme Court refused to extend the right to a trial by jury to juveniles.

despite the increased formalization and the more extensive application of constitutional rights in juvenile proceedings, the primary goal of the system, that of rehabilitation, has been by no means abandoned. Rather than forsaking this ideal, the juvenile justice system has renewed its commitment to this end with renewed vigor. In order to further the rehabilitative ideal, numerous new dispositional alternatives have been statutorily provided. In addition, various diversionary devices are being utilized to remove first and/or less serious offenders from judicial involvement and to bring about their reformation by other means. It is felt that this combination of increased formality and procedural protection for juveniles, coupled with the provision for multifold rehabilitative services, will serve to more effectively combat the rising tide of juvenile crime.

II. OUTLINE OF JUVENILE STATUTES AND COURT RULES

A. Purpose of the Statutes and Court Rules

The primary goal of the juvenile statutes and court rules is to bring about the youth's rehabilitation. State in the Interest of D.G.W., 70 N.J. 488 (1976). In addition, the statutes are designed to effectuate the following purposes:

To preserve the unity of the family whenever possible and to provide for the care, protection, and wholesome mental and physical development of juveniles coming within the provisions of this act;

Consistent with the protection of the public interest, to remove from children committing delinquent acts certain statutory consequences of criminal behavior, and to substitute therefor an adequate program of supervision, care and rehabilitation;

To separate juveniles from the family environment only when necessary for their health, safety or welfare or in the interests of public safety, N.J.S.A. 2A:4-42.

Finally, the court rules are intended "to serve the policies of the law to secure the welfare of the children and the community." R. 5:2.³

B. Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over certain youths charged with delinquency or being in need of supervision. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-46(a). Additionally, the court

3. The court rules are hereinafter referred to as "R." and can be found in Appendix I. The statutes and court rules not specifically discussed in this section will be described in the other sections of the manual.

has jurisdiction over the custody of a juvenile who may be held as a material witness in any case pending before it. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-46(b).

With respect to the court's jurisdiction over juveniles charged with delinquency or being in need of supervision, their age and the nature of the charges against them must be considered.

1. Age

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over the cases of all individuals who are younger than 18 at the time of the commission of the offense. Whenever such a person is encountered by the police, he must be automatically treated as a juvenile and be given the special treatment applicable to youths, as will be discussed later.

If over age 18 at the time of the offense, a person is considered an adult and does not fall under the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-43(a); R. 5:3-8(a). Such an individual is to be charged and treated like any other adult offender to whom none of the special provisions available to juveniles apply. A person is considered to be 18 years old on the day before his actual birthday. State in the Interest of F.W., 130 N.J. Super. 513 (J. & D.R. Ct. 1974).

If between ages 14 and 18 at the time of the offense, a person may request to be transferred to the adult criminal process. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-49. He may also be

referred to the adult criminal court against his will by the Juvenile Court after a waiver hearing. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-48. However, prior to the actual occurrence of waiver, either upon the youth's request, or against his will by the Juvenile Court, he is to be treated as a juvenile in all police encounters.

2. Nature of the Charges against the Juvenile

A juvenile may be charged with either being delinquent (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-44) or in need of supervision (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-45).

Delinquency Charge N.J.S.A. 2A:4-44

A juvenile may be charged with delinquency based upon the commission of an act, which, if perpetrated by an adult, would constitute:

1. Homicide or treason; or
2. High misdemeanor or misdemeanor; or
3. Disorderly persons offense; or
4. A violation of any other penal statute, ordinance or regulation.

However, a juvenile age 17 or older who allegedly committed a traffic offense in violation of any section of N.J.S.A. 39:3, 4, 6, or 8 cannot be charged with delinquency in the Juvenile Court, but must be proceeded against as an adult in the Municipal Court. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-44; R. 5:9-6.

In such cases, the Municipal Court has jurisdiction, regardless of whether or not the person possesses a driver's license. Comment, R. 5:9-6. Nevertheless, an

individual under age 18 who allegedly caused the death of another by auto in violation of N.J.S.A. 2A:113-9 is to be charged for this offense as a juvenile, rather than as an adult. State in the Interest of M. P. C., 152 N.J. Super. 519, 521 (J. & D.R. Ct. 1977).

In Need of Supervision Charge N.J.S.A. 2A:4-45

Under the law before 1974, a delinquency adjudication could be based on certain non-criminal acts, called status offenses. (e.g., habitual vagrancy, incorrigibility, immorality, etc.) However, it was felt that such an approach too harshly penalized and unnecessarily stigmatized a youth for misbehavior that was essentially non-criminal in nature. In order to remedy this problem, the 1974 statute clearly distinguishes between juveniles in need of supervision and delinquents. According to its provisions, a juvenile may no longer be charged with delinquency based upon the commission of a status offense. Rather, such youths may only be charged with being in need of supervision, or, as they are commonly referred to, JINS.

Presently, a juvenile may be charged with being in need of supervision pursuant to the following criteria:

1. If he or she is habitually disobedient to his parent or guardian;⁴ or
2. If he or she is ungovernable or incorrigible; or

4. A guardian has been defined as a person, other than a parent, to whom legal custody of the child has been given by court order or who is acting in the place of the parent. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-43(f).

3. If he or she has committed an offense or violated a statute or ordinance applicable only to juveniles. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-45.

Evidence of ungovernable or incorrigible conduct may include, but is not limited to:

1. Habitual vagrancy; or
2. Immorality; or
3. Knowingly visiting gambling places, or patronizing other places or establishments to which the juvenile's admission is a violation of the law; or
4. Habitual idle roaming of the streets at night; or
5. Deportment which endangers the juvenile's own morals, health or general welfare. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-45.

On the basis of the above described criteria, a juvenile may be charged with being a JINS. Generally, this avenue is utilized to extend the court's jurisdiction over youths who, though not as culpable as delinquents, engage in less serious forms of misbehavior which, nevertheless, require the Juvenile Court's intervention. In many cases, a JINS' misdeeds are caused by the lack of proper supervision by the parents or even parental neglect. Also, frequently in response to family problems, the juvenile may "act out" by running away, playing truant, etc. Finally, at times, a youth may engage in behavior, which, though not necessarily delinquent, may indicate a need for judicial intervention. In all of these situations, the court's power may be utilized to remedy what is frequently

a sociological or family-oriented problem.

It is important to distinguish JINS from delinquents. The present statute places JINS in a separate category from delinquents. A delinquent is a juvenile who is charged with committing an act which, if perpetrated by an adult, would be a crime, a disorderly persons offense, or a violation of an ordinance or other regulation. A JINS is a juvenile who is charged with a status offense. JINS are considered to be less culpable for their misbehavior than delinquents, as well as less dangerous to the public. Therefore, there is a decreased need to insulate JINS from the community than their delinquent counterparts. The present statute provides that while delinquents may be placed in physically restrictive facilities, this avenue is generally foreclosed for JINS. For instance, a juvenile who is placed in a JINS shelter for temporary care pending court disposition may not be physically restricted. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-43(d). Indeed, our state Supreme Court recently ruled that a juvenile who absconds from a shelter where he was placed by court order may not be adjudicated delinquent for escape. State in the Interest of M.S., 73 N.J. 238 (1977). Finally, although a juvenile found by the court to be in need of supervision may be placed on probation or given all other nonphysically restrictive forms of disposition available for delinquents, a JINS may not be committed to an institution or facility

used for delinquents or placed in any physically restrictive facility, with the exception of an institution for the mentally retarded, a mental hospital, or a facility for the care of narcotics addicts. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-62(b).

C. Venue (County Where Juvenile Proceedings are to be Held)

Pursuant to Court Rule 5:3-1(a), Juvenile Court proceedings may be held in any of the following counties:

In the county where the incident on which the complaint is based allegedly occurred

or

In the county where the complaining witness or the juvenile offender lives at the time of the filing of the complaint.

However, the Juvenile Court may, in its discretion, transfer the proceeding to the county where the juvenile offender lives at the time of the judicial proceedings, if required by the interest of justice and the convenience of interested persons. R. 5:3-1(b). Such a transfer may be contemplated in order to better effectuate a rehabilitative plan for the youth in his home county, which frequently has greater interest in him. Comments, R. 5:3-1(b).

D. Procedural and Constitutional Rights Provided Juveniles by the Court Rules and Statutes

As discussed previously, the present statutes and court rules extend to juveniles increased procedural and

constitutional rights whose applicability was not previously clear. In this respect, N.J.S.A. 2A:4-60 provides that all defenses available to an adult charged with a crime are applicable to a youth charged with delinquency. Moreover, pursuant to this statutory section, juveniles are entitled to due process rights which are available for adults charged with a crime.⁵ Additionally, all juveniles are afforded protection from unreasonable searches and seizures and to not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-60; R. 5:8-9. Finally, youths have the right to be represented by counsel at every critical stage of judicial proceedings. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-59. The court rules clarify this statutory provision by affording juveniles the right to counsel at all waiver hearings, in cases which may result in their institutional commitment, or in any other case where they are otherwise constitutionally or by law entitled to counsel. R. 5:3-3(b). This latter requirement has been interpreted to mandate the provision of an attorney in the following situations:

1. In waiver hearings. R. 5:3-3(a).
2. In detention or shelter care hearings resulting in the juvenile's continued detention or shelter care. R. 5:8-6(d).
3. In adjudicatory hearings which may

5. However, juveniles are not given the right to a jury trial. In fact, N.J.S.A. 2A:4-60 specifies that all juvenile trials shall be without a jury.

result in the institutionalization of the juvenile (i.e., formal hearings).
Comments, R. 5:3-3 and 5:9-1(b).

4. In dispositional hearings which may result in the institutionalization of the juvenile. R. 5:3-3(a).
5. When prior to disposition, the Juvenile Court commits a youth to the State Diagnostic Center, or to a public or private institution for examination, study or classification, or to any comparable facilities for such purpose.⁶
R. 5:9-8.
6. Whenever the youth may be transferred to any physically restrictive correctional, treatment or diagnostic institution.
Comment, R. 5:3-3.

In all of the above cases, if an attorney is not otherwise provided for the juvenile, the Juvenile Court must refer the case to the Public Defender's Office, if the youth and his parents, guardian or custodian are indigent, or assign other counsel, where required to represent the child.

6. Counsel is not required if the juvenile is referred to such facilities for diagnostic or evaluation purposes on an out-patient basis. Comments, R. 5:9-8.

R. 5:3-3(b).⁷

In all other cases where the juvenile is not specifically entitled to counsel, he may still retain an attorney if he so wishes. R. 5:3-3(b). In fact, in all juvenile matters, the Juvenile Court must explicitly advise the youth and his parents, guardian or custodian that they may retain counsel, if they so desire. R. 5:3-3(a).

In sum, the present juvenile statutes and court rules provide youths with many of the basic adult constitutional safeguards that are essential to an accurate fact-finding process. However, while extending increased procedural protection to juveniles, they still retain their primary goal of effectuating their rehabilitation.

7. This provision has been interpreted to authorize the Juvenile Court to assign counsel to a youth where his parents, guardian or custodian can afford to retain an attorney, but fail to do so. However, in such cases, depending upon the financial circumstances of the youth's parents, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court may order the latter to pay the fee of assigned counsel in such amount as the court fixes. R. 5:3-3(b) and Comments.

III. INVESTIGATION OF CASES INVOLVING JUVENILES

A. General Investigative Procedures

The age of the suspect does not affect the general procedures used during the course of an investigation. However, certain special precautions must be observed with regard to the fingerprinting and photographing of juveniles. (See Sections B and C).

B. Fingerprinting of Juveniles (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-66)

The fingerprinting of a juvenile under age 16 is authorized only under the following circumstances:

1. If latent fingerprints are found during the investigation of an offense and a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that they belong to a juvenile, the officer may fingerprint the youth in order to compare his fingerprints with the latent ones.

2. If a juvenile is detained in or committed to an institution, that facility may fingerprint him for the purpose of identification.

Nevertheless, all records or copies of a juvenile's fingerprints must be retained by the department, agency or institution taking them. Furthermore, the records or copies of a youth's fingerprints must be forwarded to the Juvenile Court for destruction when it determines that the purpose for taking the fingerprints has been fulfilled. The only exception to the latter requirement is when a youth over 16 has been found delinquent by the Juvenile Court. In such a case, a law enforcement agency may retain records or copies

of his fingerprints for criminal identification purposes.

C. Photographing Juveniles (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-66)

A juvenile under 16 may not be photographed for criminal identification purposes without the permission of the Juvenile Court.

D. Special Investigative Procedures Involving Juveniles

The age of the suspect does not affect the requirement that complete preliminary on the scene and follow-up investigation should be made in accordance with regular crime procedures. In all cases, police investigative methods must be controlled by the requirements of due process, as well as the strictures of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments, as discussed in Sections IV and V of this manual. In addition to compiling the necessary data concerning the facts of the offense and individuals involved in its commission, an attempt should be made to obtain the offender's birth date, address, as well as the names and addresses of both his parents. Moreover, it would be helpful to note the personal and social factors regarding the juvenile and his situation in order to facilitate the subsequent determination concerning possible diversion of the case. (See Section VII).

E. Exchange with other Law Enforcement Agencies of Information Regarding Juveniles

Police records or information concerning juveniles may be exchanged between police departments or other law enforcement agencies, but only where necessary to the investigation of particular acts of crime or juvenile delinquency,

or where necessary to assist in the protection, apprehension, or location of a particular juvenile. For example, if a number of breakings and enterings have been committed in a distinctive manner by a particular juvenile in one municipality, specific information regarding that juvenile and his modus operandi could be transferred to the police of another municipality plagued by a rash of similar incidents. By comparison, police departments may not routinely exchange records or information concerning juveniles for the maintenance of recidivist files.

IV. INTERROGATION OF JUVENILES

The requirements of Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966) must be fully observed during the custodial interrogation of juveniles by law enforcement officers or by individuals acting as their agents. State in the Interest of J.P.B., 143 N.J. Super 96 (App. Div. 1976).⁸ Various special precautions must also be observed during the questioning of a juvenile. Since minors are considered more impressionable and easily subjected to psychological coercion than adults, a confession by a juvenile is generally held to a higher standard of voluntariness than one obtained from an adult under similar circumstances. In order to satisfy this more rigorous criterion, the courts have required that even upon the waiver of Miranda rights, the questioning should be conducted in the presence of the youth's parents or guardians. State in the Interest of J.P.B., 143 N.J. Super. 96 (App. Div. 1976).

8. The obligation to administer the Miranda warnings also extends to someone acting in an official capacity as an agent of the police. For instance in J.P.B., a group instruction supervisor at a state maintained custodial institution was found to be acting as a State agent by apprising a probation officer and State troopers of incriminatory information learned from a juvenile resident of the facility, and, subsequently, upon the trooper's request, further questioning the youth.

Once the presence of the youth's parents or guardians has been secured, the Miranda warnings should be administered, or repeated. The questioning may proceed in the absence of parents or guardians only if the youth refuses to divulge their names and addresses, if they cannot be located (after a good faith effort has been made to do so) or if they refuse to attend.⁹ State in the Interest of S.H., 61 N.J. 108 (1972); State v. Carlo, 48 N.J. 224 (1966); State in the Interest of J.P.B., 143 N.J. Super. 96 (App. Div. 1976); State in the Interest of A.B.M., 125 N.J. Super. 162 (App. Div. 1973), aff'd o.b. 63 N.J. 531 (1973); State in the Interest of R.W., 115 N.J. Super. 286 (App. Div. 1971), aff'd o.b. 61 N.J. 118 (1972). Careful documentation should be made of all efforts to locate the parents or guardians. In no case should the police ever refuse to contact the above persons immediately upon being so requested by the juvenile, or refuse to admit them to the questioning. State in the Interest of S.H., 61 N.J. 108 (1972); State v. Carlo, 48 N.J. 224 (1966).

Every effort should be made to insure the youth's comprehension of the warnings by explaining the Miranda rights. A clearly expressed waiver of these rights must be obtained from the juvenile prior to interrogation. (It

9. If a parent or guardian is unable to attend the questioning, an effort should be made to secure the presence of an adult relative or some other responsible adult substitute.

is desirable that such waiver be reduced to writing.)

State in the Interest of R.W., 115 N.J. Super. 286, 295

(App. Div. 1971), aff'd o.b. 61 N.J. 118 (1972). In the case of a very young or mentally defective juvenile, the cooperation of his parents or guardians may be sought in securing the waiver of the Miranda rights. However, if possible, some expression of waiver should be obtained from the youth himself. Finally, it must be noted that in construing the validity of a waiver of Miranda rights by a minor, the courts traditionally consider his age, education, mental capacity, background and prior criminal experience.

State in the Interest of R.M., 105 N.J. Super. 372, 378

(J. & D. R. Ct. 1969). Therefore, these considerations should be kept in mind when attempting to obtain a waiver of a youth's Miranda rights.

Only after the necessary waiver has been secured may the interrogation commence. Since a juvenile's confession is especially vulnerable to challenge, special care should be taken to insure its complete voluntariness. In general, a youth should not be questioned either as long or as vigorously as an adult. Relay or extremely intensive interrogation should also be avoided. A juvenile should not be held in isolation for prolonged periods or denied food, drink or medical services. Under no circumstances should force or coercive measures ever be employed.

Finally, a suggestive form of questioning should not be utilized. Since a higher standard of corroboration

is required for a youth's confession than one by an adult, the State faces a greater burden in demonstrating that the statement was not the product of undue police influence. As in cases involving confessions by adults, the State must adduce "independent proof of facts and circumstances which strengthen or bolster the confession and tend to generate a belief in its trustworthiness, plus independent proof of loss or injury." State v. Lucas, 30 N.J. 37, 56 (1959). Additionally, the trustworthiness of a statement by a minor "must also be demonstrated by a showing that its particulars were not the product of suggestion by the authorities." State in the Interest of J.P.B., 143 N.J. Super. 96, 111-112 (App. Div. 1976). Accordingly, corroboration has been deemed insufficient where substantial inconsistencies existed between the State's proofs and the confession. Corroboration may also be found inadequate if the police first advise the suspect of all major details of the crime and the eventual confession contains no information not supplied by the interrogators. Finally, a finding of inadequate corroboration has been traditionally coupled with serious questions about the voluntariness or trustworthiness of the youth's admissions. For instance, in one case, [State in the Interest of B.D., 110 N.J. Super. 585 (App. Div. 1969), aff'd o.b. 56 N.J. 325 (1969)] the youth asserted that he confessed only to get the police "off his back" after they had persistently questioned him on six prior occasions, and had

revealed all the details of the offense to him. As a result, the court found that minor's inculpatory statement, which failed to embellish the previously disclosed information and conflicted with the evidence, was inherently lacking in reliability.

Based on the above described situation, it is recommended that great care be exercised to insure sufficient corroboration of a juvenile's confession. The interrogator should not reveal all the details of the incident to the youth, but should attempt to solicit as much information as possible about the offense from him. Furthermore, a repetitious form of questioning should be avoided, for this tends to implant certain responses in the mind of the juvenile. By this means, a truly trustworthy confession will be insured, one that is more likely to survive subsequent challenge.

V. SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

It is now beyond dispute that a juvenile is entitled, as is an adult, to the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. Thus, the same constitutional restrictions which courts have imposed upon searches of adult suspects apply equally to alleged juvenile offenders. In fact, juveniles, because of their vulnerable status, may be entitled to greater protection, particularly in the area of consent searches.

A. Searches with a Warrant

The term "search" as applied here refers to an examination of an individual's house, buildings, premises, or his person, property, or some evidence of guilt to be used in a future prosecution. A search implies some exploratory investigation. A "seizure" occurs when a police officer confiscates an individual's property or other things in which he has a possessory interest. The rules and theories pertaining to search and seizure are derived from the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

A showing of probable cause must be made before a search warrant can be issued. (See Section VI "Taking into Custody.") The affidavit in support of the warrant must demonstrate that there is a reasonable basis

to believe that a juvenile offense has been or is being committed and that a search would disclose the fruits of the offense or other seizable items. Affidavits for search warrants are tested and interpreted by courts and judges in a commonsense and realistic fashion. The courts realize that they are normally drafted by non-lawyers in the midst and haste of a criminal investigation. The judge makes a neutral independent finding based on the facts provided to him. Officers are encouraged to contact the local county prosecutor's office, or the Division of Criminal Justice for legal advice in drafting an affidavit, and should note that in some counties, such contact is necessary.

A search should be conducted pursuant to a search warrant absent extraordinary circumstances. A warrant is defined as a written order in the name of the State of New Jersey, signed by a judge and directing a police officer to search a person, building, or premises, and commanding him to bring before him any items seized.

The power to issue search warrants is conferred upon judges by statute. A search warrant may thus be issued by a judge of a court having jurisdiction in the municipality where the person or property sought is located. A warrant application must be sworn. The officer must swear to facts, under oath, rather than to mere

conclusions. Therefore, in preparing an affidavit in support of a warrant, the officer should avoid all "conclusory" statements. (e.g., "I have good reason to believe that the evidence is in the house because of information received from informant.") Such statements standing alone are not sufficient to obtain a warrant.

An issuing judge may interrogate the applicant-officer as to the contents of the affidavit presented and for any additional facts known to the affiant. The purpose for requiring a search warrant is to allow a neutral officer of the court to make his own independent judgment as to the existence of probable cause. Accordingly, an officer should be specific as possible in preparing an affidavit.

As a rule, an officer should include as many facts as possible in the affidavit supporting his belief as to the existence of probable cause. If there is doubt whether a fact should be included, then caution dictates inclusion. This practice should be adhered to especially when probable cause depends upon the statements of others, such as unnamed informants. Judges are inherently suspicious when asked to rely upon information from individuals not before them. In this event, the officer should stress his past experience with the person, his

background, his source of information, and any other facts which would serve to support the affidavit.

The police officer must supply enough information in the affidavit to convince a prudent judge that a search will yield evidence. An affidavit will be sufficient if the officer demonstrates personal knowledge to support a finding of probable cause. If he has insufficient personal knowledge respecting the issue of probable cause, the officer may use hearsay (information taken from other sources) if he establishes both the reliability of his source and the reliability of the source's information.

An informant need not be identified by name, but the trustworthiness of his information must be established. The mere statement that information has been received from a reliable informant who has proved reliable in the past is insufficient. The officer must recite specific prior instances where the informant has provided accurate information. Even assuming corroboration of reliability, the affidavit must, in addition, demonstrate the underlying circumstances from which the informer concluded that contraband or evidence is concealed on the premises. Thus, it should be emphasized that the informer's information is based on his personal knowledge. An exception to this rule is identifiable

private citizens. In the event that such individuals are victims or witnesses to the crime, they are presumed to be "reliable."

An application for a warrant should be made as soon as practicable after the information is obtained. Judges will not issue a warrant if the affidavit is based on "stale" facts. If no date is given for the initial observation or substantiation of the information, a warrant will not be issued. Generally, the officer should appear before a judge as soon as possible after the necessary data has been obtained. However, unless emergent circumstances exist, the officer should not contact a judge at home during the evening or night. In this event, the officer should consult with his superior officers to determine whether a judge, and which judge, may be contacted at home.

The officer must describe in the affidavit and warrant with particularity the place to be searched, the property to be seized, the individual or entity possessing the property and the underlying crime. The description should not be general in nature. It is sufficient if the place or person to be searched is specifically designated by the street address or the name of the person and/or the name of the occupants. The requirement that the evidence to be seized be

designated renders general searches impossible and prevents the seizure of one item under a warrant describing another. The general rule is that an affidavit or warrant is sufficiently descriptive if it enables an officer who is completely unfamiliar with the case to execute the warrant. Of course, this is merely an illustration and the affiant should always execute the warrant.

Only certain items are subject to seizure. Fruits of a crime (for example, stolen property), instrumentalities of a crime (for example, weapons, masks, tapes, etc.), and contraband (anything prohibited by law to be possessed) may be seized. Evidence directly related to criminal conduct or which is probative of such conduct may also be seized. If during the course of a valid search, the officer inadvertently discovers evidence of criminal conduct not specified in the warrant, such evidence may be validly seized. Moreover, it is accepted police procedure to inspect the premises for the presence of anyone who may pose a danger both to the officers or to the integrity of the evidence to be seized.

A search conducted with a warrant is presumed to be valid and the burden of showing its invalidity is upon the juvenile. The warrant, however, must be

executed and returned to the court within ten days after it is issued or it will no longer be valid. The warrant may be executed only once and the officer cannot remain on the premises longer than is reasonably necessary to conduct the search. Moreover, in general, warrants are to be executed only during the day. If the search is to occur at night, the warrant must specifically authorize the officers to enter at such time. Otherwise, the search is presumed illegal.

B. Searches without a Warrant

As a matter of constitutional law, searches without warrants are considered exceptions. Courts tend to be reluctant in sanctioning warrantless searches. Therefore, it is imperative that a police officer obtain a search warrant unless he is certain that one of the following exceptions exist.

1. Searches Incident to Taking into Custody

Every juvenile who is either taken into custody transported to the police station or placed in detention or shelter care should be searched. Such a search may be immediately conducted after a valid taking of custody and requires no additional justification. The purpose of the latter search is to protect the officer, to deprive the juvenile of a potential means of escape, and to avoid destruction of evidence by the juvenile. Nevertheless, while a search is lawful as an incident to a

valid taking of custody, the scope of such a search is limited to the area in the immediate control of the juvenile. Thus, when taking custody of a juvenile suspect in a dwelling or apartment and no search warrant has been obtained, the search may only extend to the person and items in his possession and the area into which the juvenile might reach in order to obtain a weapon or other evidence. A warrantless search of a suspect's house is not justified by taking of custody outside the house. This rule, however, has not been held applicable to situations where the suspect is detained in an automobile in which event the automobile may be searched.

A search incidental to taking into custody is not reasonable unless it is made contemporaneously with the detention. To be contemporaneous, a search must be conducted as soon as practical after the actual taking of custody.

2. Searches Based on Exigent Circumstances

A warrantless search will withstand judicial scrutiny if probable cause for the search exists and there is insufficient time to procure a warrant. This exception, denominated as "exigent circumstances" is present only when the evidence is in imminent danger of destruction, or if the evidence will be removed from the

jurisdiction prior to judicial authorization. Also, searches which do not contemplate prosecution have been deemed proper where the police must make intrusions in order to render aid to the sick or injured. Thus, police may enter dwellings or vehicles when they have cause to believe that an injured or sick individual may need emergency assistance. If in the process of attempting to render such aid, an officer inadvertently discovers incriminating evidence, in all likelihood it will be admitted at a subsequent hearing. Additionally, if an officer is in fresh pursuit of a fleeing felon, he may enter a premises without a warrant. Upon entering a dwelling in fresh pursuit of an individual, a police officer has the right, for his own safety, to inspect the area to determine the presence of anyone who may pose a threat to his safety.

3. Searches Based Upon Consent

A person who consents to a search by a police officer waives his right to be free from a search without a warrant. But, unless the officer informs the suspect that he has an absolute right to refuse to accede to such a request, his assent to the search may not be meaningful. A juvenile's consent must be clear, unequivocal, intelligent, and voluntarily given. A written waiver is the preferred method of obtaining consent to search. The officer, though acting in good faith, must be careful to

avoid not only the use but also the appearance of coercion.

When requesting consent to search, there are certain basic precautionary measures which should be followed. The size of the group requesting consent should be the minimum consistent with the safety of the officers. Nevertheless, for purposes of a later challenge to the fact of consent, it is preferable to have at least one other police officer witness the waiver. Officers seeking permission to search should avoid unnecessary display of weapons, and should make their requests clearly independent of the power and authority represented by the badge and uniform. Moreover, permission to enter is not permission to search. Whether obtained at the door prior to entry or obtained during an interview following entry, consent to search must be independently requested and specifically given. The exact words chosen by the officer and their expression are important in obtaining truly voluntary consent. The language must convey a request, not a command. Additionally, where the person giving consent is in custody, the burden of proving voluntariness becomes more formidable but not impossible. As noted, it is imperative that such an individual be specifically informed of his right to refuse consent. A valid consent cannot be obtained by advising falsely that a search warrant is

available "anyway," by implying that a threat of arrest will be lifted as soon as consent is given, or by declaring that the purpose of entry is to interview the suspect when the actual purpose is to search. A consent to search may be revoked at any time prior to completion of the search.

If the suspect is incompetent at the time he consents, then the search is invalid even if the officer had a good faith belief that the individual was competent. Thus, particular care should be taken with regard to a consent to search if given by a juvenile. Courts have consistently recognized that juveniles are particularly vulnerable to coercion. Accordingly, and in particular with respect to younger juveniles, an officer, if he is at all unsure of a juvenile's competence to consent, should not attempt to obtain consent to a search in the absence of a parent or guardian. A valid consent to search may be given only by the person with the primary right to the occupation of the premises. If the premises are jointly occupied by the suspect and another, the latter may ordinarily be entitled to consent to entry on that portion of the premises jointly occupied and to seize property therefrom. Likewise, a spouse may authorize a search of those premises jointly occupied. A parent may consent to a

search of premises occupied by a dependent child. A landlord cannot consent to a search of a tenant's premises unless the tenant has abandoned the premises or has been evicted. An employer cannot consent to the search of premises used by an employee in his work. Lastly, an individual with custody of personal property belonging to another may not consent to its search unless he has been given full control over the property. Thus, consent by a person having only limited custody, such as for storage or shipment, is not valid.

4. Stop and Frisk

The ability to "stop" or detain an individual for brief questioning can be extremely useful to effective police work. A "stop" occurs whenever a police officer utilizes his authority to detain an individual in a given place. A police officer is charged with the duty of crime prevention and detection and protection of the public safety. He must therefore be prepared to deal with a wide diversity of street encounters.

An individual may be stopped if there is "reason to suspect" him of unlawful activity, i.e., that the suspect has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime. "Reasonable suspicion" is clearly more than a hunch or unfounded suspicion and is less than probable cause to arrest. As in the case of probable cause, there is not precise

definition of the standard. Various factors which have been construed as giving rise to "reasonable suspicion" include the subject's appearance, actions, proximity to the scene of a crime, the time and place observed, and the prior record or reputation of the subject. "Reasonable suspicion", permitting an officer to stop an individual, may in certain instances be supplied by an anonymous informant, for example, a tip given over the telephone. It must be emphasized, however, that such information should be fairly detailed, particularly in terms of the description of the subject to be stopped.

When it is determined that a stop is appropriate, the police officer should identify himself as such, and request the person to remain stationary. He should inform the suspect that it is not an arrest and that it is likely he will go free once he has answered relevant questions. Reasonable force may be used to effectuate the stop.

When a detained suspect is questioned, the inquiry should be limited to ascertaining his name, address and an explanation of his actions. Identification papers may be requested for inspection. Should the answers to these questions prove unsatisfactory, false, contradictory, or incredible, then probable cause to arrest may result.

Should a suspect refuse to cooperate, he may not be compelled to answer and his silence may not be used to build a case against him. Moreover, since the purpose of

the stop is to establish the suspect's identity and to explain his actions, the inquiry should generally not last more than several minutes. It should be emphasized that there is a very narrow line between a legitimate stop and an unlawful arrest.

An individual temporarily detained may not be transported from the place of the stop. However, the suspect may be moved a short distance from the point of the stop if it is necessary to verify his answers to the officer's preliminary questions by use of a police radio or walkie-talkie.

In the course of detaining an individual, a frisk of that person may be appropriate. A frisk is generally labeled as a "pat-down". It is a carefully limited protective search. It is not based on probable cause, and is solely for the protection of the officer. A frisk includes a pat-down of outer clothing and a limited search of the immediate vicinity where weapons might be concealed.

A lawful stop does not automatically give rise to a legal frisk. The frisk should only occur if nothing in the initial stages of the encounter dispels the officer's reasonable fear for his own or another's safety. Of course, the officer need not be absolutely certain that the individual is armed. The standard is whether an individual of reasonable caution in the circumstances would be warranted in the belief

that his safety or that of another was in danger. Thus, the purpose of a limited search after an investigatory stop is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the officer to pursue the investigation without fear for his physical safety.

Again, as with a stop, a frisk may be undertaken on the basis of an anonymous tip, but only if the information is detailed. Obviously, such information must include an allegation that the person to be frisked is armed.

When it is determined that there is cause for a protective frisk, the officer should proceed as follows: carefully pat-down the suspect's clothing. If no objects are discovered which might be weapons, then the frisk should not proceed further. Nevertheless, it may be reasonable also to search a handbag, suitcase or sack. If, however, during the frisk, the officer feels something which might be a weapon, then the officer may reach into that portion of the suspect's clothing. If an unlawful weapon is found, a search incident to an arrest for possession of the weapon may follow.

In sum, it should be emphasized that a frisk is a protective search for weapons not a hunt for evidence, and is thus justified only in limited circumstances.

5. Automobile Searches

An officer may stop any automobile for a "random" motor vehicle license, registration, and insurance card examination. Probable cause is not necessary to briefly

detain a motorist for a random check. However, a roadblock may not be established for the mere purpose of stopping all vehicles so they can be searched. The use of a roadblock is permissible, however, to locate and search a specific automobile, or one containing known suspects.

The mobility of the automobile has given rise to a body of law allowing for warrantless searches. As a general rule, however, a warrant should be obtained. A motor vehicle may be searched without a warrant if the vehicle may be readily moved and there is probable cause to believe that an occupant of the vehicle has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime, or that the vehicle contains seizable items. Upon the lawful taking of custody of a person in a vehicle, the entire automobile may be searched incidentally. However, the officer should employ restraint in such a situation and not search beyond what he deems reasonably necessary.

6. Articles in Plain View

Contraband which inadvertently falls within the "plain view" of a police officer, who has a right to be in the position to have that view, provides probable cause to search, and may permit a warrantless seizure if no intrusion is necessary to seize, or if one or more of the above exceptions to the warrant requirement is met (e.g., exigent circumstances, search incident to arrest). However, an item seen by an officer in plain view may not be seized

without a warrant if seizure requires intrusion onto or into the property of another and no valid reasons exist for dispensing with the obtaining of a warrant. For example, contraband seen in "plain view" through the window of a private home may be seized without a warrant if there is a high likelihood that the contraband will otherwise be destroyed. By comparison, if the house is unoccupied or the occupants have been taken into lawful custody, there is little likelihood of the contraband's destruction, and, hence, a warrant should be obtained.

It must be emphasized further that the initial entry or intrusion into a dwelling or vehicle must be otherwise justified before the plain view exception will be operable.

It has been held that shining a light into a vehicle falls within the purview of the plain view rule and is therefore permissible. If a suspect abandons or discards property, the police may appropriate it since it is presumed that the owner has relinquished any property right.

VI. TAKING OF THE JUVENILE INTO CUSTODY

Certainly every stop of a juvenile will not and should not result in the taking of that juvenile into custody. Even if such action were legally warranted, it would place a tremendous strain upon law enforcement and court resources. Moreover, in many and perhaps a majority of cases, formal involvement of the juvenile in the juvenile justice system is unwarranted and may even be counterproductive (See Section VII, infra).

Notwithstanding the above, there will obviously be situations in which it will be necessary to assume custody of a juvenile. The taking into custody of an alleged juvenile delinquent or juvenile in need of supervision (JINS) is not considered to be an arrest, but rather a measure to protect the health, morals and well-being of the juvenile. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-54(c); R. 5:8-2(a). Nevertheless, such a taking of custody is governed by essentially the same criteria which apply to the arrest of an adult accused of crime. See State v. Interest of J.B., 131 N.J. Super. 6, 19 (J. & D.R. Ct. 1974).

Foremost in this regard is the requirement of the existence of probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an act of delinquency, R. 5:8-2(a), or reasonable cause to believe that a particular juvenile is in need of supervision N.J.S.A. 2A:4-54(b). Stated otherwise, the juvenile may be taken into custody if the facts and

circumstances known to the officer would warrant a prudent officer's believing that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act or is in need of supervision. See State in Interest of J.B., supra at 17. See also State v. Smith, 37 N.J. 431, 495 (1962).

Note, however, that the standards for taking a juvenile into custody differ in one important respect from those governing the arrest of an adult. Specifically, while a warrant is required for the arrest of an adult if the offense is a misdemeanor or less (e.g., disorderly persons offense, violation of local ordinance) and if committed out of the arresting officer's presence, no such in-presence requirement exists with regard to the taking of a juvenile into custody. R. 5:3-2(a); State in Interest of J.B., supra at 19.

Immediately upon being taken into custody, a juvenile should be informed of his constitutional rights (See Section IV). Furthermore, the parents or guardian of a detained juvenile must be immediately notified. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-55(a). This may be done personally by the detaining officer, or alternatively by an officer at the station, following transmittal of the juvenile's name and address by police radio. (Local procedures may vary and should be checked by the officer).

Once the parents have been notified, two determinations face the officer: (1) whether a complaint should be filed and, (2) assuming that one is filed, whether the

juvenile is to be released or, alternatively, retained in detention or shelter care. The decision to file or not file a complaint should be reached with reference to established police diversion criteria (See Section VII).

If a complaint is to be filed, however, it should be done as soon as possible after the juvenile has been taken into custody, as the Rules of the Court require the "forthwith" filing of complaints. R. 5:8-2(e).

With regard to the second determination, the juvenile may be transported to the station and released in the custody of a parent, guardian, relative, neighbor or other suitable custodian upon the promise of that person to assume responsibility for the presence of the juvenile in court should a hearing be scheduled. Alternatively, if the officer reasonably believes a release in custody to be unnecessary to protect the welfare of the juvenile or to insure his appearance in court, a summons may be issued and the juvenile released. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(a); R. 5:8-2(a).

Under certain circumstances, however, release of the juvenile, even in the custody of a responsible adult, may be inappropriate. Where a juvenile has been charged with delinquency, he may be retained in juvenile detention if necessary to secure his presence at a juvenile hearing, or if the nature of the conduct charged is such that the physical safety of the community would be seriously threatened if the juvenile were not detained. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-5(b). A juvenile charged with delinquency or a JINS

offense may be retained in shelter care if an appropriate adult custodian cannot be located and if release on the basis of a summons is inappropriate, if necessary to protect the health or safety of the juvenile, if necessary to insure the juvenile's presence at a hearing, or if the juvenile's physical or mental condition makes immediate release impractical. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(c); R. 5:8-2(b); R 5:8-6(e).

Upon a determination that the juvenile should be retained, proceed in accordance with Section VIII, "Family Intake."

A juvenile who is being held pending release to an adult custodian or transportation to detention or shelter care must not be placed in any jail or lockup. He may not be temporarily detained in any police station unless no other facility is reasonably available for such detention, in which case he may be confined in a place other than one designed for the detention of adult prisoners and apart from such persons. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-57(c); R 5:8-6(a).

Juveniles under the age of 16 may not be photographed for identification purposes without the consent of the juvenile court. Fingerprints of juveniles under the age of 16 may only be taken for comparison purposes, where latent fingerprints are found during the investigation of an offense, and where the officer has reason to believe that the latent prints are those of the juvenile to be fingerprinted. All copies of such prints must be retained by the police department taking them, and must be forwarded to the juvenile court for destruction when their purpose has been fulfilled (e.g., when the juvenile's case has been

adjudicated). Fingerprints of a juvenile over 16 years of age may be retained for identification purposes, however, provided that the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-66.

Obviously, a juvenile's involvement with the law is generally to remain confidential, and thus, information regarding the latter should not be disclosed. An exception to this rule exists for the exchange between law enforcement agencies of records or information concerning juveniles, but only "when such records are necessary in connection with the investigation of particular acts of delinquency or crime, or when such records are necessary to assist in the protection, apprehension or location of a particular juvenile". N.J.S.A. 2A:4-65(a) (7).

VII. POLICE DIVERSION OF JUVENILES

A. Introduction

Deviant juvenile behavior is essentially related to a breakdown in the structure of the family, the neighborhood or the community. Police form the primary and most immediate social response to this breakdown. Their approach should be "community based" and should utilize existing family, neighborhood and community resources. Juvenile aid bureaus should attempt to coordinate available human service agencies and generate new ones.

The role of the police in generating this community approach is essential in that the delivery of human services has become an industry where major decisions are made by people far removed from their target population.¹⁰

10. The National Council on Crime & Delinquency Report on the Milwaukee County Youth Service Bureau System (April 1976) stated:

The human service industry, like other industries, is primarily concerned with its own maintenance and expansion. . . the human service industry has many of the characteristics of other kinds of industry. Controlled by a relatively small group of people, its components are usually governed by interlocking directorates. The larger it becomes the more power and influence it can exercise over the various components of which it is comprised. As it grows in size, it tends to become more "conservative" in the sense that the rate of change within it becomes slower. Its decision processes become more cumbersome and its decisions more authoritarian. The "loyalty" of its personnel becomes increasingly important as it grows in size, thus minimizing the likelihood of innovation and experimentation. Because it provides jobs for large numbers of people, the individual in a particular position is expendable, and this in turn reduces the possibility that persons occupying those positions will "take risks."

Milwaukee County Youth Service Bureau System, An Empirical Assessment, A System Overview, Milwaukee Wisconsin, April, 1976, Vol. 1 Organization and Management, pp. iv, v.

As society's major response to deviant juvenile behavior, the police exercise an enormous amount of discretionary power. The Governor's Adult and Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Report articulated the critical nature of this interaction:

The importance of a juvenile's initial contact with police cannot be overstated, since it is at this point where life long attitudes regarding authority and police are commonly formed. To a large degree, an officer's attitude and demeanor will frame a child's conception of the juvenile justice system. The great majority of police juvenile contacts pertain to minor legal matters. The actual number of youth who come in contact with police officers and are simply reprimanded or warned cannot be ascertained as most of these encounters are brief and result in no further action. (Governor's Adult & Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Report, 1977, p. 870).

Two basic issues are discussed in this section:

(1) factors to be considered in filing complaints and (2) types of programs which can be established by the police to facilitate the diversion of juveniles.

B. Whether or Not to File a Complaint

It is suggested that a complaint be filed in all legally sufficient cases involving:

- a. High misdemeanors resulting in death or serious injury.
- b. Other high misdemeanor offenses EXCEPT that a Community Adjustment may be made when there are mitigating circumstances and the approval of the Juvenile Division supervisor is obtained.
- c. A second high misdemeanor offense EXCEPT that a Community Adjustment may be made when there are mitigating circumstances and the approval of the Juvenile Division supervisor is obtained.

- d. A third and subsequent high misdemeanor.
- e. All firearms offenses including unlawful possession and unlawful use of threatened use against another.
- f. All offenses involving the use or threatened use of a weapon other than a firearm against another.
- g. All serious gang related activity in which the offender is engaged in gang violence, recruiting, intimidation, etc.
- h. All offenders committing assault and batteries against victims whose occupations made the offense aggravated EXCEPT that a Community Adjustment may be made when there are mitigating circumstances and the approval of the Juvenile Division supervisor is obtained.
- i. All juveniles who are on probation, parole, or have a case pending if the offense for which they are arrested is within items d-h.
- j. All offenders whose three (3) most recent police actions (within the preceding twelve month period) were disposed of as a Community Adjustment EXCEPT that a Community Adjustment for the fourth offense may be made when there are mitigating circumstances and the approval of the Juvenile Division supervisor is obtained.
- k. A fifth and subsequent misdemeanor offense within the preceding twelve month period.

The following factors should be considered in deciding whether or not to resolve the matter by an alternative to filing a complaint, ie. a curbstome warning, a field disposition or a stationhouse adjustment.

- a. Whether the juvenile has never been adjudicated delinquent, (or, has no record of a prior offense) and
- b. Whether the conduct charged is other than an offense involving the actual infliction of bodily injury or the use or threatened use of a firearm or other weapon,

- c. Whether there is a prima facie case,
- d. Whether there has been a prior disposition of release to parents or community adjustment,
- e. Whether the juvenile possesses a positive attitude toward self-improvement,
- f. Whether the parents are able to acknowledge the juvenile's involvement with the police,
- g. Whether the parents are able to control and discipline the juvenile,
- h. Whether the juvenile and the parent can make a satisfactory adjustment without aid and
- i. Whether the victim/complainant insists upon prosecution.

The various stages in the juvenile justice system where the decision as to whether or not to file a complaint can be made are as follows:

Street Encounter or Curbstone Warning:

The first alternative available to the patrolman is the curbstome warning, i.e. a warning to the juvenile to stop the offending activity. It is suggested that a curbstome warning be used for minor incidents when a police officer-to-juvenile talk can handle the situation. Such minor incidents include, but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Minor forms of malicious mischief such as:
 - a. Stone or snowball throwing,
 - b. Cursing or abusive language,
 - c. Minor fighting,
 - d. Annoying or obscene telephone calls (when the telephone company is not involved),
 - e. Tampering with a pay phone (when no damage has occurred),
 - f. Threatening bodily harm.

(2) Minor forms of disorderly conduct such as:

- a. Violation of Curfew,
- b. Loitering,
- c. Disturbing the Peace,
- d. Creating a disturbance while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(3) Other activities where juveniles may cause injury to themselves or others or where they are causing annoyance to others.

The following factors may be considered in evaluating the juvenile's conduct on the street:

(1) Any prior police records concerning the child (contact the Juvenile Aid Bureau or Juvenile Division).

(2) The cooperation and attitude of all parties, (juvenile, parents, victim) and the possibility of the offense being repeated.

(3) Degree of wrongful intent (violence, pre-meditation, knowledge of violation).

(4) Any personal knowledge the officer may have about the juvenile.

When the patrolman encounters a victim/complainant who demands to bring a juvenile before the court and he feels the matter should be handled informally and without taking the juvenile into custody, he should contact the Juvenile Aid Bureau (if one exists) or the Juvenile Officer for assistance.

Where appropriate, patrol officers should attempt to mediate disputes on the spot. Informal referrals

to community human services agencies may sometimes be advisable. Complainants should always be discouraged from pursuing legally insufficient grievances. Particular juvenile offenses such as intoxication, addiction, and other conduct evidencing psychological symptoms might properly be referred on the spot to medical or health service facilities.

Field Disposition or Stationhouse Adjustment:

The second major point of police diversion is the "field disposition," often referred to as the "stationhouse adjustment." A "field disposition" is the taking of a juvenile into custody, i.e. taking the juvenile "off the street," and, after the dispute has been resolved, his subsequent release to parents or guardian with no further police action. Such custody includes placing the juvenile in the patrol car as well as taking him or her to the stationhouse. (See Sections V and VI on the law of search and seizure and arrest as applied to juveniles.) In "field disposition," no complaints are filed nor are formal referrals made to police diversion programs or human service agencies. Informal referrals, in the form of recommendations, may be made. (Such formal referrals are known as "community adjustments" and will be discussed later.)

If no juvenile officer is available for consultation, the patrol officer may carry out a field disposition/stationhouse adjustment himself, forwarding a report to the Juvenile Division. The preferred approach is to refer the matter without delay to a Juvenile Officer.

If the juvenile officer, having screened the facts alleged on the complaint for legal sufficiency, thinks that the case warrants a field disposition, but is unable to persuade the victim/complainant to drop the complaint, the matter may be referred to the Juvenile Aid Bureau (if one is available) for further attempts to settle the dispute. (The local police department should establish guidelines for referrals to juvenile officers and juvenile aid bureaus, depending on their available resources.)

Where circumstances clearly indicate that a juvenile should be immediately placed in or referred to an outside institution, the intake officer on duty should be contacted to approve that decision.

Mediation of Disputes (Dispute Settlement):

The standards below emphasize a role which police officers have traditionally played, but about which little has been written--that of mediator or conciliator. A mediator or conciliator listens to all sides of the dispute or conflict which has resulted in the juvenile's problem behavior. It should be emphasized that a mediator does not judge the dispute but rather attempts to settle it, much like a labor negotiator.

In approaching his task, the officer should assume that:

a visible breakdown in the behavior of one member of a system is almost always a symptom of the invisible breakdown of the system as a whole. Thus, the runaway behavior of a juvenile signals that the family may be in conflict and the truancy behavior of another juvenile signals that the school system may be unresponsive to learning and interpersonal difficulties. Supervising or counselling only the child is not likely to improve

the functioning of the child within the family or school setting and so is a feeble attempt to solve the problem. Paul Piersma, Director, National Juvenile Law Center, St. Louis University School of Law (unpublished Paper, "Recommendations Concerning Juvenile Court Jurisdiction. . .") p. 2.

The mediator analyzes the role in the dispute played by each member of the system involved--whether that system is the family, the neighborhood or the community. Recommended solutions should involve all members of the system and should be negotiated with each member.

The receipt of all mediation services must be voluntary. It should be noted that where the victim/complainant is unsatisfied by the results of the negotiations, he or she retains the option of filing a complaint.

Restitution:

The result of mediation may well be restitution, entered into voluntarily by the parties to the dispute, with no supervisory or administrative function played by the police. The following guidelines are suggested:

Police departments are not collection agencies. This pertains to the handling of juveniles as well as adults. However:

1. In all cases where payment of damages is an important issue with the complainant or victim, it is a police responsibility to obtain information regarding damage and record any pertinent data in the investigating officer's report.
2. A proper police function is to discuss information obtained during investigation

correcting the breakdown in the family, neighborhood or community unit which manifested itself in the juvenile's offending behavior.

As those considered for the diversion program and human services agencies are not only first offenders, it is essential that the programs available adapt to the varied offenders and problems likely to be presented. Necessarily, the programs available must be varied, ranging from vocational or employment assistance to lectures and psychological counseling. Counseling programs should utilize the services of therapists, sociologists, counsellors and psychologists capable of providing direct programs to youthful offenders. The program staff should also provide aid to police officers in the initial decisionmaking process as to whether to divert or to file a juvenile complaint. In appropriate circumstances diversion alternatives may include voluntary agreements to repair damage, make restitution or perform public service. However, to avoid duplicating services available elsewhere, as well as embroilment in the numerous unresolved legal issues involved, such programs should only be developed after consultation with the County Prosecutor's Office.

COMMENT

As police diversion receives more emphasis in the juvenile justice system, training for patrol officers, juvenile officers and juvenile aid personnel will necessarily include more instruction in mediation of disputes, screening of unmeritorious complaints, and referrals to community human service agencies.

2. (Continued)

(what was damaged, how the damage occurred, and the amount of the damage to both complainant and victim) at a conference with both parties present, prior to the signing of a juvenile complaint.

3. Cases can be disposed of by restitution at the police level provided both the complainant, or victim, and the offender are satisfied, and complainant agrees not to press charges.

C. Community Adjustment

In cases where neither stationhouse adjustment nor referral to court is conclusively indicated, the Juvenile Officer (and/or the Juvenile Aid Bureau personnel if available) should consider making a formal referral to a police diversion program or human services agency. It is suggested that a conference be held with the juvenile and his parents or guardian to consider alternatives to the referral to court.

The juvenile's parents or guardian should be notified by phone or in writing with regard to the time and place of the proposed conference, and that participation in the conference or the resulting referral plan is voluntary. The practice may vary according to the locality, however, it is recommended that the dispositional conference not be held until after the juvenile has been questioned or the investigation has been completed.

The result of the dispositional conference may be a "community adjustment," i.e., the release of the juvenile to his parents with a formal, written referral of the juvenile (and in some cases the parents also) to a police diversion program or a community human services agency for aid in rehabilitating the juvenile. This referral should be aimed at

Each county should develop guidelines detailing the specific types of community human service agencies available in that county. All police officers should receive at least six hours instruction in specific ways in which their juvenile aid bureau cooperates with other governmental and non-governmental human service agencies in their county community.

To facilitate such cooperation, juvenile aid bureaus should contain two types of personnel--those who can talk to "street people," and those who can talk to agency people. Juvenile aid bureaus should refer juveniles and their families to court-related services, such as Intake's Family Crisis Counselling, without the filing of a complaint. Finally, as police focus on ameliorating breakdowns in the family, the neighborhood or the community structure, they should assume an increased role in community-based programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

CONCLUSION:

Referral to available community resources or program alternatives in lieu of filing a complaint would be proper where the juvenile has engaged in misconduct, although not involving those acts of delinquency which should normally be referred to the courts. The successful employment of diversion requires the most sensitive exercise of the juvenile officer's discretion not to invoke formal judicial processes, for the demarcation between offenders may often times be difficult to discern. Hence, the offender's personal and familial history, his adjustment in the home, school and community,

and the attitudes of all the parties involved may combine to suggest to the trained juvenile officer the opportunity to rehabilitate the individual without involving him in the juvenile court system. The utilization of community resources such as schools, charitable, public or social agencies, religious organizations, and counseling services is to be encouraged but such programs obviously necessitate scrupulous documentation and monitoring.

The promulgation of prosecution alternatives rests on the beneficent recognition that the other affirmative police responses are necessary. Although complaints may not be filed, through pre-complaint diversion programs, the juvenile, his parents, the police, and other segments of the community will have the opportunity to identify and remedy incipient causes of delinquent and criminal conduct. Ideally, each community should be equipped with a Youth Services Bureau and have available all forms of authorized diversionary programs. As a practical matter, however, the establishment of organized pre-complaint diversion initiatives cannot await totally equipped programs. The Attorney General recommends that local alternatives to prosecution begin immediately, for the need is now.

VIII. FAMILY INTAKE

As a response to both overcrowded juvenile court calendars and the widely-held belief that less serious offenders and JINS should be diverted from formal court proceedings, a number of counties within the State have established family intake units. These units, set up under the authority of either the presiding judge of the juvenile court or the chief probation officer, handle and dispose, via informal conferences, JINS and nonserious delinquency complaints, monitor admissions to detention and shelter care and review complaints prior to filing.¹¹ The concept of family intake has recently been endorsed by the New Jersey Supreme Court, which has decreed that such a unit must be established in each county, and must conform to certain standards, by the beginning of the September, 1978, court term. See 100 N.J.L.J. 441. Copies of the Intake Manual adopted by the Supreme Court are available through each county's Intake Office.

Ordinarily, a police officer's initial (and most frequent) contact with the family intake unit will concern the retention of juveniles in detention or shelter care facilities. Once an alleged juvenile delinquent or juvenile in need of supervision has been taken into custody (see "Taking into Custody," supra), the officer may decide that

11. It must be noted, however, that intake has no authority over the filing of complaints, but only their review and proper channeling. The Intake Manual leaves intact the right of any person, police or civilian, to file a complaint.

retention of the juvenile is preferable to release, whether upon his own recognizance or in the custody of a parent or guardian.¹² In such an instance, immediate contact should be made with the family intake officer on duty,¹³ as well as with the parent or guardian of the juvenile. See R. 5:8-2(c). Where authorization is sought during normal office hours, the intake officer may be contacted by telephone at the offices of the family intake unit. However, it may be anticipated that a large percentage, perhaps a majority, of authorizations will be sought at night or on weekends. In such a situation, the law enforcement officer will be instructed on the proper procedure for contacting the intake officer, either directly or through a caseworker on desk duty. (Various counties

12. A juvenile charged with delinquency may be placed in detention if necessary to secure his presence at the next hearing, or if the nature of the conduct charged is such that the physical safety of the community would be seriously threatened if the juvenile were not detained. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(b); R. 5:8-6(e)(1). A juvenile charged with delinquency or as a JINS may be placed in shelter care if release on his own recognizance is inappropriate but no willing adult custodian can be located, if necessary to protect the juvenile's health or safety, if necessary to secure his presence at the next hearing, or if his physical or mental condition makes immediate release impractical. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(c); R. 5:8-6(e)(2).

13. The family intake manual recently approved by the New Jersey Supreme Court forbids admission of a juvenile to detention or shelter care without the permission of an intake officer, who should be available to give authorization on a 24-hour, 7 day per week basis.

either require the intake officer on duty to telephone his or her location to a central office, or, alternatively, to carry a "beeper" which will be activated when an authorization is required.)

The police officer shall also, depending upon whether detention or shelter care is sought, complete either a Request for Temporary Detention or Request for Temporary Shelter Care form (See forms, Appendix II).¹⁴ This form may be supplied at either the station house, the offices of the family intake unit, or at the detention or shelter care facility itself, and should be filed on completion with the intake unit.

Once the intake officer has been contacted, he or she will in turn contact the police officer seeking admission of the juvenile, either by telephone or in person. After the matter has been discussed, the intake officer will either grant or deny permission for placement of the juvenile into detention or shelter care.

If the application is granted, the police officer will transport the juvenile to the appropriate county facility where the previously completed forms will be filed. Intake will accept the juvenile if there is no appropriate adult to whom he should be released. If Intake refuses to accept the juvenile, however, it should be consulted with respect to the appropriate person for purposes of release in the absence of the officer's ability to locate one.

14. These forms must set out the reason for detention or shelter care, the nature of the conduct charged, as well as efforts made to locate an adult custodian. R. 5:8-2(c).

Notwithstanding the importance of family intake as a mechanism for monitoring detention and shelter care admissions, the primary function of this unit concerns the screening and diversion of juvenile delinquency and JINS matters. The intake unit is charged with the responsibility of reviewing each complaint filed, both for legal sufficiency and accuracy and with regard to the proper disposition thereof.

Based upon the nature of the offense or offenses alleged, the juvenile's prior record and the needs of the juvenile, the intake officer must then determine whether the particular matter may be best handled through diversion (by either the juvenile conference committee or an intake conference), or through juvenile court proceedings of a formal or informal nature.

Once such a determination has been made (and following notification of the prosecutor of all complaints that charge an act of delinquency which would be an indictable offense if committed by an adult, and consideration of his comments, or recommendations thereon), the intake officer will advise the presiding juvenile court judge of his or her recommendation, and of all comments and objections thereto. Thus, although the intake recommendation will ordinarily be given great weight, the juvenile judge is ultimately responsible for the disposition of each complaint.

Where a formal court hearing is not warranted, and where the juvenile and/or the juvenile's family would benefit from professional services within the community, the matter will be disposed via an intake conference, to be

held within 10 days after the original filing of the complaint, or a juvenile conference committee.

A. Intake Conferences

An intake conference may vary in length from 30 minutes to two hours, and will involve the intake officer, the juvenile, his/her parents or guardian, and the complainant, if interested. If the complaint involves more than one juvenile, and if criteria for diversion are met with regard to each, the involved juveniles and their parents/guardians may participate in a single conference. Counsel may be present, but only as a friend of the juvenile and not as a legal representative.

It must be noted that diversion of the juvenile through an intake conference (or, for that matter, through a juvenile conference committee) is voluntary, and that the juvenile may always opt for a formal court hearing. Most juveniles and their parents will prefer the alternative of an informal intake conference, however, as the intake officer is not empowered to order the confinement of a juvenile.

The intake conference itself consists of a discussion among all the parties present, concerning the allegation and the social environment and needs of the juvenile. Once a consensus is reached, the intake officer will recommend a dispositional alternative,¹⁵ which may

¹⁵ On occasion, one or more follow-up conferences may be necessary to formulate an appropriate disposition.

be accepted by the juvenile or rejected in favor of a formal court hearing. If accepted, a summary of the conference and the recommendation is forwarded to the presiding juvenile court judge, who may also either accept it or, alternatively reject it and schedule a formal hearing.

If the officer's recommendation is approved by the judge, the juvenile will be required to comply with the program, as agreed upon. Noncompliance by the juvenile may result in formal court action. Within three months after the intake conference, the intake officer will file a follow-up report concerning the juvenile's compliance. If, in fact, the juvenile has observed the terms of the recommended disposition, the complaint is dismissed.

B. Juvenile Conference Committees

(From the 1976 Term Report of the Administrative Director of the Courts)

Juvenile conference committees, which consist of people representing community groups and interests, are appointed by juvenile and domestic relations court judges to serve as an arm of the court and assist the court in hearing cases involving minor offenders. The recognition of the concept of juvenile conference committees in New Jersey dates back to 1953.

At that time, the late Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt recognized the need to establish an informal means to deal with minor offenders while maintaining the supervisory authority of the juvenile court over that means. The result was that the Supreme Court, through its Constitutional rule-making authority, promulgated R.R. 6:2-2, authorizing the appointment of juvenile conference committees in each municipality within the county in which the juvenile court sat. Membership was to be broadly based, consisting of magistrates, probation officers, police or school representatives, with potential appointees recommended by the municipality's governing body. All appearances before juvenile conference committees were to be both voluntary and confidential in nature. Furthermore, if a juvenile or his or her parents raised an objection to the juvenile conference committee hearing the case or if the committee could not resolve the case successfully, then the case was to be referred back to the court.

Soon after the promulgation of R.R. 6:2-2, juvenile and domestic relations court judges began to appoint juvenile conference committees in their respective counties, a process that continued during the remainder of the 1950's and into the 1960's as well. However, judges were unable to supervise the juvenile conference committees closely due to the increasing complaint volume and court caseloads and the fact that the committees usually held week-night meetings.

In February 1965, the Supreme Court appointed a committee to study the effectiveness of juvenile conference committees. The committee's report issued in May 1966, urged that the juvenile conference committee concept be continued since it served a useful purpose in diverting minor cases from court, but that juvenile conference committees should be more closely supervised by the juvenile court. A result of the report was the promulgation, in 1966, of amended R.R. 6:2-2, which resulted in R. 5:10-2 in 1969. The revised rule and R. 5:10-2 retained the voluntary and confidential nature of juvenile conference committees, but removed from them the authority to determine the factors behind the juvenile's alleged anti-social behavior and to develop an individualized training or development plan for each juvenile.

Since 1969, the complexion of juvenile conference committees has changed. Juvenile conference committees no longer have as members magistrates, probation officers, office holders or seekers or police representatives. Committees cannot recommend specific psychological and/or psychiatric evaluations, since that is within the procedural authority of the juvenile court, nor can they place a juvenile on probation or assess fines. Since the development and implementation of juvenile and domestic relations court intake services began in 1972, juvenile

conference committees have come under closer supervision and coordination by the several courts through the intake services. Additionally, since the new juvenile code (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-42 et seq.) went into effect in March 1974, juvenile conference committees have been referred more minor delinquency cases, such as shoplifting and possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages, rather than cases involving juveniles in need of supervision, such as excessive truancy, incorrigibility or runaways. The rationale behind this procedure is that juvenile conference committees can state community displeasure in the former cases and may resolve a problem quickly, but do not have the expertise to deal with the latter cases which often result from emotional and family problems.

However, while the complexion of juvenile conference committees has changed over the nearly twenty-five years the concept has been recognized and in existence, the role of juvenile conference committees has remained relatively static. The more than 300 juvenile conference committees functioning in New Jersey receive from the courts themselves or the intake services, between 15% and 25% of all cases coming to the attention of the juvenile and domestic relations courts. Diversion of those cases avoids the stigma of a court appearance and adjudication for the minor offender and provides juvenile and domestic

relations court judges with more time to hear cases involving serious offenders. In essence, the philosophy underlying the juvenile conference committees' concept beginning in 1953 remains intact today, and the concept itself continues to be a viable one.

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Atlantic	Absecon
	Atlantic City (2 committees)
	Brigantine
	Buena Boro
	Egg Harbor City
	Egg Harbor Township
	Hamilton Township
	Hammonton
	Linwood
	Margate
	Northfield
	Salaway Township
	Somers Point
	Pleasantville
	Ventnor
Bergen	Allendale
	Alpine
	Bergenfield
	Bogota
	Carlstadat
	Cliffside Park
	Closter
	Demarest
	Dumont
	East Rutherford
	Elmwood Park
	Emerson
	Englewood
	Englewood Cliffs
	Fair Lawn
	Fairview
	Fort Lee
	Franklin Lakes
	Glen Rock
	Garfield
	Hackensack
	Harrington Park
	Hasbrouck Heights
	Haworth
Hillsdale	
Leonia	
Little Ferry	
Lodi	
Lyndhurst	
Mahwah	
Maywood	

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Bergen (cont'd)	Midland Park
	Montvale
	Moonachie
	New Milford
	North Arlington
	Northvale
	Norwood
	Oakland
	Old Tappan
	Oradell
	Palisades Park
	Paramus
	Ramsey
	Ridgefield
	Ridgefield Park
	Ridgewood
	River Vale
	Rochelle Park
	Rockleigh
	Rutherford
	Saddle Brook
	Saddle River
	South Hackensack
	Tenafly
	Waldwick
	Wallington
	Washington Township
	Westwood
	Woodcliff Lakes
	Wood Ridge
	Wyckoff

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Burlington	Beverly City
	Bordentown Township
	Burlington City
	Burlington Township
	Cinnaminson
	Delanco
	Delran
	Edgewater Park
	Evesham
	Florence
	Hainesport
	Lumberton
	Maple Shade
	Medford Lakes
	Medford Township
	Moorestown
	Mount Laurel
	Riverside
	Mount Holly-East Hampton-West Hampton
	Palmyra-Riverton
Springfield-Pemberton Township	
Southampton-Shamong-Tabernacle-Woodland	
Camden	Audobon
	Audobon Park
	Barrington
	Belmar-Belmar Park
	Berlin
	Berlin Township
	Brooklawn
	Camden City (7 committees)
	Cherry Hill
	Chesilhurst
	Clementon
	Collingswood
	Gloucester City
	Gloucester Township
	Gibbsboro
	Haddonfield
	Haddon Heights
	Haddon Township
	Hi-Nella
Laurel Springs	
Lawnside	
Lindenwold	
Magnolia	
Merchantville #1	

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Camden (cont'd)	Pennsauken #2 Mt. Ephraim Oaklyn Pine Hill Runnemedede Somerdale Stratford Voorhees Township Waterford Winslow Township Woodlynne
Cape May	None
Cumberland	Bridgeton Millville Vineland
Essex	Belleville Bloomfield Caldwell Cedar Grove East Orange Essex Fells Fairfield Glen Ridge Irvington Livingston Maplewood Millburn-Short Hills Montclair Newark Central 1 Newark Central 2 Newark East Newark North Newark South Newark West North Caldwell Nutley Orange Roseland South Orange Verona West Caldwell West Orange

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Gloucester	Deptford Township Glassboro Boro Mantua Township-Regional Monroe Township Washington Township West Deptford Township Woodbury-Regional
Hudson	Bayonne #1 Bayonne #2 Harrison Hoboken Jersey City #1 Jersey City #2 Jersey City #3 Jersey City #4 Kearny North Bergen Secaucus Union City Union City-Guttenberg Weehawken (Inactive) West New York
Hunterdon	Flemington-Regional Frenchtown-Regional Lebanon-Regional
Mercer	East Windsor Ewing Township Hightstown Boro Hamilton-Washington Hopewell Boro-Hopewell Township- Pennington Boro Lawrence Township Princeton Boro Trenton-East Ward Trenton-West Ward Trenton-North Ward Trenton-South Ward West Windsor Township

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Middlesex	Cartaret
	Cranbury
	Dunellen
	East Brunswick
	Edison
	Highland Park
	Jamesburg
	Metuchen
	Middlesex
	Middletown
	Monroe
	New Brunswick
	North Brunswick
	Old Bridge
	Perth Amboy
	Piscataway
	Sayreville
	South Amboy
	South Brunswick
	South Plainfield
South River	
Spotswood	
Woodbridge	
Monmouth	Allenhurst-Loch Arbour
	Asbury Park
	Atlantic Highlands-Highlands
	Avon-Bradley Beach
	Belmar-South Belmar
	Brielle
	Deal
	Eatontown
	Englishtown-Manalapan
	Fairhaven
	Freehold Boro
	Freehold Township
	Hazlet
	Holmdel
	Howell-Farmingdale
	Interlaken
	Keansburg
	Keyport
	Little Silver
	Long Branch
Manasquan	
Marlboro-Colts Neck	
Matawan Boro	
Matawan Township	

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Monmouth (cont'd)	Middletown Monmouth Beach-Seabright Neptune Neptune City Ocean Oceanport-West Long Branch Red Bank Roosevelt Rumson Shrewsbury Spring Lake-Sea Girt-Spring Lake Heights South West Monmouth County (Includes Allentown, Cream Ridge, Millstone Township and Upper Freehold) Tinton Falls-Shrewsbury Township Union Beach Wall Township
Morris	Boonton Boro Boonton Township Butler Chatham Boro Chatham Township Chester-Chester Township Denville Dover East Hanover Florham Park Harding Township Hanover Township Jefferson Township Kinneton Lincoln Park Madison Mendham Boro Mendham Township Mine Hill Montville Township Morris Township Morris Plains Morristown Mt. Arlington Mountain Lakes Mt. Olive-Netcong Parsippany Passaic Township Pequannock Township Randolph Township Riverdale

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>Committee</u>
Morris (cont'd)	Rockaway Boro Rockaway Township Roxbury Washington Township Wharton
Ocean	Barnegat (Union Township) Brick Township Dover Township Jackson Township Lakewood Boro Lavelette Boro Ocean Township Pine Beach Boro Point Pleasant Boro Stafford Township
Passaic	Bloomington Clifton Lakeland Manchester Passaic Passaic Valley Patterson-First Ward Patterson-Second and Fifth Wards Patterson-Third and Six Wards Patterson-Fourth Ward Totowa Wayne West Milford
Salem	Elmer Penns Grove Pennsville Salem Woodstown
Somerset	None
Sussex	Hopatcong Newton (Covers 6 towns) Wallkill Valley (Covers 5 towns) (They are working on getting more committees)

JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

County

Committee

Union

Berkeley Heights
Clark
Cranford
Elizabeth
Fanwood
Garwood
Hillside
Kenilworth
Linden
Mountainside
New Providence
Plainfield
Rahway
Roselle
Roselle Park
Scotch Plains
Springfield
Summit
Union
Westfield
Winfield

Warren

Hackettstown
Phillipsburg
North Warren Regional School (Presently
being formed)
Warren Hills Regional School (Presently
being formed)

IX. THE JUDICIAL PROCESS: THE
ROLE OF THE POLICE AND THE COURT

A. Detention/Shelter Care Hearing
(N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56; Court Rule 5:8-6)

After a juvenile is taken into custody, the determination must be made whether to release him or to seek his detention or retention in shelter care. Where the detention of a youth charged with delinquency is sought, he is to be transported to the appropriate detention institution, while in a similar situation, an alleged JINS should be taken to a physically non-restrictive shelter care facility. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-43. In both cases, the procedures described in Section VI and VIII of this manual, entitled "Taking of the Juvenile into Custody" and "Family Intake" should be followed. If the child is not subsequently released by the intake personnel, a detention or shelter care hearing is expeditiously scheduled. R. 5:8-6(d). At this proceeding, the Juvenile Court determines whether or not a child being kept in detention or at a shelter should be released pending the disposition of the case. Release of the juvenile to his parent, guardian or adult custodian is generally contemplated, so long as the youth's health, safety or welfare is not adversely affected. However, the person to whom the juvenile is being released must give written

assurance that he will accept responsibility for the child and will insure his presence at subsequent court appearances. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(a).

DELINQUENCY CASES

In accordance with the statute, the Juvenile Court is required to release a youth charged with delinquency unless:

1. Detention is necessary to secure the presence of the juvenile at the next hearing; or
2. The nature of the conduct is such that the physical safety of the community would be seriously threatened if the juvenile were not detained. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56; R. 5:8-6(e)(1).¹⁶

In addition to ruling upon the propriety of a youth's release, the Juvenile Court must also determine at the detention hearing whether probable cause exists to believe that the youth has committed an act of delinquency. R. 5:8-6(d) and (f). Although the practice varies among the counties, the probable cause determination may be pursuant to a full-blown adversarial hearing, with testimony by witnesses, rather than merely on the basis of the complaint and/or affidavits. Frequently, a policeman may be summoned to testify at such a hearing in order to establish probable cause that the juvenile has committed an act of delinquency. R. 5:8-6(f).

16. If an alleged delinquent or the adult to whose custody he is released lives out of state, the Juvenile Court may require the posting of a bond to insure his appearance at subsequent hearings. R. 5:8-6(e)(1)(A).

JINS CASES

Pursuant to the statute, a juvenile in need of supervision must be released unless:

1. There is no appropriate adult custodian who agrees to assume responsibility for the juvenile and release on the basis of a summons to the juvenile is not appropriate; or
2. Shelter care is necessary to protect the health or safety of the juvenile; or
3. Shelter care is necessary to secure the juvenile's presence at the next hearing; or
4. The physical or mental condition of the juvenile makes his immediate release impractical. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(c); R. 5:8-6(e)(2).

If a juvenile's case is diverted to an intake conference or a juvenile conference committee, the following procedural steps do not occur and the case is dismissed (upon successful diversion) unless the juvenile is returned to court for further proceedings.

B. Waiver Hearing (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-48)

At a waiver hearing,¹⁷ the Juvenile Court determines whether or not the case of a youth charged with delinquency should be transferred to the adult criminal process against the latter's wishes. In order to warrant waiver, the court must find that following criteria exist:

1. The alleged delinquent is fourteen years of age or older at the time of the commission of the offense;
2. There is probable cause to believe that:
 - a. The juvenile committed a homicide or treason; or

17. This hearing may also be denominated a transfer, referral or certification hearing.

- b. The juvenile committed an offense against the person in an aggressive, violent and willful manner; or
 - c. The juvenile dispensed or distributed a Schedule I or II narcotic drug, as defined in N.J.S.A. 24:21-9 and is not an addict, as defined in N.J.S.A. 24:21-2;
3. The adequate protection of the public requires waiver; and
 4. There are no reasonable prospects for rehabilitating the juvenile prior to his reaching the age of majority by use of the facilities, procedures and services available to the Juvenile Court.

When testifying at a waiver hearing, the role of the police is to attempt to satisfy the above criteria. If the judge decides not to waive a case to the adult criminal process, the person is proceeded against in the Juvenile Court in the same manner as all other youths. No testimony by a youth may be admitted at a subsequent juvenile delinquency proceeding (if the case is not waived) or in the adult criminal trial (if the case is waived). N.J.S.A. 2A:4-51.

As previously discussed, a juvenile over 14 who is charged with delinquency may request to have his case transferred to the adult criminal process. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-49. Whenever a case has been waived to the adult court, whether in accordance with or contrary to the youth's wishes, it is subsequently treated in the same manner as the case of any other adult criminal defendant. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-50.

C. Adjudicatory Hearing

Adjudicatory hearings are held to determine the truth of the allegations against a juvenile charged with

delinquency or a JINS offense. In delinquency cases, the allegations must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970); State in the Interest of J.M., 57 N.J. 442 (1974); R. 5:9-1(d). Similarly to an adult criminal trial, the function of a policeman testifying at an alleged delinquent's adjudicatory hearing is to aid the State in proving its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

There are two types of adjudicatory hearings - "formal" and "informal." In all matters which, in the opinion of the Juvenile Court may result in a youth's institutional commitment, the juvenile is entitled to retained or appointed counsel and a "formal" hearing is held. R. 5:9-1(a). In all other cases, an "informal" hearing is held, at which the juvenile is not entitled to appointed counsel, but may secure retained counsel if he wishes.

D. Disposition Hearing (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-61)

At the disposition hearing, the Juvenile Court determines the mode of disposition most appropriate to bring about the necessary changes in the behavior of a youth who has been found delinquent or in need of supervision. The court may utilize any of the following dispositional alternatives for delinquents:

1. Adjourn formal entry of disposition of the case for a period no longer than 12 months in order to determine whether the juvenile makes a satisfactory adjustment. If during that period the youth succeeds in making a satisfactory adjustment, the complaint is dismissed;

2. Release the juvenile to the supervision of his parent or guardian;
3. Place the juvenile on probation for a period not longer than 3 years upon such written conditions as the Juvenile Court deems will aid in his rehabilitation;
4. Transfer custody of the juvenile to any relative or other person determined by the probation department to be qualified to care for the youth;
5. Place the juvenile under the care of the Division of Youth and Family Services;
6. Place an eligible juvenile under the care and custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies for the purpose of receiving the services of the Division of Mental Retardation;
7. Commit the juvenile to a suitable institution for the treatment of mental illness, if after hearing, it is determined from psychiatric evidence that the youth constitutes a danger to himself or others if not committed;
8. Commit the juvenile to a suitable institution maintained for the rehabilitation of delinquents; or
9. Any other disposition not inconsistent with the juvenile statute.

The State Supreme Court has ruled that a juvenile may not be fined as a condition of probation. State in the Interest of M.L., 64 N.J. 43 (1974). However, the Juvenile Court may require a juvenile to make restitution or reparation as a condition of probation. State in the Interest of D.G.W., 70 N.J. 488 (1976).

With the exception of category No. 8, all of the other dispositional avenues are available for JINS. However,

as discussed previously, with the exception of placement in a facility for drug rehabilitation, or for the mentally retarded or a mental hospital, a JINS may not be placed in physically restrictive institutions or intermingled with delinquents. N.J.S.A. 2A:4-62.

X. CONFIDENTIALITY-DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS

New Jersey's system of juvenile justice, much as those of other states, is based upon the premise that the rehabilitation of juveniles may best be achieved where their juvenile court involvement is shielded from public scrutiny. It is widely believed in this regard that public disclosure of a youth's involvement with the court or with law enforcement may lead to his stigmatization or "typing" within the community as a juvenile delinquent. It is thus feared that a juvenile so "typed" will be denied, on the basis of reputation, the opportunity to rehabilitate himself through employment or education.

In order to prevent such exposure of a juvenile's previous court involvement, the New Jersey statutes and court rules strictly limit the circumstances under which this involvement may be disclosed. Primary among these is N.J.S.A. 2A:4-65, which limits the availability of juvenile records, including law enforcement records (e.g. arrest reports, files) to: (1) any court or probation department; (2) the Attorney General or County Prosecutor; (3) the parents or guardian and attorney of the juvenile; (4) the Division of Youth and Family Services, if providing care or custody of the juvenile; (5) any institution to which the juvenile is currently committed; (6) any person or agency interested in a case or in the work of the agency keeping the records,

by order of the court for good cause shown,¹⁸ and (7) any law enforcement agency when such records are necessary in connection with the investigation of particular acts of delinquency or crime, or when such records are necessary to assist in the protection, apprehension or location of a particular juvenile.

Thus, the exchange of data regarding juveniles is permitted between law enforcement agencies, but only with respect to a current ongoing investigation. Police departments cannot, on the other hand, indiscriminately open their juvenile files to one another or exchange data for future reference, unless specifically permitted by court order.

Our law regarding confidentiality of juvenile records and proceedings has recently been amended and provides:

"Disclosure of juvenile records: penalties for disclosure.

a. Social, medical, psychological, legal and other records of the court and probation department, and records of law enforcement agencies, pertaining to juveniles charged under this act, shall be strictly safeguarded from public inspection. Such records shall be made available only to:

18. "Good cause shown" has been interpreted to permit cross-examination of an adverse witness in a criminal trial via his prior inconsistent juvenile court testimony or current juvenile probationary status; State v. Hare, 139 N.J. Super. 150 (App. Div. 1976); State v. Parnes, 134 N.J. Super. 61 (App. Div. of 1975); State in Interest of A.S., 130 N.J. Super. 388 (J.&.D.R. Ct. 1974), or disclosure of the juvenile court related psychiatric records of a prospective defense witness State v. Allen, 70 N.J. 474 (1976).

- (1) Any court or probation department;
- (2) The Attorney General or county prosecutor;
- (3) The parents or guardian and to the attorney of the juvenile;
- (4) The Division of Youth and Family Services, if providing care or custody of the juvenile;
- (5) Any institution to which the juvenile is currently committed;
- (6) Any person or agency interested in a case or in the work of the agency keeping the records, by order of the court for good cause shown; and
- (7) Any law enforcement agency when such records are necessary in connection with the investigation of particular acts of delinquency or crime, or when such records are necessary to assist in the protection, apprehension or location of a particular juvenile.

b. Information as to the identity of a juvenile, the offense charged, the adjudication and disposition may be disclosed to the victim or a member of the victim's immediate family.

c. Information as to the identity of a juvenile 14 years of age or older adjudicated delinquent, the offense, the adjudication and the disposition may be disclosed to the public where the offense for which the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent involved violence to the person or, if committed by an adult, would constitute a high misdemeanor, murder, manslaughter, destruction or damage to property to an extent of \$500.00 or more, or the manufacture or distribution of a narcotic drug, unless upon application at the time of disposition and for good cause shown, or upon its own motion, the court orders the withholding from public dissemination of all or a portion of such information on the grounds that public disclosure would not serve the best interests of the juvenile and the public.

d. Whoever, except as provided by law, knowingly discloses, publishes, receives, or makes use of or knowingly permits the unauthorized use of information concerning a particular juvenile derived from records listed in subsection a. or acquired in the course of court proceedings, probation, or police duties, shall upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a disorderly person's offense." N.J.S.A. 2A:4-65.

Included in the definition of "victim" is the victim's insurer, who may have a right of civil recovery against the juvenile. State in Interest of D.H., 153 N.J. Super. 490 (App. Div. 1977). Any question arising under

this statute should be discussed with the County Prosecutor.
Finally, where an officer is present as a witness at a juvenile hearing, he is not to reveal to any person the identity of any of the participants in the hearing. See R. 5:9-1.

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

XI. SPECIAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE

Statutory and case law in New Jersey concerning child abuse and neglect uniformly emphasize the primary need to insure the safety of the victims. A secondary, but nonetheless important, objective is the investigation and collection of information concerning incidents of child abuse and neglect to support legal charges against the perpetrators.

Other secondary considerations influencing the treatment of child abuse and neglect cases include the need to preserve family integrity and to facilitate therapeutic measures as well as the concern for traditional "parental rights." Police officers faced with situations involving possible child abuse or neglect bear an essentially dual responsibility, first to protect the best interests of the child or children in question, and then to investigate and compile evidence for potential prosecution.

Effective police action in child abuse and neglect cases must be determined within the context of the comprehensive legislative scheme currently existing in New Jersey. Three different judicial responses to such problems are available, to be utilized individually, in the alternative, or in conjunction with one another. In appropriate circumstances, routine indictments for an assault or a homicide may be returned even if the victim was a child. Eg. State v. Rivera, 133 N.J. Super. 453, 454 (App. Div. 1975) (defendant indicted pursuant to N.J.S.A.2A:90-1 for atrocious assault and battery of his paramour's 9 year old son).

At the same time, or in the alternative, a criminal charge of child abuse, cruelty or neglect¹⁹ may be filed pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-1 and 9:6-3. Article 1 of Chapter 6 defines in detail the elements of criminal child abuse, abandonment, cruelty and neglect.²⁰ "Cruelty" to a child includes not only physical abuse, but also willful acts of omission whereby unnecessary pain and suffering are

19. Violations of N.J.S.A. 2A:9-1 may be lesser included offenses of charges of atrocious assault and battery or manslaughter of a child. Eg. State v. Wright, 66 N.J. 466 (1975). To prove allegations raised pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-1, the State must show only that the acts or omissions in question were willful, that is, intentional, rather than accidental. Evil motive or intent to harm the child are not elements of these offenses in Title 9. State v. Muniz, 150 N.J. Super. 436, 447 (App. Div. 1977); State v. Rivera, supra at 456 (Defendant who disciplined a 9 year old boy by striking him with a plastic bat, raising two large welts on his back, was guilty of cruelty, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-1, although there was no "intent to harm or evil intent or bad motive," since the acts were "intentionally or purposely committed" and were not "inadvertent or accidental."); State v. Burden, 126 N.J. Super. 424, 426-27 (App. Div. 1974), certif. denied 65 N.J. 282 (1974) (Prosecution for child neglect pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-1 does not require proof of evil intent or knowledge that harm would result from defendant's intentional acts or omissions.); State v. Hoffard, 152 N.J. Super. 283 (Law Div. , 1977) (defendants who deliberately administered paregoric and tranquilizer to infant daughters, unintentionally causing the death of one and unnecessary pain and suffering to the other, were guilty of cruelty to each pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-1).

20. 9:6-1. Abuse, abandonment, cruelty and neglect of child; what constitutes.

Abuse of a child shall consist in any of the following acts: (a) disposing of the custody of a child contrary to law; (b) employing or permitting a child to be employed in any vocation or employment injurious to its health or dangerous to its life or limb, or contrary to the laws of
(Footnote continued on next page).

caused or permitted to be inflicted. State v. Muniz, 150 N.J. Super. 436,443 (App. Div. 1977). Similarly, the concept of "neglect"

(Footnote continued)

this state; (c) employing or permitting a child to be employed in any occupation, employment or vocation dangerous to the morals of such child; (d) the habitual use by the parent or by a person having the custody and control of a child in the hearing of such child, of profane, indecent or obscene language; (e) the performing of any indecent, immoral or unlawful act or deed, in the presence of a child, that may tend to debauch or endanger or degrade the morals of the child, or (f) permitting or allowing any other person to perform any indecent, immoral or unlawful act in the presence of the child that may tend to debauch or endanger the morals of such child.

Abandonment of a child shall consist in any of the following acts by any one having the custody or control of the child: (a) willfully forsaking a child; (b) failing to care for and keep the control and custody of a child so that the child shall be exposed to physical or moral risk without proper and sufficient protection; (c) failing to care for and keep the control and custody of a child so that the child shall be liable to be supported and maintained at the expense of the public, or by child caring societies or private persons not legally chargeable with its or their care, custody and control.

Cruelty to a child shall consist in any of the following acts: (a) inflicting unnecessarily severe corporal punishment upon a child; (b) inflicting upon a child unnecessary suffering or pain, either mental or physical; (c) habitually tormenting, vexing or afflicting a child; (d) any willful act of omission or commission whereby unnecessary pain and suffering, whether mental or physical, is caused or permitted to be inflicted on a child; (e) or exposing a child to unnecessary hardship, fatigue or mental or physical strains that may tend to injure the health or physical or moral well-being of such child.

Neglect of a child shall consist in any of the following acts, by anyone having the custody or control of the child: (a) willfully failing to provide proper and sufficient food, clothing, maintenance, regular school education as required by law, medical attendance or surgical treatment, and a clean and proper home, or (b) failure to do or permit to be done any act necessary for the child's physical or moral well-being.

encompasses the "failure to do or permit to be done any act necessary for the child's physical or moral well-being."

N.J.S.A. 9:6-1. This definition includes the "failure to complain to proper authorities, failure to call . . .

[a] hospital and ask for emergency help or even failure to . . . [seek timely] medical care." State v. Muniz, supra at 21

444. The courts generally interpret the concepts of child abuse, cruelty and neglect codified in N.J.S.A. 9:6-1 broadly in an avowed effort "to protect children against certain evils incident to their early life." State v. Rivera, supra at 456; State v. Burden, supra at 426; Vega v. Sullivan, 2 N.J. Misc. 385 (1924).

N.J.S.A. 9:6-3 provides that any person²² convicted of committing an act defined in Article 1 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for a term not to exceed three years, or both. Subsequent to a criminal conviction under Title 9, if it appears to the best interest of the child,

21. In Muniz, a father and mother were convicted of cruelty and neglect respectively after bringing their 5 week old daughter to the emergency room of a hospital suffering from 8 to 14 broken ribs and numerous external indicia of neglect, and exhibiting continuous crying and rapid respiration. Examination revealed that the fractures occurred at least 10 to 12 hours prior to hospitalization, and could not have been self-inflicted or the result of a fall or an over-exuberant hug.

22. It should be noted that N.J.S.A. 9:6-3 applies to ". . . [a]ny parent, guardian or person having the care, custody or control of any child, who shall abuse, abandon, be cruel to or neglectful of such child, or any person who shall abuse be cruel to or neglectful of any child . . ." (emphasis added). The doctrines of abandonment and neglect, which are limited by definition to parents, guardians, or persons having the care, custody or control of the child, encompass "any person who has assumed the care of a child, or any person with whom a child is living at the time the offense is committed." N.J.S.A. 9:6-2.

a court may postpone imposition of sentence, place the child-victim in the custody of an appropriate organization, and place the defendant on probation, with the condition that a stipulated sum be paid for the maintenance of the child. N.J.S.A. 9:6-3.

In addition to defining the crimes of child abuse, cruelty, neglect and abandonment, and setting forth penalties for these misdemeanors, Title 9 also specifies that police officers, among others, may file complaints against any person violating the criminal provisions of this statute. N.J.S.A. 9:6-5. Prosecution pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-1 may be instituted in any municipal court, county court or criminal judicial district court in any county or juvenile and domestic relations court in every county of this State. N.J.S.A. 9:6-4. Furthermore, upon receiving a sworn statement of belief that a violation of Chapter 6 is or has been occurring in any place or house, a county district court or municipal court "shall forthwith issue a warrant to a constable or other authorized officer to enter such place or house and investigate the same, and such person may arrest . . . all offenders and bring them before any court for a hearing. . . ." N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.

When confronted with a situation which potentially may result in a criminal prosecution under Title 2A (eg. atrocious assault and battery) or Title 9 (eg. child abuse),

the investigating officer should note carefully any statements uttered by the persons involved. In cases of sexual attacks, evidence concerning out-of-court statements by the victim are admissible by statute and pursuant to the "fresh complaint" doctrine.²³ In addition, some statements by persons involved in or witnessing an incident of abuse or neglect subsequently may be admitted into evidence under the traditional exception to the hearsay rule for spontaneous utterances. Such statements, made under the stress of nervous excitement, are admitted at trial on the theory that the physical or emotional shock of the incident invests spontaneous outbursts with sufficient inherent indicia of reliability to support their admission into evidence.²⁴ Furthermore, any comments by a person

23. The "fresh complaint" principle permits admission of proof that the "victim complained within a reasonable time to someone [he or] she would ordinarily turn to for sympathy, protection and advice." State v. Balles, 47 N.J. 331, 338 (1966), cert. denied 388 U.S. 461 (1967). This doctrine is widely applied to sexual and morals offenses, and an appellate court recently confirmed that the rule includes male victims of sexual attacks as well as females. State v. Cherry, 154 N.J. Super. 157 (App. Div. 1977); see also N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.45(4).

24. Wigmore, Evidence §1747, p. 135 (3d ed. 1940); see eg. Travelers Insurance Co. v. Mosely, 75 U.S. 397 (1890); State v. Graham, 59 N.J. 366 (1971); New Jersey Rule of Evidence 63(4)(b). A spontaneous utterance need not be made contemporaneously with the episode of abuse or neglect in question, but must occur in reasonable proximity to the event, before the declarant "had any opportunity for deliberation, reflection, contrivance or misrepresentation. . ." State v. Williams, 106 N.J. Super. 170, 172 (App. Div. 1969), certif. denied 55 N.J. 78 (1969), cert. denied 397 U.S. 1057 (1969). Due to the tender age of child abuse victims, many courts tend to relax the time requirement of a spontaneous utterance when the age of the child and the nature of the crime charged virtually eliminate the possibility of fabrication. See eg. State v. Ritchey, 107 Ariz. 552, 490 P. 2d 558, 562 (S.Ct. 1971); People v. Woodward, 21 Mich. App. 549, 175 NW2d 842, 848 (Ct. App. 1970).

who may be responsible for the child's condition may later be used at trial as an admission, [State v. Kennedy, 135 N.J. Super. 513, 524 (App. Div. 1975); N.J. Evidence Rule 63(7)], subject, of course to the constitutional requirements pertinent to any custodial interrogation. Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 486 (1966). Thus, all relevant statements concerning an incident of child abuse or neglect should be noted in police investigative reports.

In 1975, the New Jersey Legislature provided an additional resource to aid in dealing with problems of child abuse and neglect. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8,9 et seq. offers expanded protection for victims of child abuse and neglect by broadening the authority for removing a child from an imminently dangerous environment, by mandating the free legal representation of abused children, and by instituting measures to insure effective reporting and disposition of suspected incidents. The new Child Abuse and Neglect Act also extends the power of the courts to order a variety of supervisory and therapeutic services for abusing and neglecting families.

The new law is civil in nature, and in no way precludes the utilization of the criminal justice system.²⁵

25. See In re Phillips, 141 N.J. Super. 73 (App. Div. 1976). The Appellate Division has held that a father accused of throwing his six-month old daughter against a wall, causing her serious injury, could be arrested and charged with atrocious assault and battery in a complaint filed by a police

(Footnote continued on next page)

The articulated purpose of this act is

. . .to provide for the protection of children under 18 years of age who have had serious injury inflicted upon them by other than accidental means. It is the intent of this legislation to assure that the lives of innocent children are immediately safeguarded from further injury and possible death and that the legal rights of such children are fully protected. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.8.

The amendments to the act include two sections, one on reports of abuse and neglect and protective custody of victims, and a second concerning the adjudicatory and dispositional aspects of the civil proceedings. In essence, the new legislation establishes the mechanics for removing an allegedly abused or neglected child from its parents or guardian, and the procedures for determining how to assist the child and/or the parents or guardian. Without in any way affecting the criminal offense articulated in N.J.S.A. 9:6-3, the new law endows the Juvenile and Domestic Relations

(Footnote continued).

officer in municipal court. The passage of N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.21 et seq. was not intended to divest the criminal court of original jurisdiction in all matters involving child abuse or neglect. The probationary terms and therapeutic services available pursuant to the new civil action in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court are designed to enhance the welfare of the child by improving conditions in the home and fostering a more successful familial relationship. Id. at 78. The criminal justice system retains the capacity "to deal with the serious acts of violence which endanger the child's life and which constitute offenses against society." Id.

Court with original and exclusive jurisdiction over the civil aspect of child abuse.²⁶ N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.24.

Any time a child is removed from the custody of its parents or guardian because it has been abused or neglected a civil complaint charging child abuse must be filed in the juvenile and domestic relations court.

Any person having reasonable cause to believe that child abuse is occurring must report²⁷ the relevant information to the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.10, which organization is obliged to maintain

26. If, upon hearing, the juvenile and domestic relations court finds its processes inappropriate or insufficient, it may refer the case concerning the parent or guardian to the county prosecutor, while retaining its jurisdiction over the child. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.25(a). In addition, a prosecutor or criminal court handling a criminal complaint involving child abuse or neglect shall refer the proceeding with regard to the child to the juvenile and domestic relations court. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.26(b). The course of the criminal prosecution is in no way affected by the parallel proceeding in the juvenile and domestic relations court concerning the child. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.25(c); In re Phillips, supra.

27. An "abused child" is defined specifically in the context of the section dealing with reports and protective custody in N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.9:

"Abused child" means a child under the age of 18 years whose parent, guardian, or other person having his custody and control

a. Inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;

b. Creates or allows to be created a substantial or ongoing risk of physical injury to such child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;
or

(Footnote continued on next page)

a 24-hour emergency telephone service to receive such reports. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.12. The emergency telephone number is 800-792-8610. DYFS must forward such reports within 72 hours to the Central Registry in Trenton. ²⁸

N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.11. Persons conveying information on possible child abuse are granted statutory immunity from "any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed." N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.13. Moreover, the act

(Footnote continued)

c. Commits or allows to be committed an act of sexual abuse against the child;

d. Or a child whose physical, mental, or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as the result of the failure of his parent or guardian, or such other person having his custody and control, to exercise a minimum degree of care (1) in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, medical or surgical care though financially able to do so or though offered financial or other reasonable means to do so, or (2) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting or allowing to be inflicted harm, or substantial risk thereof, including the infliction of excessive corporal punishment; or by any other act of a similarly serious nature requiring the aid of the court; or

e. Who has been willfully abandoned by his parent or guardian, or such other person having his custody and control.

28. At present, no information received in the Central Registry is available for dissemination as a public record. Senate Bill No. 288, now pending in the Committee on Institutions, Health and Welfare, would amend this provision to allow use of the Central Registry by various persons, including law enforcement agency members, having a professional interest in the control of child abuse.

specifies that the knowing failure to report acts of child abuse constitutes a disorderly persons offense.

N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.14.

Detailed provisions are included enabling certain medical personnel to take an abused child into protective custody. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.16. ²⁹ Protective custody may not exceed three days without court action, and may be terminated earlier at the discretion of the reporting medical official or a representative of DYFS, or upon court order. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.19(c). Any medical personnel or institution utilizing these provisions is immune from any civil and criminal liability. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.20.

Part C of the amended Title contains provisions regulating the temporary removal of abused children from the custody of parent or guardian, as well as detailed procedures for the adjudication of child abuse or neglect and the implementation of remedial action. The concept of

29. This section provides that:

Any physician examining or treating any child, or the director or his designate of any hospital or similar institution to which any child has been brought for care or treatment, is empowered to take the said child into protective custody when the child has suffered serious physical injury or injuries, and the most probable inference from the medical and factual information supplied, is that the said injury or injuries were inflicted upon the child by another person by other than accidental means, and the person suspected of inflicting, or permitting to be inflicted, the said injury upon the child, is a person into whose custody the child would normally be returned.

The Statute also demands an immediate report of such action to DYFS, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.17, which shall investigate the matter, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.18, notify the parents or guardian, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.19(a), and, when appropriate, arrange visitation rights. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.19(b).

"child abuse" is redefined specifically for the purposes of this part of the Act. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.21.³⁰

30. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.21 provides in part:

As used in this act, unless the specific context indicates otherwise:

a. "Parent or guardian" means any natural parent, adoptive parent, foster parent, step-parent, or any person, who has assumed responsibility for the care of a child or upon whom there is a legal duty for such care.

b. "Child" means any child alleged to have been abused or neglected.

c. "Abused or neglected child" means a child less than 18 years of age whose parent or guardian, as herein defined, (1) inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ; (2) creates or allows to be created a substantial or ongoing risk of physical injury to such child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ; or (3) commits or allows to be committed an act of sexual abuse against the child; (4) or a child whose physical, mental, or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as the result of the failure of his parent or guardian, as herein defined, to exercise a minimum degree of care (a) in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, medical or surgical care though financially able to do so or though offered financial or other reasonable means to do so, or (b) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting or allowing to be inflicted harm, or substantial risk thereof, including the infliction of excessive corporal punishment; or by any other acts of a similarly serious nature requiring the aid of the court; or (5) who has been willfully abandoned by his parent or guardian, as herein defined.

Several distinctions may result between the scope of this section of the statute and the provisions designed to deal with other aspects of the child abuse problems. For example, a criminal prosecution may be initiated against any parent, guardian or person having the care, custody or control of any child, including any person with whom the child is living at the time the offense is committed. N.J.S.A.

9:6-2. The civil child abuse action appears to be directed at a somewhat more limited class of people who have "assumed responsibility for the care of a child or upon whom there is a legal duty for such care." N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.21(a). In further contrast, Part B of the new Act, concerning reporting and protective custody by an examining or treating physician or hospital personnel, defines child abuse in terms of a "parent, guardian, or other person having . . . [the child's] custody and control," and into whose custody the child would normally be returned. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.9; N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.16.

Similarly, differences appear among the three parts of Title 9 in the language describing the conduct covered by the various provisions of the statute. See N.J.S.A. 9:6-1; N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.9; N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.21(c). However, the effect of these distinctions is not clear.

Under the new Act, temporary removal of a child from an abusive or neglectful environment, as defined by §8.21, is directed at the immediate protection of the child. Any person, including a police officer, receiving consent

of the parent or guardian, may remove an endangered child. If the child is not returned within three working days, a civil action must be commenced in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.27. ³¹

In the absence of parental consent, any person, including a police officer, may secure an emergency removal order from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court when the child appears to be in immediate or imminent danger and when filing a formal complaint and holding a preliminary hearing could cause a time lapse which might endanger the child's life. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.28(a). A formal complaint must be filed under the Act within three days of the issuance of the order. ³² N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.28(b). Any person acting under the authority of this act may request and shall receive appropriate assistance from local and State law enforcement officials. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.28(c).

31. If DYFS removes a child with the consent of parent or guardian, the agency has the option of deciding whether or not to initiate a civil child abuse proceeding under the Act. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.27.

32. The order must specify the facility to which the child is to be brought, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.28(b), and the court may authorize a physician or hospital to provide immediate emergency medical or surgical care. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.28(c).

In the absence of both parental consent and a court order, a police or peace officer or a designated employee of a county probation department or DYFS may temporarily remove an endangered child³³ from conditions presenting imminent danger to the child's life or health. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.29(a). A person effectuating a removal under this section must inform DYFS immediately, bring the child at once to a place designated by DYFS, and make every reasonable effort to inform the parent or guardian of the location of the child. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.25(b). Any person or institution acting in good faith pursuant to this section is granted statutory immunity from any civil or criminal liability resulting from a removal. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.29(c). It should be noted that N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.29(d) explicitly repeats that any "person acting under authority of this act may request and shall receive appropriate assistance from local and State law enforcement officials."

Whenever an emergency removal occurs without court order or parental consent, DYFS must file a civil complaint under the Act in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on the next court day, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.30(b). The Division also must advise the parents or guardian as well as the party making the removal to appear at the court proceeding on the first court day following the

33. The statute specifically states that in "cases of emergency, in addition to the removal of one child, any other child residing in the home may also be removed, even though there is not an allegation of abuse or neglect in reference thereto. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.33(c)."

removal, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.30(a), at which time the court determines whether the child's interests require protection pending a final order of disposition. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.31.

Under this Act, civil proceedings to determine whether or not a child is being abused or neglected, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.34, may be initiated by the filing of a complaint by any one of an enumerated list of persons or agencies, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.34, explicitly including a peace officer. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.34(c). DYFS is empowered to attempt to adjust³⁴ suitable cases before a complaint is filed, but shall not prevent any person or agency who wishes to initiate a civil proceeding under this Act from doing so. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.35. If a suspected parent or guardian is responsible for more than one child, then it may be alleged in the same complaint that one or more children are being abused or neglected. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.33(b).

After a civil complaint has been filed the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court holds two types of hearings. First at a "fact-finding hearing" the court determines if a preponderance of the evidence proves that the child is abused or neglected as defined in section 8.21.³⁵

³⁴ . No statement made during extrajudicial efforts to adjust cases may be admitted into evidence at any civil hearing under this Act or in a court of criminal jurisdiction at any time prior to conviction. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.36.

³⁵ . The Act specifies that only competent material and relevant evidence may be admitted, but certain evidentiary rules applying to criminal proceedings are relaxed by explicit provisions concerning hearsay statements by the victim and privileged communications between husband and wife, physician and patient and social worker and client. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.46(a) and (b).

N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.44; N.J.S.A. 6-8.46(b). It should be noted that a civil adjudication of child abuse or neglect under this definition apparently does not focus on "the best interest of the child."³⁶ In other words, a determination of child abuse or neglect may not be based upon the mere conviction that the child would benefit from the care and custody of a person or agency other than his or her parent or present guardian. At a minimum, the juvenile court must find that (1) the child has a physical, mental or emotional condition that is either impaired or in imminent danger of being impaired, (2) such impairment would be the result of the parent's failure to exercise a minimum degree of care in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing,

36. See Doe v. G.D., 146 N.J. Super. 419, 430 (App. Div. 1976), in which the Appellate Division overturned the juvenile court's finding of civil child neglect. The higher court categorized the child's substandard, dirty and inadequate sleeping accommodations as "unfortunate incidents of poverty" rather than evidence of child neglect or abuse. Id. at 431. In addition, the parent's documented inability to provide her preschool child with intellectual stimulation did not violate the duty to supply the child with adequate education pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.21(4)(a). Id. The Appellate Division held that this portion of the statute referred only to parental interference with normal educative processes and not to "intangible incidents of a home environment of a preschool infant which hopefully would encourage beneficial intellectual growth. . . ." Id. The Court, recognizing the "normal prerogatives of parenthood," refused to sanction an "intolerable degree" of state intrusion into the personal relationship between parent and child. Id.

shelter, education, medical or surgical care, and (3) even though financially able to do so or, through offered aid, is able to do so. Doe v. G.D., 146 N.J. Super. 419, 430 (App. Div. 1976).

If a "fact-finding hearing" terminates in a finding of child abuse or neglect, the court then must hold a "dispositional hearing," which may commence immediately after the adjudication occurs. N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.45; N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.47(a). The statute bestows wide-ranging dispositional powers on the court, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.51 et seq., partially including:

- (1) return the child to the home upon certain terms and conditions to ensure the child's safety;
- (2) temporarily place the child in a substitute care location;
- (3) make an out-of-home placement of the child for a period of 18 months that can be extended for one year periods;
- (4) place the child with a suitable relative or other person or refer the child to the Division of Youth and Family Services for placement;
- (5) issue an order of protection effective against the parents;
- (6) order the parent or guardian placed on probation for a period of up to two years;
- (7) order the parent or guardian to seek or accept therapeutic services.

If the local police receive an initial report of an alleged incident of child abuse, a patrol unit should

0

respond as soon as possible, keeping in mind the primary duty to ensure the safety and health of the child. Preferably, each police department should have specially trained juvenile aid officers on call on a twenty-four hour basis to respond to suspected child abuse or neglect cases. However, where available resources do not permit round-the-clock deployment of experts, all patrol division members of the department should be alerted to and reminded of the special goals and problems involved in this area in periodic training sessions.

As noted above, coincident with ensuring the safety of the child, the responding unit must notify DYFS of any alleged child abuse or neglect incident. The police officers should then take whatever steps are necessary to secure the preservation of evidence and to identify and/or apprehend the individual(s) responsible for the abuse. In appropriate situations, an arrest may be made at the scene and a complaint may be filed in Municipal Court pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-3 or any other apposite criminal statute. The responding patrol unit must ensure that all relevant information is gathered for inclusion in the police report. When the child's situation has been stabilized, the police focus should be on the adult(s) responsible for the abuse. The police report should also indicate the action taken by DYFS, and the filing of a civil child

abuse complaint if that step is taken. Even when the facts in evidence at the scene of an alleged child abuse incident do not appear to substantiate the existence of any "criminal" behavior, it should be stressed that the basic information must be acquired in all cases. After the necessary data is accumulated, in those cases in which the "social" rather than "criminal" aspects of the matter predominate, primary investigation should be left in the hands of DYFS.

Whether the police receive the initial allegation of abuse and notify DYFS, or DYFS summons law enforcement personnel to assist in a matter already involving the Division, the basic responsibilities of the two groups remain the same. The officers themselves always must assess the situation and make the initial determination whether the matter involves behavior warranting primary police investigation and possible criminal action.

It must be emphasized that cooperation between law enforcement personnel and DYFS is absolutely essential to any effective response to the problem of child abuse. The officer's duty to acquire information and preserve evidence is important, but at all times it must be remembered that the police also have a statutory obligation to assist representatives of DYFS. In some instances DYFS will request police aid to remove a child from the home even though no "criminal" acts are involved. Such a request must be honored.

In certain cases DYFS will institute a civil complaint in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, although no criminal complaint has been filed in Municipal Court. In some of these cases the judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court will refer the matter regarding the parent to the Prosecutor's Office for criminal investigation. In such situations, the Prosecutor's Office may refer the matter to the local police department for immediate investigation and filing of complaints where appropriate. In all instances, cases of suspected child abuse are to be given top priority by the officers who investigate the matter.

On the other hand, Juvenile Aid Officers who have frequent contact with youngsters in their areas may have the opportunity to observe signs of existing or incipient abuse or neglect in a particular family. (These signs are listed commencing on the next page.) DYFS should be notified immediately in such cases. The DYFS emergency number is 800-792-8610. See Appendix IV for a listing of the DYFS offices.

Child Abuse is a problem that cuts across socioeconomic boundaries. It respects no class, rank, or position. Statistics reveal that abused children who survive are more apt to commit anti-social acts than non-abused children. Abused children tend to become abusive parents themselves. It is only with full cooperation between all the agencies involved that this vicious cycle may be broken.

INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE/NEGLECT IN THE CHILD

Physical abuse, physical neglect, emotional abuse and emotional neglect of a child may cause one or some of the following problems in terms of behavior or appearance for the child. Some, more obviously, are neglecting and may be caused by cultural factors rather than any direct act of commission or omission against the child.

These indicators should serve as flags in focusing your attention on a child and are not absolutes in proving abuse/neglect exists. There may be many other causes for the child's appearance and/or behavior. However, when you observe these indicators in a child and suspect abuse/neglect; the child should be referred to the Division of Youth and Family Services to make the determination that abuse/neglect is the cause.

APPEARANCE

Ill clad, dirty, inappropriately dressed for weather

Undernourished, hungry

Always tired, lethargic or listless

Lacks medical/dental care

Signs of bruises, welts, contusions or other injuries

BEHAVIOR

Aggressive, disruptive, destructive - Acting Out

Shy, withdrawn, passive, overly compliant - Internalization

Habitual truant

BEHAVIOR (Continued)

Frequently absent

Chronically late

Appears to lack adequate supervision or totally lacks supervision

Has no close feelings or is unresponsive with parents or other people

Appears fearful

No reaction to pain or expectation of being comforted

Avoids physical contact initiated by an adult

Appears to adjust more rapidly than other children

Becomes apprehensive when other children cry, watches them with curiosity

Tends to watch with his eyes, without moving the head

Sizes up situations, alert for danger

Displays many adult-like reactions

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

NEGLECTING PARENTS

Emotional numbness

Total lack of positive action

No intense personal relationships

Unable to tolerate stress or frustration

Not able to express anger directly, sulking

Craves excitement, movement, change

Manipulative of people

Desire to be rid of demands of children

Indifference in parental attitude

Little parental planning or sharing in decision making

ABUSING PARENTS

Were abused themselves as children

Are immature

See themselves as inadequate and worthless

Unwilling to perceive child as dependent on them

Are easily shattered by criticism or imagined rejection

View the child as a small adult, capable of meeting their needs

Turn to the child for reassurance

Low level of frustration

Impulsive traits

Act out their frustrations through violence to the child

Violence is the method of expressing their frustrations
which they learned from their parents as children

PARENTAL ATTITUDES

Aggressive or abusive when approached about problems
concerning their child

Apathetic or unresponsive

Strange or bizarre behavior (observed or related by child)

Show little concern about the child

Little interest in what the child is doing

No participation in school activities or do not allow the
child to participate

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN CHILD ABUSE

1. Evidence of overall poor care.
2. Is the child fed inappropriate food, drink and/or drugs?
3. Does the child show evidence of repeated injury?
4. Does the child show evidence of repeated skin injuries?
5. Is there evidence of repeated fractures?
6. Does the child have injuries that are not mentioned in the history?
7. Is the child unusually fearful?
8. Is the child seen as "different" or "bad" by his parents.
9. Is the child dressed inappropriately for the degree or type of injury?
10. Does the child have an unexplained injury?
11. Does the child follow adult movements with his eyes, without body movements?
12. Normal infants do not fracture their long bones spontaneously or by wedging them in the bars of their cribs.

IF YOU SEE A CHILD WITH ANY OF THESE SIGNS CALL

800-792-8610 (TOLL FREE)

CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTERED CHILDREN

Abused children endure life as if they are alone in a dangerous world, with no real hope of safety. Living in a situation and feeling unprotected a child tries to protect himself in all the ways he can.

When a child has been injured and is brought for treatment, the child usually appears to:

1. HAVE NO CLOSE FEELINGS OR AFFECT WITH PARENTS OR OTHER PEOPLE. The child while being treated appears:
2. FEARFUL and
3. QUIET with
4. NO REACTION TO PAIN OR EXPECTATION OF BEING COMFORTED. Having had violent physical contact with adults in the past, the child is often
5. WARY OF PHYSICAL CONTACT INITIATED BY AN ADULT. When admitted to a hospital ward, the battered child:
6. SEEMS LESS AFRAID THAN OTHER CHILDREN AND SETTLES IN QUICKLY. When other children cry, the battered child:
7. BECOMES APPREHENSIVE AND WATCHES THEM WITH CURIOSITY. The battered child will also become:
8. APPREHENSIVE WHEN AN ADULT APPROACHES THE CRYING CHILD While in a new situation the child:
9. SEEKS SAFETY IN SIZING UP THE SITUATION AND BEING ALERT FOR DANGER. Children who have been battered do not behave as typical children do, they

CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTERED CHILDREN

10. DISPLAY MANY ADULT-LIKE REACTIONS.

IF YOU SEE A CHILD WITH ANY OF THESE SIGNS CALL

890-792-8610 (TOLL FREE)

CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS

Child abuse is a pervasive phenomenon, so that potentially abusive parents cannot be identified by race, ethnic or socio-economic groupings. However, these parents do share certain characteristics which can be identified as forming a pattern of child abuse.

These characteristics and the pattern they form can be summarized as follows:

1. MOST ABUSIVE PARENTS WERE THEMSELVES ABUSED AS CHILDREN.

As a result they may:

2. BE IMMATURE

3. SEE THEMSELVES AS INADEQUATE AND WORTHLESS AND BE UNWILLING TO PERCEIVE THE CHILD AS DEPENDENT ON THEM.

4. Because of their low self-esteem, THEY ARE EASILY SHATTERED BY CRITICISM OR IMAGINED REJECTION.

5. Because of their misperception of their child, THEY VIEW THE CHILD AS A SMALL ADULT, CAPABLE OF MEETING THEIR NEEDS, This leads to a role reversal, in which:

6. THEY TURN TO THE CHILD FOR REASSURANCE.

A small child is not able to meet their needs. Therefore, the parent's

7. LOW FRUSTRATION LEVEL

and

8. IMPULSIVE TRAITS

cause them to:

9. ACT OUT THEIR FRUSTRATIONS THROUGH VIOLENCE AGAINST THE CHILD since

10. VIOLENCE IS THE ONLY METHOD OF EXPRESSING THEIR FRUSTRATIONS THAT THEY LEARNED WHEN THEY WERE ABUSED THEMSELVES AS CHILDREN.

INDICATORS OF CHILD NEGLECT

There are various characteristics that can describe child neglect in general, but for clarity, neglect can be divided into two subgroups--physical neglect and emotional neglect. These two aspects contribute to each other and rarely occur separately. The following are characteristics that may indicate physical neglect:

1. MALNOURISHED
2. ILL CLAD, DIRTY
3. OVERCROWDED OR UNHEALTHY SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS
4. RECEIVING INADEQUATE SUPERVISION
5. TOTALLY UNSUPERVISED

Many of the above mentioned characteristics are also indicative of emotional neglect, along with the following:

1. AN INSECURE CHILD, SEEMINGLY WITHDRAWN OR OVER AGGRESSIVE
2. FAILURE TO ATTEND SCHOOL REGULARLY
3. CONSTANT FRICTION IN THE HOME
4. EXPOSURE TO UNWHOLESOME AND DEMORALIZING CIRCUMSTANCES
5. DENIED NORMAL NURTURANCE

IF YOU SEE A CHILD WITH ANY OF THESE SIGNS

CALL 800-792-8610 (TOLL FREE)

ANYTIME

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEGLECTING PARENTS

Neglecting parents often display similar characteristics which vary by degree. This variance usually determines the severity of the neglect in their situation.

1. EMOTIONAL NUMBNESS
2. TOTAL LACK OF POSITIVE ACTION
3. NO INTENSE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
4. UNABLE TO TOLERATE STRESS OR FRUSTRATION
5. NOT ABLE TO EXPRESS ANGER DIRECTLY; SULKING
6. CRAVES EXCITEMENT, MOVEMENT, AND CHANGE
7. MANIPULATIVE OF PEOPLE
8. DESIRE TO BE RID OF DEMANDS OF CHILDREN
9. INDIFFERENCE IN PARENTAL ATTITUDE
10. LITTLE PARENTAL PLANNING OR SHARING IN DECISION MAKING

IF YOU KNOW A FAMILY WITH THESE PROBLEMS

CALL 800-792-8610 (TOLL FREE)

ANYTIME

APPENDIX I-JUVENILE STATUTES AND COURT RULES

AN ACT CONCERNING JUVENILES, JURISDICTION AND PROCEEDINGS IN THE JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT AND REPEALING PORTIONS OF THE STATUTORY LAW.

2A:4-42. Purposes

This act shall be construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

a. To preserve the unity of the family whenever possible and to provide for the care, protection, and wholesome mental and physical development of juveniles coming within the provisions of this act;

b. Consistent with the protection of the public interest, to remove from children committing delinquent acts certain statutory consequences of criminal behavior, and to substitute therefor an adequate program of supervision, care and rehabilitation;

c. To separate juveniles from the family environment only when necessary for their health, safety or welfare or in the interests of public safety. L.1973, c.306, §1, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-43 General definitions

As used in this act:

a. "Juvenile" means an individual who is under the age of 18 years.

b. "Adult" means an individual 18 years of age or older.

c. "Detention" means the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition.

d. "Shelter care" means the temporary care of juveniles in facilities without physical restriction pending court disposition.

e. "Commit" means to transfer legal custody to an institution.

f. "Guardian" means a person, other than a parent, to whom legal custody of the child has been given by court order or who is acting in the place of the parent.

L. 1973, c. 306, §2, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-44. Definition of delinquency

As used in this act, "delinquency" means the commission of an act by a juvenile which if committed by an adult would constitute:

- a. A homicide or act of treason;
- b. A high misdemeanor or misdemeanor;
- c. A disorderly persons offense; or
- d. A violation of any other penal statute, ordinance or regulation

But, the commission of act which constitutes a violation of chapters 3, 4, 6, or 8 of Title 39, Motor Vehicles, of the Revised Statutes,¹ or of any amendment or supplement thereof, by a juvenile of or over the age of 17 years shall not constitute delinquency as defined in this act. L. 1973, c. 306, §3, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-45. Definition of "juvenile in need of supervision"

As used in this act, "juvenile in need of supervision" means:

- a. A juvenile who is habitually disobedient to his parent or guardian;
- b. A juvenile who is ungovernable or incorrigible;
- c. A juvenile who is habitually and voluntarily truant from school; or
- d. A juvenile who has committed an offense or violation of a statute or ordinance applicable only to juveniles.

Evidence of conduct which is ungovernable or incorrigible may include but shall not be limited to:

- (1) habitual vagrancy
- (2) immorality,
- (3) knowingly visiting gambling places, or patronizing other places or establishments, the juvenile's admission to which constitutes a violation of law,
- (4) habitual idle roaming of the streets at night,
- (5) deportment which endangers the juvenile's own morals, health or general welfare.

L. 1973, c. 306, §4, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-46. Exclusive jurisdiction of juvenile and domestic relations court

a. Except as stated in sections 7 and 8 of this act,¹ the juvenile and domestic relations court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where it is charged that a juvenile has committed an act of delinquency or is in need of supervision.

b. The juvenile and domestic relations court shall have jurisdiction in respect to the custody of any juvenile who may be held as a material witness in any case pending in the juvenile and domestic relations court. Whenever a juvenile is a material witness in any other court, the procedures established by this act shall be followed.

c. Nothing in this act shall affect the jurisdiction of other courts over offenses committed after a juvenile under the jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations court reaches the age of 18 years.
L. 1973, c.306, §5, eff. March 1, 1974.

1. Sections 2A:4-48, 2A:4-49.

2A:4-47. Transfer from other courts

Except as provided in section 3,¹ and unless jurisdiction has been waived under section 7,² if during the pendency in any other court of a case charging a person with a crime, offense or violation, it is ascertained that such person was a juvenile at the time of the crime, offense or violation charged, such court shall immediately transfer such case to the juvenile and domestic relations court having jurisdiction. The juvenile and domestic relations court shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if the case had been instituted in that court in the first instance.

L.1973, c. 306, §6, eff. March 1, 1974.

1. Section 2A:4-44.

2. Section 2A:4-48.

2A:4-48. Referral to other court without juvenile's consent

The juvenile and domestic relations court may, without the consent of the juvenile, waive jurisdiction over a case and refer that case to the appropriate court and prosecuting authority having jurisdiction if it finds, after hearing, that:

a. The juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the charged delinquent act;

b. There is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed a delinquent act which would constitute homicide, treason if committed by an adult or committed an offense against the person in an aggressive, violent and willful manner or committed a delinquent act which would have been a violation of section 19 of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act (P.L. 1970, c.226; C. 24:21-19) if committed by an adult and the juvenile, at the time he committed the act, was not addicted to a narcotic drug as that term is defined in section 2 of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act (P.L. 1970, c. 226; C. 24:21-2); and

c. The court is satisfied that adequate protection of the public requires waiver and is satisfied there are no reasonable prospects for rehabilitation of the juvenile prior to his attaining the age of majority by use of the procedures, services and facilities available to the court. L. 1973, c. 306, §7, eff. March 1, 1974. Amended by L. 1977, c.364, §2, eff. Feb. 1, 1978.

2A:4-49. Referral to other court at election of juvenile

Any juvenile, 14 years of age or older, charged with delinquency may elect to have the case transferred to the appropriate court having jurisdiction.
L. 1973, c. 306, §8, eff. March 1, 1974. Amended by L.1977, c.364, §3, eff. Feb. 1, 1978.

2A:4-50. Effect of referral to other court

Whenever a case is referred to another court as provided by section 7 or 8,¹ that case shall thereafter proceed in the same manner as if the case had been instituted in that court in the first instance.
L. 1973, c.306, §9, eff. March 1, 1974.

1. Sections 2A:4-48, 2A:4-49.

2A:4-51. Use of juvenile's testimony at referral hearing

No testimony of a juvenile at a hearing pursuant to section 7¹ shall be admissible for any purpose in any hearing to determine delinquency or guilt of any offense. L. 1973, c.306, §10, eff. March 1, 1974.

.....
1. Section 2A:4-48.

2A:4-52. Retention of jurisdiction

a. The court shall retain jurisdiction over any case in which it has entered a disposition under subsections g. or h. of section 20¹ for the duration of that disposition and may at any time, in accordance with the Rules of Court, reconsider the disposition of commitment and substitute any disposition available to it under section 20, other than under subsection h. of section 20.

b. The juvenile and domestic relations court shall retain jurisdiction over any case in which it has entered a disposition under subsection c. of section 20 or section 21² and may at any time for the duration of that disposition, if after hearing, it finds violation of the conditions of the order of disposition, substitute any other disposition which it might have made originally.

c. The juvenile and domestic relations court may by its order retain jurisdiction in any other case.
L. 1973, c.306, §11, eff. March 1, 1974.

1. Section 2A:4-61.
2. Sections 2A:4-61, 2A:4-62.

2A:4-53. Complaints

a. Complaints charging delinquency may be signed by any person who has knowledge of the facts alleged to constitute delinquency or is informed of such facts and believes that they are true.

b. Complaints charging that a juvenile is in need of supervision may be signed by any of the following: a representative of a public or private agency authorized to provide care or supervision of juveniles; a representative of a public or private agency providing social services for families or children; a school official; a law enforcement, correction or probation officer; or a parent or guardian.

c. Complaints shall be in such form as prescribed by the Rules of Court.

L. 1973, c.306, §12, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-54. Taking into custody

a. juvenile may be taken into custody:

(1) Pursuant to an order or warrant of the juvenile and domestic relations court or other court having jurisdiction; or

(2) For delinquency, when there has been no process issued by a court, a law enforcement officer may take any juvenile into custody without process, pursuant to the laws of arrest and the Rules of Court.

b. A juvenile may be taken into custody if the law enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile is in need of supervision.

c. The taking of a juvenile into custody shall not be construed as an arrest, but shall be deemed a measure to protect the health, morals and well being of the juvenile. L. 1973, c.306, §13, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-55. Release from custody; notice to parents

a. Any person taking a juvenile into custody shall immediately notify the parents, or the juvenile's guardian, if any, that the juvenile has been taken into custody.

b. A person taking a juvenile into custody shall comply with the Rules of Court relating thereto.
L. 1973, c.306, §14, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-56. Criteria for placing juvenile in detention or shelter care

a. Where it will not adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of a juvenile, he or shall shall be released pending the disposition of a case to one or both parents or guardian, if any, upon assurance being received that such responsible person or persons accept responsibility for the juvenile and will bring him before the juvenile and domestic relations court as ordered.

b. A juvenile charged with delinquency may not be placed or retained in detention under this act prior to disposition, except as otherwise provided by law, unless:

(1) Detention is necessary to secure the presence of the juvenile at the next hearing; or

(2) The nature of the conduct charged is such that the physical safety of the community would be seriously threatened if the juvenile were not detained.

c. A juvenile may not be placed or retained in shelter care prior to disposition unless:

(1) There is no appropriate adult custodian who agrees to assume responsibility for the juvenile, and the release on the basis of a summons to the juvenile is not appropriate; or

(2) Shelter care is necessary to protect the health or safety of the juvenile; or

(3) Shelter care is necessary to secure his presence at the next hearing; or

(4) The physical or mental condition of the juvenile makes his immediate release impractical.

L. 1973, c.306, §15, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-57. Place of detention or shelter

a. The State Department of Institutions and Agencies shall specify the place where:

- (1) A juvenile may be detained; and
- (2) Where a juvenile may be placed in shelter

b. No juvenile shall be placed in detention or shelter care in any place other than that specified by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies as provided in a.(1) and (2) above.

c. A juvenile, being held for a charge under this act, shall not be placed in any prison, jail or lockup nor detained in any police station, except that if no other facility is reasonably available a juvenile may be held in a police station in a place other than one designed for the detention of prisoners and apart from any adult charged with or convicted of crime for a brief period if such holding is necessary to allow release to his parent, guardian, other suitable person, or approved facility. L. 1973, c.306, §16, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-58. Detention or shelter care hearing

a. When a juvenile is taken into custody a complaint shall be filed forthwith as provided by the Rules of Court. The juvenile and domestic relations court shall determine whether detention or shelter care is required.

b. Notice of the detention or shelter care hearing, either oral or written, stating the time, place, and purpose of the hearing shall be given to the juvenile and to his or her parent or parents, guardian, if any, if they can be found.

c. The detention or shelter care hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Court and shall be attended by the juvenile and one or both parents, or guardian, but may take place in the absence of parent or guardian if such notice or process fails to produce their attendance.

d. When the judge finds that detention or shelter care is not necessary or required, the court shall order the juvenile's release and may place such conditions, if any, upon release as are consistent with the purposes of this act and the Rules of Court.

L. 1973, c. 306, §17, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-59. Right to consent

A juvenile shall have the right to be represented by counsel at every critical stage in the proceeding as provided by the Rules of Court.
L. 1973, c.306, §18, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-60. No jury trial for juveniles

All defenses available to an adult charged with a crime, offense or violation shall be available to a juvenile charged with committing an act of delinquency.

All cases arising under this act not referred as provided by sections 7 or 8¹ shall be heard and decided by the juvenile and domestic relations court without a jury. The right to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures, the right not to be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense, and the right of due process of law shall be applicable in cases arising under this act as in cases of persons charged with crime.

L. 1973, c.306, §19, eff. March 1, 1974.

1. Sections 2A:4-48, 2A:4-49.

2A:4-61. Disposition of delinquency cases

If a juvenile is adjudged delinquent the juvenile and domestic relations court may order any of the following dispositions:

a. Adjourn formal entry of disposition of the case for a period not to exceed 12 months for the purpose of determining whether the juvenile makes a satisfactory adjustment, and if during the period of continuance the juvenile makes such an adjustment, dismiss the complaint; or

b. Release the juvenile to the supervision of his or her parent or guardian; or

c. Place the juvenile on probation to the chief probation officer of the county or to any other suitable person who agrees to accept the duty of probation supervision for a period not to exceed 3 years upon such written conditions as the court deems will aid rehabilitation of the juvenile; or

d. Transfer custody of the juvenile to any relative or other person determined by the probation department to be qualified to care for the juvenile; or

e. Place the juvenile under the care of the Division of Youth and Family Services pursuant to P.L. 1951, c. 138, s.2(c) (C.30:4C-2(c)).

f. Place the juvenile under the care and custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies for the purpose of receiving the services of the Division of Mental Retardation of that department, provided that the juvenile has been determined to be eligible for those services under P.L. 1965, c.59, s.16(C.30:4-25.4); or

g. Commit the juvenile to a suitable institution for the treatment of mental illness if after hearing it is determined from psychiatric evidence that the juvenile does or may constitute a danger to himself or to other persons if not so committed; or

h. Commit the juvenile to a suitable institution maintained for the rehabilitation of delinquents for an indeterminate term not to exceed 3 years; except that, any time an adjudication of juvenile delinquency is predicated upon an offense which, if committed by a person of the age of 18 years or over would constitute any form of homicide

Statute continued on next page

2A:4-61, Disposition of delinquency cases (continued)

as defined in N.J.S.A. 2A:113-1, 2A:113-2, 2A:113-4 or 2A:113-5 then the period of confinement shall be indeterminate and shall continue until the appropriate paroling authority determines that such person should be paroled; and, except that in any case the period of confinement and parole shall not exceed the maximum provided by law for such offense if committed by a person of the age of 18 years or over.

Any juvenile committed under this act who is released on parole prior to the expiration of his maximum term may be retained under parole supervision for a period not exceeding the unserved portion of the term.

i. Such other disposition not inconsistent with this act as the court may determine.
L. 1973, c.306, §20, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-62. Disposition of cases of juveniles in need of supervision

a. If a juvenile is adjudged to be in need of supervision the juvenile and domestic relations court may order any disposition provided for in the disposition of delinquency cases, except subsection h. of section 20.¹

b. No juvenile in need of supervision shall be committed to or placed in any institution or facility established for the care of delinquent children or in any facility, other than an institution for the mentally retarded, a mental hospital or facility for the care of persons addicted to controlled dangerous substances, which physically restricts such juvenile committed to or placed in it.

L. 1973, c.306, §21, eff. March 1, 1974.

1. Section 2A:4-61.

2A:4-63. Termination of orders of disposition

Any order of disposition entered in a case under this act shall terminate when the juvenile who is the subject of the order attains the age of 18, or 1 year from the date of the order whichever is later unless such order is pursuant to subsection h. of section 20¹ or is sooner terminated by its terms or by order of the juvenile and domestic relations court.

L. 1973, c.306, §22, eff. March 1, 1974.

I. Section 2A:4-61.

2A:4-64. Effect of disposition

No disposition under this act shall operate to impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily imposed by virtue of a criminal conviction, nor shall a juvenile be deemed a criminal by reason of such disposition.

The disposition of a case under this act shall not be admissible against the juvenile in any criminal or penal case or proceeding in any other court except for consideration in sentencing.

L. 1973, c. 306, §23, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-65. Disclosure of juvenile records; penalties for disclosure

a. Social, medical, psychological, legal and other records of the court and probation department, and of law enforcement agencies, pertaining to juveniles charged under this act, shall be strictly safeguarded from public inspection. Such records shall be made available only to:

- (1) Any court or probation department;
- (2) The Attorney General or county prosecutor;
- (3) The parents or guardian and to the attorney of the juvenile;
- (4) The Division of Youth and Family Services, if providing care or custody of the juvenile;
- (5) Any institution to which the juvenile is currently committed;
- (6) Any person or agency interested in a case or in the work of the agency keeping the records, by order of the court for good cause shown; and
- (7) Any law enforcement agency when such records are necessary in connection with the investigation of particular acts of delinquency or crime, or when such records are necessary to assist in the protection, apprehension or location of a particular juvenile.

b. Information as to the identity of a juvenile, the offense charged, the adjudication and disposition may be disclosed to the victim or a member of the victim's immediate family.

c. Information as to the identity of a juvenile 14 years of age or older adjudicated delinquent, the offense, the adjudication and the disposition may be disclosed to the public where the offense for which the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent involved violence to the person or, if committed by an adult, would constitute a high misdemeanor, murder, manslaughter, destruction or damage to property to an extent of \$500.00 or more, or the manufacture or distribution of a narcotic drug, unless upon application at the time of disposition and for good cause shown, or upon its own motion, the court orders the withholding from public dissemination of all or a portion of such information on the grounds that public disclosure would not serve the best interests of the juvenile and the public.

Statute continued on next page

2A:4-65. Disclosure of juvenile records: penalties (continued)
for disclosure

d. Whoever, except as provided by law, knowingly discloses, publishes, receives, or makes use of or knowingly permits the unauthorized use of information concerning a particular juvenile derived from records listed in subsection a. or acquired in the course of court proceedings, probation, or police duties, shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a disorderly person's offense.

L. 1973, c.306, §24, eff. March 1, 1974; Amended by L. 1977, c.255, §1, eff. Oct. 17, 1977.

2A:4-66 Fingerprints, photographs of juveniles

a. Fingerprints of a juvenile under age 16 may be taken only in the following circumstances:

(1) Where latent fingerprints are found during the investigation of an offense and a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that they are those of a juvenile, he may fingerprint the juvenile for the purpose of comparison with the latent fingerprints.

(2) Where a juvenile is detained in or committed to an institution, that institution may fingerprint the juvenile for the purpose of identification.

b. All records or copies of the fingerprints of juveniles shall be retained by the department, agency or institution taking them and shall be forwarded to the court for destruction when the court determines that the purpose for the taking of the fingerprints has been fulfilled, except that fingerprints taken of a juvenile of more than 16 years of age may be retained by a law enforcement agency for criminal identification purposes if such juvenile is adjudged delinquent.

c. No juvenile under the age of 16 shall be photographed for criminal identification purposes without consent of the juvenile and domestic relations court.

L. 1973, c.306, §25, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-67. Sealing of records

a. On motion of a person who has been the subject of a complaint filed under this act or on its own motion, the juvenile and domestic relations court may vacate its order and findings and order the nondisclosure of social, medical, psychological, legal and other records of the court and probation services, and records of law enforcement agencies if it finds:

(1) Two years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from legal custody or supervision, or 2 years have elapsed after the entry of any other court order not involving custody or supervision; and

(2) He has not been convicted of a crime, or a disorderly person's offense or adjudged delinquent, or in need of supervision, during the 2 years prior to the filing of the motion, and no proceeding or complaint is pending seeking such conviction or adjudication.

b. In any case wherein an adjudication has been entered upon the status of a juvenile under 18 years of age, and said juvenile intends to enlist in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, he may at any time after the date of such adjudication present a duly verified petition to the court wherein such adjudication was entered, setting forth all the facts in the matter, including his intention to enlist in said armed forces, and praying for the relief provided in this section and subject to the limitations hereinafter provided in this section, an order may be granted to seal all the records concerning such adjudication including records of the court, probation services and law enforcement agencies.

c. Reasonable written notice of the motion shall be given to:

(1) The Attorney General and the county prosecutor;

(2) The authority granting the discharge if the final discharge was from an institution, parole, or probation; and

(3) The law enforcement office, department, and central depository having custody of the files and records if such files and records are included in the motion.

Statute continued on next page.

2A:4-67. Sealing of records (continued)

d. Upon the entry of the order, the proceedings in the case shall be sealed and all index references shall be marked "not available" or "no record" and law enforcement officers and departments shall reply and the person may reply to any inquiry that there is no record with respect to such person, except that records may be maintained for purposes of prior offender status. This section shall not apply to reports required under the Controlled Dangerous Substances Registry Act of 1970, P.L.1970, c.227(C.26:2G-17 et seq.). Copies of the order shall be sent to each agency or official named therein.

Inspection of the files and records included in the order may thereafter be permitted by the court only upon motion and only to those persons named in the motion; provided, however, the court, in its discretion, may by special order in an individual case permit inspection by or release of information in the records to any clinic, hospital, or agency which has the person under care or treatment or to individuals or agencies engaged in fact-finding or research.

e. Any adjudication of delinquency or in need of supervision or conviction of a crime subsequent to sealing shall have the effect of nullifying the sealing order. L.1973, c. 306, §26, eff. March 1, 1974.

2A:4-68. Repeals

The following sections are hereby repealed:

N.J.S. 2A:4-14 to 2A:4-17, inclusive, 2A:4-20,
2A:4-21, 2A:4-32, 2A:4-33, 2A:4-35, 2A:4-37, 2A:4-39;
R.S. 30:4-157.3 and P.L. 67, c.308 (C. 2A:4-39.1).
L. 1973, c.306, §27, eff. March 1, 1974.

SELECTED JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT RULES

RULE 5:7A. PROCEEDINGS BY DIVISION OF
YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

5:7A-1. Complaint

(a.) Form and Contents. All matters brought by the State of New Jersey, Division of Youth and Family Services, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 30:4C-1, et seq., shall be brought pursuant to R. 4:67 by complaint entitled in the name or names of the child or children, if known. No formal answer need be filed. The complaint shall allege (1) the name, age, and birthplace of the child in whose name the action is brought, (2) the names and addresses of the natural parents of the child, if known, (3) the names, addresses, and relationship of those having custody of the child at the time the action is brought, if different from the natural parents, (4) a brief statement of the facts upon which the complainant relies, and (5) the exact nature of the relief which the complainant seeks and the statutes relied upon.

(b.) Signature, Emergent Relief. The complaint shall be signed by the Attorney General or his designee, except in emergent matters where the complaint may be signed by the Director of the Division of Youth and Family Services, or his designee. The institution of actions which include a demand for emergent relief shall be in accordance with R. 4:52-1(a).

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective
September 8, 1975.

5:7A-2. Process

(a) Summons or Order to Show Cause. Process shall be by Summons or Order to Show Cause served in accordance with R. 4:4-4 no less than ten days prior to the return day therein, or such other time as the court may fix.

(b) Affidavits. Where it appears to the court by Affidavit of Diligent Inquiry filed in the action that any proper party, including a legal or putative parent, cannot be located, the court shall assume jurisdiction and proceed to summarily hear the matter. Prior thereto inquiry shall have been made of the nearest relatives of said party, and if such inquiry is unsuccessful, then of all persons known to be connected with the said party by marriage or in business, or of all persons whom the person making the inquiry has reason to believe, possess knowledge of the residence or post office address of the party. The inquiry may be made in person or letter, enclosing postage for the return of an answer, and shall describe the nature of the action that has been or is about to be commenced, and that the object of the inquiry is to give the party notice of such action and that he may appear and be heard. The person who has made the inquiry shall file an affidavit setting forth the nature of the inquiry and its result, fully specifying the inquiry made, of what persons and in what manner, so that by the facts stated therein it may appear that the inquiry was made in good faith and for the purpose of effecting actual notice to the party; if the affidavit shall disclose that the inquiry has elicited information of the residence or post office address of the party, it shall state why personal service of process cannot be made and be accompanied by an affidavit of the person furnishing such information, disclosing the affiant's knowledge of such residence or post office address, if such affidavit can be obtained. If it appears that the party resides outside the state and process has been served upon him within this state, an affidavit must be filed stating the circumstances under which he was served. The court in its discretion may require such additional inquiries as it believes may be fruitful and serve the interest of justice.

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective
September 8, 1975.

5:7A-3. Discovery

All relevant reports of the Division of Youth and Family Services shall be available for inspection to the attorneys for the parties without court order. All other discovery by any party shall be permitted only by leave of court for good cause shown.

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975.

5:7A-4 Hearing or Trial

(a) Prompt Disposition; Adjournments. Upon the return date, the court shall proceed to hear the matter forthwith. The court may, on its own motion or that of any party, adjourn the matter from time to time as the interest of justice requires. The court may at any time enter such interim orders as the best interests of any child under its jurisdiction may require.

(b) Hearings in Private; Testimony of Child. Hearings and trials shall be conducted in private in any matter brought pursuant to N.J.S.A. 30:4C-1, et seq. No child shall be present at a hearing or trial except when his testimony is necessary for the determination of the matter. The testimony of a child may, in the court's discretion, be taken privately in chambers or under such protective orders as the court may provide.

(c) Examinations and Investigations. At any time during the pendency of the matter the court may order examinations and investigations pursuant to R. 5:3-5 and R. 5:3-6.

(d) Reports. The Division of Youth and Family Services shall be permitted to submit into evidence, pursuant to Evidence Rules 63(13) and 62(5), reports by staff personnel or professional consultants. Conclusions drawn from the facts stated therein shall be treated as prima facie evidence, subject to rebuttal.

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975.

5:7A-5. Orders

All orders and judgments of the court shall be in writing and signed by the judge and shall set forth for whom the court finds and the order of the court based upon its findings.

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975.

5:7A-6. Enforcement

All orders and judgments may be enforced and contempts proceeded with in accordance with R. 1:10.

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975.

5:7A-7. Bond

The court may require any person under its jurisdiction to give a cash deposit or surety bond in such form and sufficiency as the court orders to secure the faithful performance of the terms of any judgments or orders.

Note: Adopted July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975.

RULE 5:8. PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

5:8-1. Complaint

(a) How Made; Contents. The complaint in a juvenile matter shall be entitled "The State of New Jersey in the interest of _____", shall be made on a form prescribed by the Administrative Director of the Courts and shall be a written statement of the essential facts upon which the complaint is founded, made under oath before the judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of the court or such other person empowered by the court to take complaints. If delinquency is charged the laws so violated by the juvenile shall be specified in the complaint; but error in so specifying is not ground for dismissal of the complaint if the juvenile has not been misled thereby to his prejudice.

(b) Filing. If a complaint is taken before any person other than the judge, clerk or deputy clerk of the court, it shall be transmitted forthwith by the person taking it to the clerk of the court for filing.

(c) Statement Annexed. The person making the complaint shall, where practicable, cause to be attached thereto a statement of the names and addresses of all parties and witnesses to be subpoenaed and summoned for the hearing thereon, but failure to do so shall not be grounds for dismissal of the complaint.

(d) When Served. A copy of the complaint shall be served with the summons, or whenever practicable, at the time of execution of the warrant.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-1. Paragraph (a) amended February 28, 1974, to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:8-2. Taking into Custody Without Process

(a) Custody; Release without Detention or Shelter Care. A law enforcement officer may take into custody without process any juvenile who he has probable cause to believe is delinquent or in need of supervision. Such action shall not be construed as an arrest but shall be deemed a measure to protect the health, morals, and well-being of the juvenile. The officer taking the juvenile into custody shall make immediate arrangements to release him to the custody of a parent, guardian, relative, neighbor or other suitable adult custodian upon the promise of such person to assume responsibility for the presence of the juvenile in court should a hearing be scheduled. In appropriate circumstances, the juvenile may be released in the custody of a probation officer or other person designated by the court. A release in custody as provided for in this rule may be dispensed with if the officer considers the issuance of a summons to the juvenile sufficient to insure his appearance in court.

(b) Standards for Retention in Custody Without Process. A law enforcement officer shall release a juvenile in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) except where detention or shelter care is required pursuant to R. 5:8-6(e) (1) and (2).

(c) Procedure upon Detention or Shelter Care Without Process. If the juvenile is not released in accordance with paragraph (a) of this rule, the law enforcement officer shall forthwith attempt to notify a parent, guardian or other appropriate adult custodian of the detention or shelter care of the juvenile and of his right to apply to the court for the juvenile's immediate release. Immediately following said notification or attempt to notify, the officer shall take the juvenile to a detention or shelter care facility, where as a condition to the juvenile's admission thereto, the officer shall complete a detention report, in the form prescribed by the Administrative Director of the Courts, which shall include the reason for the detention or shelter care, the nature of the conduct charged and the efforts made by him to notify an appropriate adult custodian. If the only reason for the holding is the unavailability of an appropriate adult custodian, and if, prior to any detention or shelter care hearing, an appropriate adult custodian requests the release of the juvenile upon his undertaking to assume responsibility for any court appearance which may thereafter be required of the juvenile, the detention or shelter care facility shall forthwith release the juvenile in the custody of such adult.

(d) Notice to the Court. If the only reason for the holding is the unavailability of an appropriate adult custodian, the detention or shelter care facility shall attempt to

Rule continued on next page.

5:8-2. Taking into Custody Without Process (continued)

locate such custodian. If it cannot locate such custodian and release the juvenile to his custody, or if the unavailability of such custodian is not the only reason for the juvenile's holding, the detention or shelter care facility shall forthwith notify the presiding judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court or other designated judge. Immediately upon receiving such notification, the judge shall either

(1) direct the juvenile's release on such terms as he may fix; or

(2) direct the continued detention or shelter care and schedule a detention or shelter care hearing as prescribed by R. 5:8-6(d), which hearing shall be held no later than the following morning.

e. Complaint. When a juvenile has been taken into custody in accordance with this rule, the officer taking him into custody or his superior officer shall forthwith file a complaint with the court in accordance with R. 5:8-1.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-3(a) (b) (c) (d). Paragraphs (a) and (e) amended and paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) adopted July 7, 1971 to be effective September 13, 1971; captions and paragraphs (a), (b), (c) amended and paragraph (d) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:8-3. Preliminary Action by Judge

Upon receipt of a complaint, the judge may forthwith proceed to schedule a hearing, or he may dismiss the complaint.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-4(a).

5:8-4. Summons

(a) Issuance. If it appears from the complaint that there is probable cause to believe that a juvenile is delinquent or in need of supervision, a summons shall issue to the juvenile and his parents, guardians or person standing in loco parentis.

(b) Form. The summons shall be signed by the judge, or if authorized by him, by the clerk of the court and shall have affixed thereto a copy of the complaint. It shall set forth the name of the juvenile and the names of the parents, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile; shall command the juvenile and his parents, guardian, or custodian to appear before the court at a stated time and place; shall advise that the juvenile and his parents, guardian, or custodian have the right to be represented by counsel at every stage of the proceeding and that if unable to afford counsel, upon application to the court counsel will be assigned if in the opinion of the court the proceedings may result in the institutional commitment of the juvenile; and shall advise the juvenile and his parents that all witnesses reasonably necessary for the defense of the juvenile will be subpoenaed by the court on request.

(c) Service. The summons shall be served in the manner provided by R. 4:4-4 upon the juvenile and his parents or either of them, or his guardian or custodian, or by mailing it to their last known address.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-5(a) (b) (c) (3). Paragraph (a) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:8-5. Warrant

(a) Immediate Custody. In lieu of summons the judge may issue a warrant if the nature of the case requires the immediate custody of the juvenile. A warrant may also issue if any person or persons fail to appear as required by summons.

(b) Form. The warrant shall be substantially in the same form as the summons except that it shall command that the person or persons named therein be taken into custody and placed in detention or shelter care, or brought before the court.

Rule continued on next page.

5:8-5. Warrant (continued)

(c) Execution. The warrant shall be executed in accordance with R. 3:3-3(c).

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-6(a) (b) (c) (d). Caption and paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:8-6. Detention or Shelter Care; Probable Cause Determination

(a) Place of Detention or Shelter Care. No juvenile shall be detained or placed in any prison, jail, lockup, or police station except that if no other facility is reasonably available a juvenile may be held in a police station in a place other than one designed for the detention of prisoners and apart from any adult charged with or convicted of crime for a brief period if such holding is necessary to allow release to his parent, guardian, other suitable person, or approved facility.

(b) Release. At any time between the filing of a complaint and the disposition, the judge may order the release of any juvenile from detention or shelter care and fix the terms for such release.

(c) Detention or Shelter Care After Filing of Complaint. At any time after the filing of a complaint, the judge may, after a detention or shelter care hearing, direct that a juvenile be placed in an appropriate facility approved pursuant to law.

(d) Detention or Shelter Care Hearing; Probable Cause Hearing. The detention or shelter care hearing shall be attended by the juvenile and an appropriate adult custodian responsible for him, but shall take place in the absence of such custodian if process fails to produce his attendance. If the juvenile is not represented by counsel at the hearing and if the court continues his detention or shelter care after the hearing, the court shall forthwith schedule a second detention or shelter care hearing to be held within 2 court days thereafter at which the juvenile shall be represented by counsel as provided by R. 5:3-3(a). An order continuing the detention or shelter care shall provide for its periodic review at intervals not to exceed 14 days and shall schedule a hearing on the complaint within 30 days. No order for detention or shelter care shall be entered either at the first

Continued

5:8-6. Detention or Shelter Care; Probable Cause Determination

or second detention or shelter care hearing except in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this rule. Where a juvenile has been charged with delinquency and has been placed in detention, there must be a probable cause determination which shall be made at the second detention hearing, where such a hearing is necessary, and which shall be made in all other cases within 2 court days.

(e) Standards for Preliminary Detention or Shelter Care. It shall be the policy of the court that all juveniles charged with delinquency or alleged to be in need of supervision be released pending final hearing to a parent, guardian, or other appropriate adult custodian on written assurance by such person of his willingness to accept responsibility for the juvenile subject to such conditions of release as shall be imposed by the court and to produce the juvenile at all schedule hearings. In accordance with said policy, a juvenile shall be detained or placed in a shelter care facility pending final disposition only if the court finds, from the evidence adduced at the detention or shelter care hearing, that:

(1) The juvenile charged with delinquency must be detained

(A) to secure his presence at the next hearing. If the juvenile or the adult in whose custody he is released resides out of state, the court may require a bond to be posted in such amount as it deems reasonably necessary to insure such appearances as may be required; or

(B) The nature of the conduct charged is such that the physical safety of the community would be seriously threatened if the juvenile were not detained.

(2) The juvenile may not be placed or retained in shelter care prior to disposition unless:

(A) There is no appropriate adult custodian who agrees to assume responsibility for the juvenile, and the release on the basis of a summons to the juvenile is not appropriate; or

(B) Shelter care is necessary to protect the health or safety of the juvenile; or

(C) Shelter care is necessary to secure his presence at the next hearing; or

(D) The physical or mental condition of the juvenile makes his immediate release impractical.

(f.) Probable Cause Determination. No juvenile may be held in a detention center for more than a reasonable period

Rule continued on next page

Continued

5:8-6. Detention or Shelter Care; Probable Cause Determination

of time, unless, from the evidence, it appears that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an act of delinquency.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-7(a) (b) (c). Paragraph (c) amended and paragraphs (d) and (e) adopted July 7, 1971 to be effective September 13, 1971; caption amended and captions and text of paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) amended and former subparagraphs (e)(1), (2), (3) deleted and new subparagraphs adopted and paragraph (b) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974; caption amended and paragraph (d) caption and text amended and paragraph (f) adopted March 29, 1976 to be effective immediately.

5:8-7. Material Witnesses

The judge of the court shall be notified when any juvenile under 18 years of age has been taken into custody or detained as a material witness. The custody and conditions of detention of such juvenile material witness, pending the arraignment and the trial of the adult involved, shall be determined by the court upon notice to the prosecutor and other proper parties. If a juvenile is held in detention as a material witness, the trial for which he is held shall be brought on with all possible dispatch. The court may, in a proper case, dismiss a complaint for juvenile delinquency and designate the juvenile a material witness.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-8.

5:8-8. Necessary Parties

The parents, guardians or persons having custody, control and supervision over the juvenile shall be necessary parties to the proceedings in all juvenile matters.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:8-9.

5:8-9. Suppression of Evidence

If a juvenile claims to be aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure, the juvenile, his parents, guardian or custodian, may make a written application to suppress the evidence to the juvenile and domestic relations court in which the complaint is pending, or if no complaint is pending, to any juvenile and domestic relations court which would have jurisdiction in the matter.

Note: Source--1969 Revision.

RULE 5:9. HEARING

5:9-1. Hearings Generally

(a) Confidentiality of Hearing. In the best interest of the juvenile, every hearing shall be conducted in private with only such persons in attendance as have a direct involvement in the proceeding, except as hereinafter provided. The judge, in his discretion, may also permit the attendance at any hearing of any person who has an interest in the work of the court, provided, however, that such person shall agree not to record, disclose or publish the names, photographs or other identifying data with respect to any of the participants in the hearing except as expressly authorized by the judge. Upon objection by the juvenile, his attorney or his parents, guardian or custodian, any person seeking permission to attend because of interest in the work of the court may be excluded from any hearing involving said juvenile. The judge may authorize or may himself make such disclosure, or in the name of the court, may issue statements to the press or other communication media with respect to the disposition of any juvenile delinquency or juvenile in need of supervision case heard by him, if he shall determine that such information will serve the interests of the juvenile and the State and be in accordance with the policy expressed in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Law (Title 2A, Chapter 4).

(b) Representation by Counsel; Prosecuting Authority. In all juvenile matters, which in the opinion of the judge may result in the institutional commitment of the juvenile,

Rule continued on next page.

5:9-1. Hearings Generally (Continued)

the court shall provide for the representation of the juvenile, his parents, guardian or custodian by counsel in accordance with R. 5:3-3(a). In any case, the court may request a prosecuting attorney in accordance with R. 5:3-3(c).

(c) Referral; Suspension of Proceedings. Any juvenile matter, which in the opinion of the judge shall not result in the institutional commitment of the juvenile, may be referred to a juvenile conference committee or a referee for hearing in accordance with R. 5:10-2 and R. 5:10-3. If, prior to the taking of testimony in any matter where the juvenile is not represented by counsel, the court determines that the matter may result in the institutional commitment of the juvenile, the court shall immediately suspend proceedings and provide for the representation of the juvenile, his parents, guardian or custodian in accordance with R. 5:3-3(a).

(d) Hearing after Finding Proof of Complaint. After hearing of a juvenile complaint, if the court finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the evidence is sufficient to support an adjudication, it may either adjudicate or postpone adjudication and, in either event, order an inquiry into the habits, mode of life, physical or mental condition of the juvenile and such others matters as may be of assistance to the court in determining the disposition of the complaint that will best serve the welfare of the juvenile.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-1(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f). Paragraph (a) amended, former paragraph (b) deleted and caption amended and new paragraph (b) adopted, caption and paragraph (c) amended, former paragraphs (d) and (e) deleted, caption and text of former paragraph (f) amended and redesignated as (d) February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974. Paragraph (a) amended July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975.

5:9-2. Individual Hearings

Each juvenile brought before the court may receive an individual hearing even though the conduct alleged may have been performed in association with other juveniles.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-3. Amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:9-3. Consolidation; Amendment of Complaint

(a) Consolidation. If 2 or more complaints are filed with the court alleging separate acts on the part of a juvenile, constituting delinquency or demonstrating need of supervision, hearing of the several complaints may be consolidated and a single disposition made of the combined causes.

(b) Amendment of Complaint. The Court may amend the complaint to correct an error in form or the description of the offense intended to be charged or to charge a lesser included offense provided that the amendment does not charge another or different offense from that alleged and the defendant will not be prejudiced thereby in his defense on the merits. The court may adjourn the hearing for such time and on such terms as it deems proper.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-4. Paragraphs (a) and (b) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:9-4. Failure to Appear

If the complaining witness does not attend the hearing of the matter before the court, the court may dismiss the complaint, or adjourn the matter to a future date and re-notify the parties or take such action in the matter as it deems appropriate.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-5

5:9-5. Referral to Other Court

(a) Referral at Election of Juvenile. Any juvenile, 16 years of age or over, charged with delinquency may elect to have the case transferred to an alternate appropriate court and prosecuting authority having jurisdiction. The judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court shall include in his opening statement notification of the right of the juvenile to request that the matter be referred to another court. If the juvenile makes such a request, the judge shall forthwith refer the complaint to the appropriate prosecuting authority.

Rule continued on next page.

5:9-5. Referral to Other Court (Continued)

(b) Referral Without Juvenile's Consent; Preliminary Hearing. The juvenile and domestic relations court may, after a preliminary hearing, without the consent of the juvenile, waive jurisdiction over a case and refer that case to the appropriate court and prosecuting authority having jurisdiction; provided the court shall find that the juvenile was 16 years of age or over at the time of the charged delinquent act and that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed a delinquent act which would constitute homicide or treason if committed by an adult, committed an offense against the person in an aggressive, violent and willful manner or committed a delinquent act which would have been a violation of Section 19 of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act if committed by an adult and the juvenile, at the time he committed the act, was not addicted to a narcotic drug as defined by the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. The court must be satisfied that the adequate protection of the public requires such waiver and that there are no reasonable prospects for rehabilitation of the juvenile prior to his attaining the age of majority by use of the proceedings, services and facilities available to the court pursuant to law. Such a hearing before the court shall be construed as preliminary in nature, and the court shall provide for the representation of the juvenile, his parents, guardian or custodian at such hearing in accordance with R. 5:3-3(a). A motion for a preliminary hearing shall be upon written notice to all parties returnable not less than two days prior to the day fixed for the adjudicatory hearing.

(c) Admissibility of Testimony at Referral Hearing. No testimony of a juvenile at a hearing pursuant to paragraph (b) of this rule shall be admissible for any purpose in any hearing to determine delinquency or guilty of any offense.

(d) Detention; Bail. If the Court decides to refer the complaint to the prosecuting authority, it shall remand the juvenile to the adult detention facility pending action by the prosecuting authority, and thereafter the juvenile may be admitted to bail or released by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(e) Proceedings After Reference. Whenever a case is referred to another court as provided by paragraphs (a) or (b) of this rule, that case shall proceed in the same manner as if the case had been instituted in that court in the first instance, except that, after referral without the juvenile's consent, the procedure after the filing of the complaint and the hearing as to ~~probable cause~~ held pursuant to R. 3:4-2 and 3:4-3 shall be before a judge of the Superior Court or of the county court.

Rule continued on next page.

5:9-5. Referral to Other Court (Continued)

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-6, 6:9-7(a) (b) (c) (d). Former caption deleted and new caption adopted, paragraph (a) caption and text amended, former paragraphs (b) and (c) deleted and new paragraphs adopted, paragraphs (d) and (e) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974. Paragraph (b) amended July 17, 1975 to be effective September 8, 1975; paragraph (d) amended July 29, 1977 to be effective September 6, 1977.

[Note: R. 5:9-5 has not yet been amended consistent with N.J.S.A. 2A:4-48,-49, to change the age requirement to age 14.]

5:9-6 Transfer of Causes from Other Courts

If during the pendency of any matter in any other court of a case charging a person with a crime, offense or violation, it is discovered that such person was a juvenile at the time of the crime, offense or violation charged, such court shall immediately transfer such case to the juvenile and domestic relations court having jurisdiction, except in cases involving violations of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 8 of Title 39, Motor Vehicles, of the Revised Statutes as amended and supplemented, by any juvenile 17 years of age. Upon such transfer, a new complaint shall be filed in the juvenile and domestic relations court, and the matter shall proceed as if the case had been instituted in that court in the first instance.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-8. Amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:9-7. Friends of the Court

Before disposition the judge may consult with, as friends of the court, recognized public or private child caring agencies, representatives or agencies of the religious faith of the juvenile, and the probation officer familiar with the matter, as an aid in making a disposition in the best interest of the juvenile.

5:9-8. Classification and Study

Before disposition of any matter where the court commits a juvenile to the State Diagnostic Center or to a suitable public or private institution for examination, study and classification, or to other comparable facilities for such purpose, the court must provide for the representation of the juvenile, his parents, guardian or custodian by counsel in accordance with R 5:3-3(a). Before disposition of any matter the court may refer the juvenile on an outpatient basis to a suitable public or private institution for examination, study and classification. Upon the receipt of the report of the examination, study and classification, the court shall dispose of the matter.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-10. Amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:9-9. Manner of Disposition

The court may make the following disposition of juvenile matters:

(a) Dismiss the complaint;

(b) If the evidence supports the charge made in the complaint beyond a reasonable doubt, the court may either:

(1) Withhold making a formal entry of adjudication of delinquency and continue the hearing for a period not exceeding 12 months, even though there is proof or admission of guilt of the offense charged, for the purpose of determining whether the juvenile makes a satisfactory adjustment, and, if such adjustment has been made during the period of continuance, after further hearing, dismiss the complaint. Such a dismissal shall be designated "matter adjusted--complaint dismissed";

(2) Make an adjudication and

(A) Suspend disposition;

(B) Release the juvenile to the supervision of his or her parent or guardian;

(C) Place the juvenile on probation to the chief probation officer of the county or to any other suitable person who agrees to accept the duty of probation supervision upon such written conditions as the court deems will aid rehabilitation of the juvenile;

(D) Place the juvenile under the supervision of a suitable person or private agency, if he or it will accept such supervision, or under the supervision of a juvenile conference committee;

(E) Place the juvenile under the care of the Division of Youth and Family Services pursuant to N.J.S. 30:4C-2(c).

(F) Place the juvenile under the care and custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies for the purpose of receiving the services of the Division of Mental Retardation of that department, provided that the juvenile has been determined to be eligible for such services under N.J.S. 30:4-25.4;

(G) Commit the juvenile to a suitable institution for the treatment of mental illness in accordance with R. 4:74-7;

(H) Commit, after an adjudication of delinquency, the juvenile to a suitable institution maintained for the rehabilitation of delinquents for an indeterminate term pursuant to law; or

5:59-9. Manner of Disposition (Continued)

(I) Make such other disposition consistent with and pursuant to law.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-11 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f). Paragraphs (1) and (2) amended, new subparagraph (B) adopted, former subparagraph (B) amended and redesignated (C) former subparagraph (C) amended and redesignated (D), former subparagraphs (D) and (E) deleted, new subparagraphs (E) (F) (G) (H) and (I) adopted February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:9-10. Order of Disposition

(a) Filing of Order. An order shall be filed in every case indicating the disposition thereof.

(b) Order of Probation or Commitment. If a juvenile is placed on probation or is committed, the order of the court shall have attached thereto a memorandum containing such information as may assist the receiving agency or institution in the treatment of the juvenile. Before a juvenile is committed to a correctional institution a pre-disposition investigation and report, as provided in R. 5:9-1(d) shall be made and considered by the court.

(c) Expense of Commitment Proceedings and Board. If a juvenile is committed to any institution or referred to the State Diagnostic Center, the judge shall make inquiry as to the ability of the parent or guardian to pay the expense of commitment proceedings and the board of the juvenile, and he shall endorse on his order of commitment a statement of his findings in that regard.

(d) Retention of Jurisdiction. An order of disposition shall provide for the retention of the court's jurisdiction over a juvenile for a term not exceeding that specified therein.

(e) Modification of Order of Disposition; Post-Disposition Relief. The court may correct, change or modify an order of disposition entered pursuant to R. 5:9-9(b) (2) at any time pursuant to law and may entertain an application for post-disposition relief, which shall be made and determined in accordance with the provisions of R. 3:22, insofar as applicable.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-12(a) (b) (c), 6:9-13. Paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) amended February 28, 1974 to be effective March 1, 1974.

5:9-11. Adult Responsibility for Juvenile Delinquency

If, during the pendency of a juvenile matter, it appears that the parents, guardian, or custodian of any juvenile, or any other person or persons of the age of 18 years or over has contributed to the delinquency of a juvenile in any matter constituting a violation of the criminal law, the judge may cause an appropriate complaint to be filed with the court, or if the violation is of a nature not within its jurisdiction he shall bring the matter to the attention of the county prosecutor.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-14.

5:9-12. Community Responsibility for Juvenile Delinquency

If it appears that the delinquency of a juvenile appearing before the court is attributable in whole or in part to the existence of deleterious, degrading or deteriorating conditions within the municipality in which a convicted adult defendant or the delinquent child resides, the judge shall send a report of such conditions to the governing body of the municipality in which the child resides and to the municipal youth guidance council, if there is one in the said municipality, and to the juvenile conference committee in the municipality.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:9-15.

RULE 5:10. RULES OF ADMINISTRATION (A Partial Listing)

5:10-2. Juvenile Conference Committees

(a) Appointment; Jurisdiction. The court may appoint one or more Juvenile Conference Committees for the county. If only one committee is appointed for the entire county, it shall sit at such times and places in the county as it shall determine with a view, wherever feasible, to holding hearings in or near the municipality where the juvenile involved resides. If more than one committee is appointed, each committee shall serve a single municipality or 2 or more adjacent municipalities where feasible and all municipalities so served shall have at least one representative on such committee.

(b) Membership. A committee shall consist of not less than 6 nor more than 9 members. Members of a committee, to

Rule continued on next page.

5:10-2. Juvenile Conference Committees (Continued)

the maximum feasible extent, shall represent the various socio-economic, racial and ethnic groups in the community or communities to be served by it. The term of each member appointed to the committee shall be for 3 years, and shall terminate on December 31, provided, however, that appointments shall be made so that the terms of one-third of the members of a committee expire each year. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term.

(c) Duties. The committee shall serve as an arm of the court in hearing and deciding such matters involving alleged juvenile offenders as are specifically referred to it by the court. Its function shall be to set limits upon the behavior of the juvenile offenders before it by expressing, through its disposition of each case, the community disapproval of the behavior with which it deals. It shall be concerned primarily with endeavoring to forestall more serious future misconduct by the juvenile offender before it by obtaining the voluntary cooperation of the juvenile and his parents or guardians with its recommendations for disciplinary or corrective action. The committee shall supervise and follow up compliance with its recommendations and keep the court advised thereof.

(d) Appearance; Compliance. No person shall be compelled to appear before, or comply with any recommendations of, a committee. If voluntary appearance or compliance cannot be attained, or if any person interested in a committee proceeding is not satisfied therewith, the matter shall be referred by the committee to the court.

(e) Confidentiality. All matters coming before a committee shall be held in strict confidence and under no circumstances made public. Every committee member shall be duly sworn by the judge to observe the confidential nature of committee proceedings. A committee member, however, when authorized by the entire committee, may publicize in general terms the duties of the committee, the kinds and numbers of cases it hears (without in any way revealing the names or identities of persons involved or the action taken in any specific case), or any community conditions which the committee's work indicates may require correction to prevent future delinquency.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:2-2.

5:10-6. Recording and Transcript of Proceedings

(a) Taking of Record. The Administrative Director shall provide for the verbatim recording of all hearings and

Rule continued on next page.

5:10-6. Recording and Transcript of Proceedings (Continued)

trials in all juvenile and domestic relations courts, except those held before a juvenile conference committee appointed pursuant to R. 5:10-2 or a referee appointed pursuant to R. 5:10-3 either by an official or temporary stenographic reporter appointed pursuant to Chapter 11, Article 3, Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes, as amended and supplemented or by an electronic sound recording device. If the recording is by an electronic sound recording device, such device shall be operated and any required transcripts prepared by personnel assigned by the court for that purpose, all in accordance with procedures established by the Administrative Director.

(b) Use of Transcript. Transcripts of hearings or trials in the juvenile and domestic relations courts for use on appeal or other authorized purposes shall be prepared, insofar as practical, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the preparation of transcripts of proceedings in the county courts. No public use shall be made of the stenographic or sound record, or a transcript thereof, of any hearing or trial by any person, including a party, except in the course of an appeal or, if no juvenile is involved in the proceeding, in other legal proceedings, or as authorized by the court.

(c) When no Record Is Made. The failure to provide a stenographic or sound record of any hearing or trial shall not invalidate the proceedings. If no such record is made, in the event of an appeal the court shall prepare a statement of the proceedings and the reasons for the determination in accordance with R. 2:5-3(e).

Note: Source--R.R. 6:2-10(a) (b) (c) (d).

5:10-7. Classification and Availability of Court Records

(a) Procedural Records. Procedural records include the docket, petitions, complaints, citations, summonses, orders, calendars, index cards, minutes, intake and referral forms, and transcripts of the verbatim record of any proceeding in the court.

(b) Social Records. Social records include all reports and correspondence pertaining to a person's social, familial, environmental, psychological, psychiatric, medical, educational, vocational, institutional, probation or parole history, background, examination, diagnosis, treatment or adjustment.

Rule continued on next page.

Continued

5:10-7. Classification and Availability of Court Records

(c) Availability. All procedural and social records in juvenile matters and all social records in adult matters shall be strictly safeguarded from indiscriminate public inspection. The court may, in its discretion, in the best interest of a juvenile or adult or for other good cause, permit inspection of any procedural or social record, except that procedural and social records shall be available on a confidential basis, without court order, to attorneys for the parties and in juvenile matters also to his parents, guardian or custodian, to the chief probation officer and his assistants; to state and county correctional training schools and institutions, to the State Bureau of Children's Services for investigational, treatment or placement purposes; to justices and judges of the Supreme and Superior Court and the county and juvenile and domestic relations courts; and to the Governor of the State. Social records shall not be used as evidence during the trial or hearing of any person, except as otherwise permitted by these rules or the rules of evidence.

Note: Source--R.R. 6:2-11(a) (b) (c). Paragraph (c) amended July 7, 1971 to be effective September 13, 1971.

APPENDIX II - FORMS

This form must be completed
as a condition to a juvenile's
admission to a detention
facility

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY DETENTION

Date _____ Time _____ Facility _____

Juvenile's Name _____ Age _____

Alias(es) or nicknames _____

Date and time taken into custody _____

Charges (Include brief description of the conduct for which the juvenile
was taken into custody)

Is juvenile on probation? _____ Parole? _____

Name of probation or parole officer _____

Juvenile is living with:

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Relationship _____

Efforts to locate and notify a suitable adult custodian. (Parent, guardian,
relative, neighbor, other.)

Name _____ Name _____

Address _____ Address _____

Phone _____ Phone _____

Relationship _____ Relationship _____

Time of notification attempt _____ Time of notification attempt _____

Results _____ Results _____

(Reverse side must be completed)

Reason for Detention

Detention is necessary to secure the presence of the juvenile at the next hearing.
Explain. _____

The nature of the conduct charged is such that the physical safety of the community would be seriously threatened if the juvenile were not detained.
Explain _____

Signature of person requesting Detention

Printed name and rank (if law enforcement officer)

Police Department (if applicable)

ACTION BY DETENTION FACILITY

Efforts to locate and notify a suitable adult custodian. (Parent, guardian, relative, neighbor, other)

Adult _____

Adult _____

Time _____

Time _____

Results _____

Results _____

Signature Person in Charge

This form must be completed as a condition to a juvenile's admission to a shelter care facility.

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY SHELTER CARE

Date _____ Time _____ Facility _____

Juvenile's Name _____ Age _____

Alias(es) or nicknames _____

Date and time taken into custody _____

Charges (include brief description of the conduct for which the juvenile was taken into custody)

Is juvenile on probation? _____ Parole? _____

Name of probation or parole officer _____

Juvenile is living with:

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Relationship _____

Efforts to locate and notify a suitable adult custodian. (Parent, guardian, relative, neighbor, other.)

Name _____ Name _____

Address _____ Address _____

Phone _____ Phone _____

Relationship _____ Relationship _____

Time of notification attempt _____ Time of notification attempt _____

Results _____ Results _____

(Reverse side must be completed)

Reason for Shelter Care

_____ There is no appropriate adult custodian who agrees to assume responsibility for the juvenile, and the release on the basis of a summons to the juvenile is not appropriate.
Explain _____

_____ Shelter care is necessary to protect the health or safety of the juvenile. Explain _____

_____ Shelter care is necessary to secure his presence at the next hearing. Explain _____

_____ The physical or mental condition of the juvenile makes his immediate release impractical. Explain _____

Signature of person requesting Shelter Care

Printed name and rank (if law enforcement officer)

Police Department (if applicable).

ACTION BY SHELTER CARE FACILITY

Efforts to locate and notify a suitable adult custodian. (Parent, guardian, relative, neighbor, other.)

Adult _____

Adult _____

Time _____

Time _____

Results _____

Results _____

Signature of Person in Charge

DETENTION/SHELTER CARE CONTROL FORM

JD _____

JINS _____

Date: _____	Time: _____	A.M.	P.M.
Intake Officer's Name: _____			

Complainant: _____
Title or Relationship: _____
Address: _____
Telephone Number: _____

Juvenile's Name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone Number: _____
D.O.B. _____ Sex: M F
Name of Parent or Guardian: _____
Address: _____
Telephone Number: _____

Charge: _____
Circumstances of Charge: _____
Names of other juveniles involved: _____

Decision:	Detention _____	Shelter Care _____
Reasons:	<input type="checkbox"/> Necessary to secure presence of juvenile (D or SC)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety of community seriously threatened (D)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Protect health or safety of the juvenile (SC)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical/mental condition of juvenile (SC)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No adult custodian/summons not appropriate (SC)	
Explain: _____	_____	
Temporary Holding _____	for whom: _____	
Release _____	to whom: _____	

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT
COUNTY OF

The State of New Jersey
in the Interest of

Address _____
Name and Address of School (Grade)
or Employer: _____

Docket Number _____
Consolidated Case _____
Associated Complaints _____
Age: _____ M F
Date of Birth: _____
Height: _____
Weight: _____
Color of Eyes: _____
Color of Hair: _____

COMPLAINT - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - AND/OR IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

The undersigned complainant _____ (First Name) _____ (Last Name)
of _____ (Identify Department or Agency) _____ residing at _____
_____ (Address of Private Citizen Complainant), upon oath alleges to the best of his information and belief that:

1. The above-named juvenile resides with _____ (First Name) _____ (Last Name)
at _____, Relationship: _____
2. The above-named juvenile, upon () personal knowledge () information supplied by others, is alleged to be delinquent and/or in need
of supervision in that, on or about _____ (Day), _____ (Date), 19____, at _____ (Time) M. the above-named juvenile did:
(Set forth the essential facts upon which the charge is founded)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - I am advised that these facts, if established, would constitute delinquency under N.J.S.A. 2A:4-44
() () in that if committed by an adult, these acts would constitute a violation of _____ (Statute or Ordinance)
(Insert subsections)

JUVENILE IN NEED OF SUPERVISION - I am advised that these facts if established would define the juvenile as one in need of
supervision under N.J.S.A. 2A:4-45 () ()
(Insert subsections)

Sworn and subscribed to before me
at _____ on _____, 19____. _____ (Signature of Complainant)

(Signature of Clerk or other Authorized Person)

OTHERS ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED

Name	Address
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

WITNESSES TO BE CALLED

The complainant requests the following persons be subpoenaed to appear as witnesses at the hearing of this complaint:

Name	Address
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

APPENDIX III-COMPLAINTS

JUVENILE COMPLAINTS

In order to assist the juvenile aid officer, the following delinquency and JINS complaint samples are provided as a guide. These samples are designed to simplify the often confusing task of drafting juvenile complaints and to achieve a degree of uniformity throughout New Jersey. An attempt has been made to modernize archaic statutory language where possible, and to write the complaints using readable and easily understood language without deleting essential elements of the offenses charged. It should be noted at the outset that these sample complaints have not been approved for use by any Courts. However, it is our belief they are adequate to meet the due process requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Sample complaints have been prepared only for the most commonly violated statutes of this State; the list is not intended to be exhaustive. The underlined portions of the samples represent examples only. They must be changed to reflect the facts of the specific situation confronting the officer when he is filling out a complaint. It may well be necessary or even desirable to adapt the language of the following sample complaints to conform to the specific factual pattern developed during investigation. However, the language of the complaint should not stray from a recitation of the essential elements necessary to constitute the offense.

The samples here adopt the philosophy of "minimum specificity." In other words, the juvenile must be given sufficient notice of the offense he is charged with as indicated in the following. Detailed factual allegations are not incorporated into the sample complaints. (For example, the complaint charging atrocious assault and battery states that the named juvenile did "commit an atrocious assault and battery by maiming or wounding John Doe.") In some counties, a more specific complaint may be preferred by the prosecutor. (For example: the named juvenile did "commit an atrocious assault and battery by maiming or wounding John Doe by stabbing him in the abdomen.") It is recommended that the officer use the samples provided in this manual unless told otherwise by the juvenile prosecutor in his county.

If a determination is made that the juvenile is to be charged with more than one offense, each separate offense must be expressed in a separate count or charge, along with the appropriate statutory citation. The juvenile officer should not draft a complaint where violations of two or more statutes are expressed in a single run-on sentence.

As needed, supplements to this manual will contain modifications to these complaint samples reflecting any changes in statutory or decisional law.

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

As always, Assistant County Prosecutors and Deputy Attorneys General assigned to the juvenile courts are ready willing and able to assist local juvenile officers in the preparation of any juvenile complaints.

SAMPLE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

Each complaint should start: "Did in the City of _____
in the County of _____"

2A:85-2

AIDING OR ASSISTING CERTAIN CRIMINALS

Knowingly or willfully aid or assist John Doe who had committed the crime of robbery (or any high misdemeanor) to escape apprehension.

2A:85-5

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENSES

Attempt to commit an indictable offense, namely arson (robbery, etc.).

[Note: There can be no conviction for attempt to commit a crime unless the attempt, if completed, would have constituted a crime].

2A:85-14

AIDERS AND ABETTORS

aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure John Doe to commit the crime of robbery (larceny, etc.).

2A:89-1

ARSON (OF A DWELLING HOUSE OR ADJOINING STRUCTURE)

willfully set fire to a dwelling house located at 123 Main Street.

2A:89-2

ARSON (OTHER THAN A DWELLING HOUSE)

willfully set fire to a building, not a part of a dwelling house, at 123 Broad Street, with intent to burn it.

OR

willfully set fire to a 1978 Buick automobile with intent to burn it.

2A:89-4

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY WITH FIRE OR EXPLOSIVE

willfully place or throw matches (fire, gunpowder, explosive, etc.) in or near a building at 222 Main Street with intent to destroy or damage any building (or engine, tools, property).

2A:89-5

BURNING PROPERTY, ETC.

with intent to injure John Doe, willfully set fire to, carry off, damage or destroy his elm tree (plant, flower, shrub, grass, fence, woodpile, lumber, vegetable garden, or describe other property).

2A:89-6

BURNING WOODS, ETC.

willfully set fire to the woods (marsh, cranberry bog or meadow) belonging to Richard Roe.

2A:90-1

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY

commit an atrocious assault and battery by maiming or wounding John Doe.

2A:90-2

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL, RAPE, ROB, KIDNAP, ETC.

assault John Doe, with intent to kill (commit burglary, kidnap, rape, rob, sodomize, carnally abuse a female under the age of 16).

2A:90-3

ASSAULT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON

willfully assault John Doe with an offensive weapon or instrument, namely a knife (specify weapon).

OR

DEMAND OF MONEY/OR PERSONAL GOODS BY MENACE,
FORCE OR VIOLENCE

by menace, force or violence demand money (or personal goods) with intent to rob John Smith.

2A:90-4

ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON POLICE OFFICER

commit an assault and battery upon John Doe, a municipal police officer (fireman, etc.) for the City of Elizabeth acting in the performance of his official duties while in uniform or exhibiting evidence of his authority.

2A:93-5

BRIBERY

give (offer or promise) money (or other thing of value) to Peter Smith, a public officer, namely _____, as a bribe, present or present or reward in connection with the performance of his official duties.

2A:94-1

BREAKING AND ENTERING OR ENTERING

willfully break and enter (or enter without breaking) the premises at 123 Broad Street with intent to steal (kill, kidnap, rob, commit rape, mayhem or battery).

OR

BREAKING AND ENTERING OF MOTOR VEHICLE

willfully break and enter (or enter without breaking) an automobile, namely a 1978 Pontiac, New Jersey registration 123-ABC, owned by John Doe, with intent to steal.

2A:94-3

POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS

knowingly possess _____ (indicate the specific burglary tools) designed or adapted to commit burglary with intent to use or allow the same to be used to commit burglary.

[Note: See also N.J.S.A. 2A:170-3].

2A:94-4

POSSESSION OF MOTOR VEHICLE MASTER KEY

commit or attempt to commit car theft or burglary of a car while having possession of a motor vehicle master key or other similar device designed to operate a lock on a motor vehicle or start a motor vehicle in order to steal said vehicle or to steal property therefrom.

[Note: If device was possessed without intent or attempt to use, See N.J.S.A. 2A:170-3.1].

2A:96-3

IMPAIRING MORALS OF CHILD

force or induce Mary Smith, under the age of 16, to submit to or to do an act, namely perform fellatio on defendant, which tended to debauch said child or impair her morals.

2A:96-4

CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF CHILD

force or induce John Smith, under the age of 18, to do an act, namely shoplifting, which contributed to or caused his delinquency.

2A:97-2

CONCEALMENT OF CRIMES

willfully conceal his knowledge of an atrocious assault and battery (or any other high misdemeanor) by not reporting said knowledge to the police, prosecutor or any judge as soon as possible.

2A:98-1

2A:98-2

CONSPIRACY

conspire with John Doe to commit the crime of robbery in violation of N.J.S.A. 2A:141-1.

[Note: If the conspiracy is to commit a crime other than murder, rape robbery, sodomy, arson, breaking and entering, entering, burglary or a violation of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act the complaint must recite the overt acts. Example: Conspire with John Doe to commit the crime of obtaining money by false pretenses in violation of N.J.S.A. 2A:111-1, and that in

execution of the aforesaid conspiracy,
and to effect the object thereof, the follow-
ing overt acts were done: _____].

2A:102-5

EMBEZZLEMENT
[Delete "did"]

being the employee (agent, consignee, factor, bailee, tenant, etc.) of General Motors, did embezzle money (property) belonging to his said employer (landlord, etc.) and appropriate to his own use or the use of another, with intent to defraud.

2A:104-6

ESCAPE
[Delete "did"]

while being in the lawful custody or control of _____ by force or fraud, or without consent did escape (or attempt to escape) from such custody or control.

[Note: Departure from a JINS shelter by a JINS or a juvenile charged with a JINS offense cannot constitute escape].

2A:105-4

EXTORTION

with intent to extort money (or other thing of value) threaten to kill (kidnap, harm, etc.) John Doe, unless a sum of money be paid (or other thing of value be delivered).

2A:108-9

PERSUADING OTHERS TO USE NARCOTIC DRUGS

induce or persuade John Doe to use a narcotic drug unlawfully (or aid or contribute to the use of a narcotic drug by John Doe).

2A:109-1(a)

FORGERY

with the intent to damage or defraud, make, alter, forge or counterfeit an instrument, namely a check, number 117, drawn on the First National Bank, made payable to John Smith, in the amount of \$115.00, bearing the apparent signature of Richard Jones.

[Note: If the forged document is a driver's license or certificate of registration, See N.J.S.A. 39:3-38.1].

2A:109-1(b)

UTTERING A FORGED INSTRUMENT

with the intent to damage or defraud, utter as true to Richard Roe, an instrument, namely a check, number 123, drawn on the First National Bank, made payable to Robert Smith, in the amount of \$100.00, bearing a false, altered, forged or counterfeited signature (or endorsement), said John Doe knowing it to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited.

[Note: If the forged document is a driver's license or certificate of registration, See N.J.S.A. 39:3-38.1].

2A:110-1

FORNICATION

unlawfully have sexual intercourse with Sally Jones.

2A:111-1

OBTAINING MONEY OR PROPERTY BY FALSE PRETENSE

knowingly or designedly with intent to cheat or defraud, obtain money, property, security, gain benefit, advantage, or other thing of value, from John Doe, by means of false promises, statements, representations, tokens, writings or pretenses.

2A:111-15

OVERDRAWING CREDIT OR CHECKING ACCOUNT

for himself (or Jane Doe) with intent to defraud, utter to Richard Roe check number 123, payable to the order of Bambergers, in the amount of \$250.00, drawn on the First National Bank, knowing at the time of so doing that he, John Doe, had no funds or insufficient funds for the payment of such instrument, in full, upon its presentation.

[Note: If the amount is less than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:170-50.4].

2A:111-42(a)

CREDIT CARD THEFT

make or receive a credit card, namely a Bankamericard, number 123456789, bearing the name of John Doe, the same having been taken or stolen from John Doe, knowing the same to have been so taken or stolen, with intent to use, sell or transfer it to a person other than the cardholder John Doe or the issuer of the credit card.

2A:111-42(b)

RECEIVING LOST CREDIT CARD

receive a credit card, namely a Bankamericard, number 123456789, bearing the name of John Doe, knowing the same to have been lost, mislaid or mistakenly delivered, and retained possession of said card with intent to use, sell or transfer it to a person other than John Doe or the issuer of the credit card.

2A:111-43(a)

ILLEGAL USE OF CREDIT CARD

attempt to purchase property or other thing of value at Bambergers Willowbrook Mall, by using a credit card, namely a Bankamericard, number 678910, bearing the name of John Thomas, the same having been previously taken or stolen from, or lost by John Thomas, with intent to defraud Bambergers.

2A:111-43(b)

OBTAINING BY ILLEGAL USE OF CREDIT CARD

obtain money, goods, services or anything else of value by representing without the consent of the cardholder, John Doe, that he was the holder of a credit card, namely a Mastercharge credit card, number 123456789.

2A:113-1

MURDER

willfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder John Doe.

2A:113-5

MANSLAUGHTER

feloniously kill and slay Samuel Johnson.

[Note: Manslaughter is a lesser included offense to murder and should not be charged without specific authorization of the prosecutor].

2A:113-8

THREATENING TO KILL

threaten to kill Samuel Johnson (or have him killed).

2A:113-9

DEATH BY AUTO

cause the death of John Doe by driving a vehicle carelessly and heedlessly, in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others.

2A:115-1

LEWDNESS OR INDENCENCY

in public or private commit an act of lewdness, namely expose his genitals to Mary Jones.

2A:118-1

KIDNAPPING

unlawfully kidnap, steal, or forcibly take away John Doe from a point within this State, namely at or near 123 Broad Street, Elizabeth, and did (or procure another to) unlawfully send or carry the said John Doe to another point within or outside this State.

2A:119-1

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON

willfully or maliciously take or steal (or attempt to take or steal) money (and/or property) from the person of Jane Doe.

2A:119-2

LARCENY

steal money (and/or property) having a value of between \$200.00 and \$500.00 (or more than \$500.00), belonging to John Doe.

[Note: If the money or value of goods taken is less than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:170-30.1].

2A:119-9

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO STATE

bring into the State of New Jersey and into the County of Morris from outside the State a 1977 Pontiac automobile which he stole or received knowing to have been stolen from outside the State.

2A:121-3(a)

WORKING FOR LOTTERY

knowingly engage as a messenger, clerk or copyist, or in any other capacity in or about an office or room in any building or place where lottery slips or copies of numbers or lists of drawings of a lottery, drawn or to be drawn anywhere within or without this State, are printed, kept or used in connection with the business of lottery or lottery policy, so called.

2A:121-3(b)

POSSESSION OF LOTTERY SLIP(S)

knowingly possess an item, namely a slip of paper or document, pertaining to the business of lottery.

2A:122-1

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

maliciously destroy or damage the property of John Doe, said damage exceeding the sum of \$200.00.

[Note: If destruction or damage is less than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A.2A:170-36].

2A:122-11

FALSE INFORMATION AS TO A BOMB

maliciously give or cause to be given to Richard Roe information which he knew to be false as to the location or existence of a bomb or other dangerous explosive.

2A:125-1

MAYHEM

with premeditation maim (disfigure or cut out) the tongue (eye, lip, nose, etc.) of John Smith deliberately with intent to kill, maim or disfigure him.

2A:127-3

POSSESSION OF MOTOR VEHICLE WITH ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER

knowingly possess a 1977 Pontiac automobile on which the serial number had been altered, the said juvenile not having filed, within ten (10) days after the said motor vehicle came into his possession, a verified statement showing the facts required by law, with the Director of the Division of Motor Vehicles in the Department of Law and Public Safety of the State of New Jersey.

2A:138-1

RAPE

have sexual intercourse with Jane Doe forcibly against her will.

OR

CARNAL ABUSE

while 16 years of age (or older) carnally abuse Jane Doe, a female under the age of 16.

2A:139-1

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

receive property (or other thing of value) having the value of between \$200.00 and \$500.00 (or over \$500.00) before then stolen from Sue Jones knowing the same to be stolen.

[Note: If the value of property received is less than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:170-41.1].

2A:139-3

RECEIVING STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

receive a 1977 Pontiac automobile knowing the same to have been stolen.

2A:141-1

ROBBERY

forcibly take from the person of John Doe money (and/or personal goods), by violence or putting the said John Doe in fear.

2A:143-1

SODOMY

commit an act of sodomy upon John Doe.

2A:148-22.1

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE

knowingly and willfully give false information or cause false information to be given to members of the Elizabeth Police Department with respect to the commission of a crime or purported crime.

2A:149A-1

UNLAWFUL ENTRY OF SCHOOLS

enter Redwood Elementary School (a building, structure, or place used for educational purposes) with the intent of committing therein an indictable offense, namely robbery (or malicious damage to property, etc.).

2A:149A-2

DISRUPTION OF CLASSES

while other than a bona fide student, parent, or school employee, enter Elizabeth High School, (a building, structure, or place used for educational purposes) with intent of disrupting classes or otherwise interfering with the peace and good order of the place.

2A:151-5

WHILE ARMED

commit the robbery (assault, larceny, breaking and entering, rape, murder, arson, kidnapping, sodomy, etc.) described above while armed with a pistol (revolver, rifle, shotgun, dangerous knife, etc.).

2A:151-11

POSSESSION OF FIREARM BY MINOR

acquire a firearm or explosive.

[Note the exceptions embodied in the statute].

2A:151-41(a)

POSSESSION OF PISTOL OR REVOLVER

possess in a public place or public area a pistol or revolver without first having obtained the requisite permit to carry the same.

[Note: It is also unlawful to possess a pistol or revolver in a private location except as provided in N.J.S.A. 2A:151-42, -43].

2A:151-41(b)

POSSESSION OF RIFLE OR SHOTGUN

possess in a public place or public area a rifle or shotgun without first having obtained a firearms purchaser identification card.

[Note: It is also unlawful to possess a rifle or shotgun in a private location except as provided in N.J.S.A. 2A:151-42, -43].

2A:151-41(c)

POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS

possess in a public place or public area a dangerous instrument, namely a dangerous knife, (blackjack, billy, sandclub, bludgeon, metal knuckles, etc.).

2A:151-56

POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO USE UNLAWFULLY AGAINST ANOTHER

carry or possess a hatchet (baseball bat, tire iron, etc.) with intent to use the same unlawfully against another.

2A:151-62

POSSESSION OF SWITCHBLADE KNIFE

possess a knife having a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring, or other device in the handle of the knife, the blade of which, when open, projects from the handle.

OR

POSSESSION OF GRAVITY KNIFE

possess a knife having a blade which opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity, or by an outward, downward, upward or centrifugal thrust or movement.

2A:170-1

UNLAWFUL PURPOSE
[Delete "did"]

was present at 123 Main Street for an unlawful purpose.

2A:170-3

CARRYING BURGLARY TOOLS

possess certain burglary tools, namely _____, (indicate specific burglary tools) with intent to break and enter into any building.

[Note: See also N.J.S.A. 2A:94-3].

OR

POSSESSION OF WEAPON

possess an offensive or dangerous weapon, namely a knife with a 4" blade, with intent to steal.

OR

PRESENCE NEAR BUILDING OR PLACE WITH INTENT TO STEAL
[Delete "did"]

was found in or near 123 Main Street with intent to steal.

2A:170-3.1

POSSESSION OF MOTOR VEHICLE MASTER KEY

knowingly possess a motor vehicle master key or device designed to operate a lock or locks on motor vehicles or to start a motor vehicle without an ignition key.

2A:170-5⁶

UNLAWFUL SOLICITATION OF A LEWD OR SEXUAL ACT

invite or solicit a lewd or unlawful sexual act.

2A:170-9

GIVING FALSE ALARM

willfully and maliciously give or cause to be given a false fire alarm (or police alarm) to the Elizabeth Fire Department.

2A:170-20.6

CONSPIRACY

conspire with John Doe (and others) to violate a provision of the Disorderly Person's Act, namely shoplifting, and that in execution of the aforesaid conspiracy, and to effect the object thereof, the following overt acts were done by one or more of the co-conspirators: _____.

2A:170-20.7

AIDING AND ABETTING

aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure John Doe to violate a provision of the Disorderly Person's Act, namely shoplifting.

2A:170-25.1

GROWING MARIJUANA

grow, or allow to grow, a marijuana plant.

2A:170-25.8

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR ELUDING POLICE OFFICER

while operating a motor vehicle on Broad Street knowingly attempt to elude a police officer after having received a signal from that officer to stop his vehicle.

2A:170-25.10

SNIFFING FUME-PRODUCING SUBSTANCE (GLUE)

intentionally inhale the fumes from a fume-producing substance, namely one container of Apeco Airplane Glue, for the purpose of getting intoxicated.

2A:170-25.11

POSSESSION OF FUME-PRODUCING SUBSTANCE

unlawfully possess for the purpose of using, a fume-producing substance, namely one container of Apeco Airplane Glue.

2A:170-26

ASSAULT AND BATTERY

commit an assault (or assault and battery) upon John Doe.

2A:170-27

FIGHTING

participate in a fight with John Jay.

2A:170-28

DISTURBING ASSEMBLIES

by noisy or disorderly conduct disturb or interfere with the quiet or good order of the Elizabeth Public Library.

2A:170-29(1)

OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE

utter loud and offensive or profane or indecent language on Broad Street (or other public place or conveyance).

[Note: The words must be of such a nature that they would be likely to incite the hearer to an immediate breach of the peace; they must be "fighting words"].

2A:170-29(2) (b)

MOLESTING OR INTERFERING WITH PERSON

obstruct, molest or interfere with John Doe while lawfully walking on Broad Street.

2A:170-29(4)

ANNOYING TELEPHONING

repeatedly telephone Peter Smith of Paterson between July 1, 1977, and July 23, 1977, for the purpose of annoying or molesting him.

2A:170-30

CREATING DISTURBANCE WHILE INTOXICATED

[Note: Do not charge under this statute but See instead N.J.S. A. 26:2B-7 et seq. (ATRA)].

2A:170-30.1

LARCENY UNDER \$200.00

steal money (and/or property) having a value of less than \$200.00, belonging to John Doe.

[Note: If the money or value of goods taken is more than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:119-2].

2A:170-31

TRESPASS

trespass on the premises at 123 Main Street, Paterson, after being warned not to do so by John Smith of said premises (or despite warnings of "NO TRESPASSING" conspicuously posted thereon).

2A:170-31.1

PEEPING TOM

trespass on private property, namely a dwelling at 123 Main Street, and surreptitiously peer through the window or other opening.

2A:170-36

MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY

maliciously destroy or damage the property of John Doe, said damage being less than \$200.00.

[Note: If destruction or damage is more than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:122-1].

2A:170-38

UNLAWFUL TAKING OR USE OF A MEANS OF CONVEYANCE

unlawfully take or use a means of conveyance, namely a Schwin bicycle (boat, motor vehicle, etc.).

2A:170-41.1

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY UNDER \$200.00

receive property (or other thing of value) having the value of less than \$200.00, before then stolen from John Doe, knowing the same to be stolen.

[Note: If the value of property received is more than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:139-1].

2A:170-50.4

OVERDRAWING CREDIT OR CHECKING ACCOUNT

for himself (or Jane Doe) with intent to defraud, utter to Richard Roe check number 123, payable to the order of Bambergers, in the amount of \$100.00, drawn on the First National Bank, knowing at the time of so doing that he, John Doe, had no funds or insufficient funds for the payment of such instrument, in full, upon its presentation.

[Note: If the amount is more than \$200.00, the applicable statute is N.J.S.A. 2A:111-15].

2A:170-59

TRESPASS ON RAILROAD PROPERTY

trespass on the property (or railroad car) of the Erie Railroad, located near Railroad Avenue.

2A:170-77.5

POSSESSION OF HYPODERMIC NEEDLE

have possession or control of a hypodermic needle, syringe or other instrument adapted for the use of controlled dangerous substances by injections, with intent to use the same for such purpose.

2A:170-77.8

UNLAWFUL USE OR POSSESSION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

unlawfully possess (use or be under the influence of) a prescription legend drug.

[Note: If the charge is "possession" rather than "use" or "being under the influence," state the specific drug, if known by the time of filing the complaint, such as "namely Tetracycline." If a narcotic, depressant, stimulant drug or controlled dangerous substance, see N.J.S.A. 24:21-25].

2A:170-77.9

DISPENSING PRESCRIPTION LEGEND DRUGS

sell, dispense, or give away, in any form, a prescription legend drug, namely _____.

[Note: If a narcotic, depressant, stimulant or controlled dangerous substance, See N.J.S.A. 24:21-19,-20].

2A:170-98

SHOPLIFTING

shoplift merchandise at Alexander's.

21:3-8

SALE, POSSESSION OR USE OF FIREWORKS

sell or offer to sell (or have in his possession with intent to sell), use or discharge fireworks at 123 Broad Street.

24:21-17

ALTERING OR REMOVING LABEL

unlawfully alter, deface or remove a label affixed to a container of a controlled dangerous substance, in which the original contents remained.

24:21-18

POSSESSION OF C.D.S. IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER

unlawfully possess a controlled dangerous substance namely Methadone, the said John Doe, to whom or for whose use the controlled dangerous substance had been prescribed or dispensed by a practitioner, and the controlled dangerous substance not being in the container in which it was delivered to him by the person dispensing the same.

24:21-19 (a) (1)

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE

knowingly or intentionally distribute heroin, a controlled dangerous substance.

OR

POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE A C.D.S.

knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled dangerous substance, namely heroin, with intent to distribute the same.

24:21-20(a)(1)

POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE

unlawfully possess a controlled dangerous substance, namely heroin.

24:21-20(a)(4)

POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA OR HASHISH

unlawfully possess a controlled dangerous substance, namely more than 25 grams of marijuana (or more than 5 grams of hashish).

OR

unlawfully possess a controlled dangerous substance, namely less than 25 grams of marijuana (or less than 5 grams of hashish).

24:21-20(b)

USE OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE

use or was under the influence of a controlled dangerous substance.

24:21-22(a)(3)

FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION

knowingly or intentionally acquire or obtain possession of a controlled dangerous substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

SAMPLE JINS COMPLAINTS

Each complaint should start: "Did in the City
of _____ in the County of _____"

2A:4-45 (a)

DISOBEDIENCE
[Omit "Did"]

was habitually disobedient to her parent(s) or guardian(s).

[Note: Normally the parent or guardian should sign this type of complaint].

2A:4-45 (b)

INCORRIGIBLE AND UNGOVERNABLE
[Omit "Did"]

was incorrigible and ungovernable in that he was habitually vagrant in a public place by being idle or roaming.

was incorrigible and ungovernable in that he was habitually and idly roaming the streets at night.

was incorrigible and ungovernable in that he committed an immoral act, namely he engaged in the sexual act of intercourse (sodomy, fellatio, etc.) with Jane Doe (or namely he was nude in public on the Third Avenue Beach).

was incorrigible and ungovernable in that she engaged in conduct that endangered her health, morals or general welfare, namely she

was associating with convicted adult felon(s) Sam Smith.

was associating with juvenile delinquent(s) Mary Jones and Richard Roe.

was associating with known drug user(s) or pusher(s) John Smith.

was associating with convicted disorderly person(s) John Doe and Sue Smith.

was idly roaming in the area of Broad and Main Streets.

was _____ (specify activity).

[Note: specify only the applicable act(s)].

was incorrigible and ungovernable in that he knowingly visited (and/or patronized) _____, a gambling establishment (or a tavern with the intent to possess, purchase or consume alcoholic beverages or an establishment where primarily pornographic materials are displayed, sold or viewed).

2A:4-45(c)

TRUANCY
[Omit "Did"]

was habitually and voluntarily truant from Deerfield Middle School by being absent 22 days out of a possible 48 days, between October 3, 1977, and December 9, 1977.

2A:4-45(d)

VIOLATION OF STATUTE OR ORDINANCE APPLICABLE ONLY TO JUVENILES

knowingly possess or consume an alcoholic beverage in a public place, namely Elizabeth Public Library (or in a motor vehicle, namely a 1977 Pontiac while located on Broad Street) in violation of N.J.S.A. 2A:170-54.1.

enter the ABC Tavern for the purpose of purchasing, or having served or delivered to him, any alcoholic beverage in violation of N.J.S.A. 33:1-81(a).

consume an alcoholic beverage on the premises of the ABC Tavern in violation of N.J.S.A. 33:1-81(b).

have another, namely John Doe, purchase or attempt to purchase for her an alcoholic beverage in violation of N.J.S.A. 33:1-81(b).

misrepresent or misstate her age or the age of another for the purpose of inducing the licensee or employee of the ABC Tavern to sell, serve or deliver an alcoholic beverage to a minor in violation of N.J.S.A. 33:1-81(c).

The above examples are not intended to be an all-inclusive listing of JINS offenses.

MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

Complaints alleging motor vehicle offenses and traffic violations under N.J.S.A. 39:3-1 et seq.; 39:4-1 et seq.; 39:6-1 et seq.; or 39:8-1 et seq. are to be treated differently depending on the juvenile's age. A juvenile under age 17 who commits an act constituting a violation of one of these sections should be charged with delinquency. The juvenile and domestic relations court will have jurisdiction to dispose of the matter.

A juvenile age 17 or older cannot be charged with delinquency. Instead, he should be charged as an adult and tried in municipal court, regardless of whether or not he is a licensed driver.

APPENDIX IV - JUVENILE RESOURCES

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT INTAKE SERVICE COORDINATORS

Atlantic County

Charles E. McCaffery, Intake Director
1201 Bacharach Blvd., Rm. 12
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
(609) 348-4350

Bergen County

Joseph C. Schott, Coordinator
Juvenile and Domestic Relations
Court Intake Service
133 River Street
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
(201) 646-3306

Burlington County

Augustus M. Mosca, Coordinator
Juvenile Court Intake Service
111 High Street
Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060
(609) 261-3050

Camden County

Carol Lesniowski, Director
Family Intake Service
Camden County Court House
Camden, New Jersey 08101
(609) 757-8067

Cape May County

Bruce Redmer, Intake Coordinator
Cape May County Probation Dept.
Court House, Central Mail Room
Cape May, New Jersey 08210
(609) 465-9350

Essex County

Walter L. Joyce
Intake Service Director
Essex County Courts Bldg. Rm. 112
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(201) 961-7775, 7792

Gloucester County

Henry Sauselen, Intake Director
Intake Service
Gloucester County Probation Dept.
Broad and Hunter Streets
Woodbury, New Jersey 08096
(609) 845-1600, Ext. 235,6,7,8

Hudson County

William W. Carpenter
Assignment Clerk
Hudson County Juvenile and
Domestic Relations Court
595 Newark Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07306
(201) 792-3737, Ext. 377,8

Mercer County

James C. McGarigle, Coordinator
Juvenile Court Services
36 South Broad Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
(609) 989-6741

Middlesex County

Susanne L. Pellecchia
Intake Coordinator
Middlesex County Probation Dept.
Administration Building
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
(201) 246-5752, 5762, 5897

Monmouth County

Adele E. Garshell, Director
Juvenile Intake
Monmouth County Probation Dept.
One Court House Square
Freehold, New Jersey 07728
(201) 431-7486

Morris County

Michael J. Ripatrazzone, Director
Special Services
Morris County Probation Dept.
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
or
Cornelius Elsasser
Assistant Director, Intake
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
(201) 285-6560, 6563

Passaic County

Anthony Zollo, Administrator
Passaic County Juvenile
Intake Service
Court House Annex Rm. 301
Paterson, New Jersey 07505
(201) 525-5000, Ext. 640

Ocean County

James P. Rutigliano
Ocean County Probation Dept.
Court House
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
(201) 244-6100

Salem County

Dale Gerber
Intake Administrator
Salem County Probation Department
Court House
Salem, New Jersey 08079
(609) 935-6426

Somerset County

Paul Hansen
Somerset County Probation Dept.
Administration Building
Somerville, New Jersey 08876
(201) 722-7800

Union County

Nicholas Micucci, Coordinator
Union County Juvenile Court Intake Services
Court House, Rm. B4
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07207
(201) 353-5000, Ext. 318, 319

THE DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) was created in May, 1972, to serve as the first comprehensive social service agency for children and families in New Jersey. Its major functions are carried through by three major offices, each containing several operational bureaus. One of these offices, the Office of Field Service Operations has the direct responsibility for providing social services to agency clients.

The Office of Field Service Operations monitors the activities of all service delivery units. It incorporates the Bureau of Family Services, Bureau of Day Care Services, and the Bureau of Residential Facilities.

The Bureau of Family Services (formerly the Bureau of Childrens Services) is responsible for the delivery of most of the social services offered by DYFS through the district offices. A listing of the district offices, supervisors and phone numbers can be found on the following pages. The type of services provided include protection services, professional and bureau staff counseling, parole supervision for juveniles under 14 years of age, residential placement services, coordination of medical and health care resources, operation of a child abuse registry and coordination of homemaker services.

The Bureau of Day Care Services is responsible for coordinating the development and expansion of quality day care in the State. Its specific functions include the

operation and supervision of day care centers as well as development of health service programs.

The function of the Bureau of Residential Facilities is to plan, develop and provide residential treatment for juveniles in need of supervision (JINS) who require intensive residential treatment. Additionally, it evaluates and monitors the services provided by both State operated and all other residential facilities.

State of New Jersey
Department of Human Services
Division of Youth and Family Services
CENTRAL OFFICE - 1 South Montgomery Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Harold Rosenthal, Acting Director
Telephone 609-292-6920

TELEPHONE

Atlantic-Cape May Counties

609-344-4141

609-344-7161

Cape May County Outpost

609-886-1105

Bergen County

201-487-5380
(SCAN 221-2290)

Burlington County

609-267-7550
(SCAN 362-7550)

609-261-3021

Camden County

609-757-2700
(SCAN 543-2700)

609-757-2716

Cumberland-Salem Counties

609-451-3100
(SCAN 321-0112)

Salem County Outpost

609-935-6350

DISTRICT OFFICE

George Muller, Supervisor
26 South Pennsylvania Ave.
Atlantic City, NJ 08401

WIN OFFICE

David Mallory, Supervisor
Mail: P.O. Box 222, Social Service Bldg.
Office: Rts. #47 and #9
Rio Grande, NJ 08242

Dorothy Donaldson, Supervisor
190 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Mrs. Mary J. Doerr, Supervisor
Mail: P.O. Box 518, Mt. Holly, NJ 08060
Office: 50 Rancocas Road
Mt. Holly, NJ 08060

WIN OFFICE - 6500 Eayrestown Road
Mt. Holly, NJ 08060

Barry Silverstein, Supervisor
Mail: P.O. Box 738, Camden, NJ 08101
Office: 808 Market St., 2nd Floor
Camden, NJ 08102

WIN OFFICE - 517 Federal Street
Camden, NJ 08101

Louis P. Starkweather, Supervisor
40 E. Broad Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08302

Bette Magee, Case Manager
190 E. Broadway, Rear
Salem, NJ 08079

Division of Youth and Family Services

TELEPHONE

Suburban Essex County

201-672-2900
(SCAN 221-3383)

Newark (City Only)

201-648-2644

201-648-2667
(SCAN 221-ext. #)

Gloucester County

609-848-6604
(SCAN 543-2785)

Hudson County

201-653-5750

201-659-3151
(SCAN 224-3533)

Hunterdon County

201-782-8784

Mercer County

609-883-7970

Middlesex County

201-249-4880
(SCAN 437-2011)

Monmouth County

201-741-5220
(SCAN 445-2011)

201-431-6221

DISTRICT OFFICE

Iola Fountain, Supervisor
123 Cleveland Street
Orange, NJ 07050

Helen Fradkin, Supervisor of District Office I
Robert Lease, Supervisor of District Office II
Dolly Bonneau, Supervisor of Intake

Alexandra Goodman, Supervisor of WIN
Newark Center Building
1100 Raymond Blvd.
Newark, NJ 07102

Mrs. Yvonne Gaffin, Adm. Asst.
Betty Magee, Supervisor
Southwood Shopping Center
Route 45
Woodbury, NJ 08096

Donald Baird, Supervisor
550 Summit Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07306

WIN OFFICE - 2853 Kennedy Blvd., 3rd Floor
Jersey City, NJ 07306

Thomas Conway, Supervisor
Mail: P.O. Box 648
Office: 52 Main Street
Flemington, NJ 08822

Thomas Frase, Supervisor
1901 N. Olden Avenue
Trenton, NJ 08618

Barbara Andrews, Supervisor
78 Carroll Place
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Shirley Lisschitz, Supervisor
Monmouth Family Center #14
270 State Highway #35
Red Bank, NJ 07701

Pearl B. Brown, Supervisor
Monmouth Family Center #27
Mail: P.O. Box 3000, Freehold, NJ
Office: East Freehold Road
Freehold Township, NJ 07728

Division of Youth and Family Services

TELEPHONE

DISTRICT OFFICE

Monmouth County (continued)

201-870-3400

Roman Mykyta, Supervisor
Monmouth Family Center #28
Garfield-Grant Building
279 Broadway
Long Branch, NJ 07740

201-988-4300

Albert Feuchtwanger, Supervisor
Monmouth Family Center #29
705 Summerfield Avenue
Asbury Park, NJ 07712

201-747-7171

Gary Curatola, Casework Supervisor
Crisis Intervention Unit
248 Broad Street
Red Bank, NJ 07701

Morris County

201-822-1770
(SCAN 321-0185)

Joan Schroeder, Supervisor
187 Columbia Turnpike
Florham Park, NJ 07932

Ocean County

201-244-4300
(SCAN 322-9750)
292 ext., dial 2-9750

Nelson Aney, Supervisor
954 Lakewood Road
Toms River, NJ 08753

Paterson

201-742-1428
(SCAN 243-2454)

Mrs. Maureen Kmetz, Supervisor
370 Broadway
Paterson, NJ 07501

Passaic/Clifton Outpost

201-773-8607

Mrs. Maureen Kmetz, Supervisor
657 Main Avenue
Passaic, NJ 07055

Somerset County

201-722-2224
(SCAN 431-2011)

Hilyard Simpkins, Supervisor
73 E. High Street
Somerville, NJ 08876

Sussex County

201-729-9163

Louis Purcaro, Supervisor
Mail: P.O. Box 903, Sparta, NJ
Office: 200 Woodport Road
Sparta, NJ 07801

Union County

201-289-3333
(SCAN 225-2414)

Florine Brown, Supervisor
80 Broad Street, 3rd Floor
Elizabeth, NJ 07207

Division of Youth and Family Services

TELEPHONE

DISTRICT OFFICE

Union County (continued)

Plainfield Outpost

201-561-9607

Celeste Gipson, Case Manager
700 Park Ave., 3rd Floor
Plainfield, NJ 07060

Union Co. Court Liaison

201-353-1222

Union County Courthouse
Elizabeth, NJ 07207

Protective Services

201-527-0178

Judith Farrell, Director
60 Prince Street
Elizabeth, NJ 07208

Warren County

201-475-3903

Jean Mendres, Supervisor
Mail: P.O. Box 126, Belvidere, NJ
Office: Runyon Building
323 Front Street
Belvidere, NJ 07823

During weekends, holidays and off-hours (before 9 a.m. and after 5 p.m.), call the Division's Toll-Free Emergency Child Abuse Number: 800-792-8610.

YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU*

I. Definition and General Description

In its report, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, 1969, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice suggested a promising approach to delinquency prevention - Youth Service Bureaus. These agencies divert from the justice system two types of children: 1) those who have not committed criminal acts but whose problems at home, in school, or in the community may lead them to do so if they do not receive help, and 2) minor offenders whose behavior is rooted in similar problems. More specifically, a Youth Service Bureau (hereinafter referred to as YSB) is a noncoercive, independent, public or private agency established to divert children and youth from the justice system.

The YSB can be organized on a town-, city-, or county-wide basis with neighborhood outreach in high delinquency areas. It should be independent of other agencies and systems. The YSB is not a part of the justice system, although it accepts referrals from it and serves as a perfect interface with that system. Its immediate goal is to keep children from becoming involved or reinvolved with the justice system. Its long-range goal is to reduce home, school, and community pressures to which children react with antisocial behavior.

*From a publication of the New Jersey State Association of Youth Services.

A YSB's objectives are as follows:

1. To facilitate the coordination and integration of services. This prevents service duplication, improves service quality, and adopts programs to meet the special and changing problems of youth.

2. To provide crisis-intervention capabilities. The increasing alienation of youth and the relative lack of meaningful avenues of communication open to them may lead to anti-social or delinquent behavior during periods of stress. When a child is in need of help, that help must be immediately available and must be confidential. The purpose of such crisis intervention capabilities is

- to provide community youths with an immediate resource for "sounding off" mostly with trained staff knowledgeable about available resources, and obtain assistance especially when social service agencies are not able to respond;
- to gather information regarding problems for which teens are seeking help, in order to broaden community awareness of youth needs, and
- to serve as a referral source to YSB and other community help services.

3. To Promote Resource Development and Modification.

Diverting young people from the juvenile justice system is of questionable value unless the services they require are available. An inventory of existing resources not only

identifies service gaps. A YSB must promote new or expanded services when it is apparent that the service gaps cannot be filled utilizing existing resources.

4. To Serve as an Advocate for Youth. Since youth are often the innocent victims of a complex and insensitive socio-economic system, the YSB uses its resources to lobby for legislative action that will seek to improve the laws affecting and governing youth in that state. Also, all too often, youths and their families are caught in the maze of referrals from one agency to another, yet, seldom is there agency follow-up to make certain that services were in fact obtained and positive results were achieved. One of the primary objectives of YSB staff is to insure that all its clients are receiving the required services and that those positive results are being attained.

5. To Insure Community Involvement on all Levels. In order to create ownership and insure longevity of a youth service system, the community, in particular the youth as the consumers, must be heavily involved in all phases of its development. Planning, developing, operating, and decision-making procedures must include those persons who will be most closely affected and served by such a project. This usually takes the form of encouraging local residents to participate in the development of local Advisory Committees. The input of these groups to a program such as a YSB is invaluable in that it insures a continual mechanism for identifying local needs, priorities.

The YSB accepts referrals of youths from any source.

The following referral sources use the YSB most frequently:

- 1) Juvenile Court
 - a. Intake Units
 - b. Judge
 - c. Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC)
 - d. Probation Department
- 2) School
- 3) Police
 - a. Juvenile Aid Bureaus
 - b. Juvenile Officers
 - c. Police Counseling Units
- 4) Family
- 5) Self
- 6) Private Agencies

YSBs provide two types of services - direct and referral-out. Services can range from direct light counseling through youth workers or referring a client and his/her family to a family counseling agency for in-depth family therapy. These services are as follows:

- 1) Diagnosis, Testing
- 2) Counseling.
 - a. Psychological
 - b. Social
 - c. Educational
 - d. Vocational/Career
 - e. Drug & Alcohol
 - f. Family

- 3) Recreation/Cultural Enrichment
- 4) Crisis Intervention (Including Hot-lines)
- 5) Job training/placement
- 6) Runaway services
- 7) Medical services
- 8) Special & Remedial Education services
- 9) Legal Assistance
- 10) Temporary Residential Placement
- 11) Parent Education
- 12) Day Treatment

Some YSBs provide some of the above services directly and refer out for others. The variety and extent of services differs from program to program and is only limited by imagination and money. Because the combination of possibilities for YSB models is so varied and flexible, it makes for a very exciting and adaptable concept.

II. YSBs in New Jersey and New Jersey State Association of Youth Services

There are many youth serving agencies in the State of New Jersey, some of which are YSBs. Some service youth county-wide; some YSBs are area-wide in that they service several communities within a county and many are municipal. Even though these YSBs may all differ structurally, and may receive funding and support from a variety of sources, they all, however, share a common philosophy and goal - diversion

of youngsters from the criminal justice system and the prevention of delinquency. Through this common bond and in an effort to encourage and promote further growth and development of youth services throughout the State, an Association of Youth Services was formed in the winter of 1975. Its purpose is to

- a. Promote the concept of the New Jersey State Association of Youth Services.
- b. Aggregate the needs of youth and youth serving agencies; to articulate those needs to the general public.
- c. Encourage state and local governments and other funding sources to continue to develop support and utilize programs that provide services to youth.
- d. Promote a long-term positive commitment to such programs.
- e. Establish a program of supportive service for its members.
- f. Establish an effective communications network among its members so as to insure that the rich bank of talents of the Association's members is available for consultation to and support of all its members.
- g. Encourage, promote and conduct research to help provide the Association and the community at large with the information necessary to

meet the needs of the client population.

- h. Provide continuity of purpose and effort in the development of youth services.
- i. Cooperate in each of the above areas with other states as well as on regional, national and international levels.

The member agencies of the Association are as follows:

1. Atlantic County - Coordinates multiple service centers throughout the county
2. Camden Youth Service Bureau
3. Chelsea School
4. Dover Youth Services
5. East Brunswick - Youth Needs and Resources
6. East Orange Youth Service Bureau
7. Hudson County Juvenile Services Association
8. Independence High School, Newark - Provides educational services
9. Irvington Youth Resources Center
10. Jersey City - Juvenile Diversion Project
11. Matawan, Bayshore Youth Services - represents five Monmouth County Communities
12. Middletown - Belfore Youth Services
13. NEDAC - Coordinates services for five North and West Essex communities - This is based in Montclair
14. Newark - North Ward Education Center
15. Newark - Vailsburg Youth Services
16. Newark Youth Service Bureau
17. New Brunswick - Community Youth Service Center
18. North Camden Youth Service Bureau

19. North Hudson Youth Service Bureau - Coordinates six Hudson County community based projects
20. Orange Youth Services
21. Passaic Youth Service Bureau
22. Perth Amboy - Community Juvenile Delinquency Project
23. Piscataway Youth Service Bureau (This Project is funded entirely by the Community at this point)
24. Plainfield - Mayor's Task Force on Youth
25. Scotch Plains/Fanwood - RESOLVE
26. Somerset County - Program designed to provide services for runaway youth
27. South Orange - Our House
28. Union County Youth Services - Coordinates three offices and several outreach locations providing services throughout Union County
29. Wayne Aiding Youth Counseling Center
30. West Caldwell - The Bridge (Represents six North Essex Communities).
31. West Orange Family Youth Service
32. Woodbridge Action for Youth

It has been conservatively estimated that the numbers of youth served by the above listed agencies in 1977, was approximately 17,000 juveniles. This figure does not include the families of the juveniles who were also served. It is also estimated that the YSBs save the State millions of dollars in treatment and services for delinquent children. If these

YSBs did not exist, the State would be hard pressed to provide these services.

Some of these include needs assessment planning for services within the communities in question; diversion to counseling; alternate schools; structured activity, and training programs for adjudicated delinquent children. Also community service programs; women's enrichment programs; human relations programs; parent education; cultural enrichment programs; big brother and sister programs; rape education and prevention; unwed mothers' program; and summer camp. In addition, these agencies are responsible for police training programs in some communities, outreach services, drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs, legal assistance, hot-lines, and service information dissemination.

Since the school system is the first agency of social control where most behavioral problems are discovered, most of our programs interface with the school systems of their communities. Some of our agencies are providing alternate education programs for those students who are failing in the traditional system as well as tutoring, vocational training, and in-school counseling, peer education and training.

This list of services is by no means exhaustive but it does give an indication of what YSBs are doing in the State of New Jersey to combat the problems of delinquency in their respective communities.

The major concerns of the Association relating to immediate needs revolve around legislative concerns for youth, continuation funding for the agencies, technical assistance for the agencies involving planning, evaluation and management techniques. The agencies are also seeking in-service training for personnel to help continually upgrade skills relating to service delivery for troubled youth and their families.

In order to do this effectively the Association has developed an executive office with full-time staff to address the specifics of these needs. The office is located at 614 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018 (telephone number 201-678-8833) and is headed by the Executive Director, Elizabeth Ghegan.

The Association will also attempt to secure legislative support for the creation of a State office on Youth that will coordinate funding, supervise program development, and evaluate the impact of the YSBs throughout the State of New Jersey.

Referral Sources

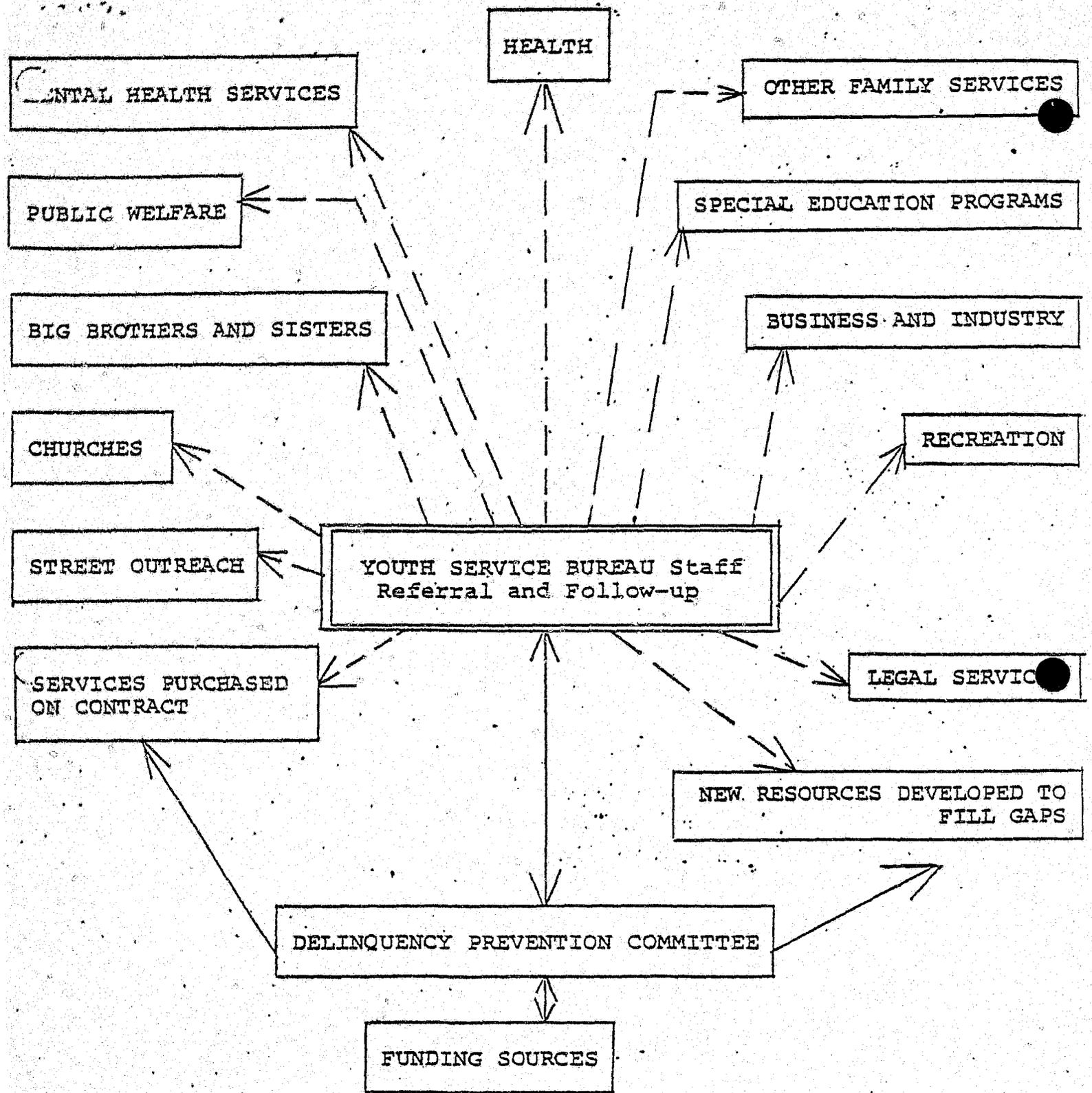
Court - Schools - Family. - Police
Outreach staff - self-referral

Youth Service Bureau

Identifies problems, refers to agencies, continues contact
Strengthens resources - purchases and coordinates services
Develops new resources - through citizen and youth action
Modifies systems - through consultation and demonstrations
Provides direct service in the absence of or in support of
community resources

Direct Services Offered

Family Counseling
Education Programs
-Parent Education Programs
Recreation
Guided Group Interaction
Mental Health Services
Job Development Programs
Group Residences
Foster Homes
Health Care Services
Individual Counseling
Day care centers
Big brother and sister programs
C.E.T.A. Programs for teenagers
Leadership training programs for youth
Drop-in Centers
Financial Aid Programs



Links to services - Non-coercive; operates from neighborhood centers; open door policy. Involves child, family, neighborhood in identifying and solving problem; coordinates services, refers and follows through as an advocate of child.

Develops new resources - Purchases services not otherwise available - Promotes new and expanded services to fill the gaps.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES

ATLANTIC COUNTY

- Association for Children
with Learning Disabilities
744 Shore Road
Somers Point, N.J. 08244
927-1708
- The services of this association include tutoring, children's programs and work shops.
- Atlantic Human Resources,
Inc.
32 N. Massachusetts Ave.
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
348-4131
- This agency provides services at various locations in the County; includes youth development activities, day care and day camp.
- Atlantic Mental Health
Center
13 N. Hartford Avenue
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
348-1161
- This center offers child, parent and adult mental health and alcoholism services upon request.
- Big Brother Association
210 N. Rumson Avenue
Margate, N.J. 08402
822-6571
- This association provides counseling and recreational activities for boys.
- Family Services Association
4000 Black Horse Pike
W. Atlantic City, N.J. 08232
645-2942
- This association provides counseling with the purpose of strengthening family life.
- Harborfields
P.O. Box 335
Egg Harbor, N.J. 08215
645-1235
- This facility provides custodial, diagnostic, therapeutic, group and case work for youngsters ages 8-17 who are charged with delinquency offenses.
- Jewish Family Service
31 S. Surrey Avenue
Ventnor, N.J. 08406
822-1108
- This organization provides individual, family and marriage counseling.
- Youth Services Bureau
1601 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
344-0902
- The services of this Bureau include planning programs to prevent the development of delinquency and to promote social, individual and family growth.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Youth Services Shelter
201 Dolphin Ave.
Northfield, N.J. 08225
646-0255

- This facility provides temporary residential placement for children 8-17 years of age who commit JINS offenses. The services include counseling and crisis intervention.

BERGEN COUNTY

Bergen Center for Psychological Services
30 River Edge Road
Tenafly, N.J. 07670
Director of Clinical Services:
Lillian Roeff, director of
Administrative Services;
569-8656

- Provides integrated psychological and guidance services for adults, adolescents, and children. Psychotherapy for adults, adolescents, and children.

Bergen County Community
Action Program, Inc.
57 Main Street
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
Executive Director: John P.
Lyle;
489-9261

- Services include: youth services, after-school workshops (tutorial), summer employment, camp programs, job development, job placement, general education diploma, public service employment.

Bergen County Family
Counseling Service
(Attached to Juvenile
and Domestic Relations
Court),
355 Main Street
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
Director: Mrs. Gladys H.
Thomas
201-646-2636

- Services include: court-based services which are restricted to families and individuals officially known to the Bergen County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Counseling is provided to individuals who are having difficulty in their marital relationship and to families experiencing problems that threaten the unity and emotional well-being of the family.

Bergen County Youth
Counseling Service
Director: Lucien Duquette
201-646-3308

Bergen County Volunteer
Sponsor Project
Director: Joseph Kahn
201-646-2731

Bergen Pines County Hospital
E. Ridgewood Avenue
Paramus, N.J. 07652
Director of Social Services;
Mrs. Helen Sprinson
201-261-9000.

- Services include: Division of Psychiatry, in-patient, out-patient, children and adults, alcoholism treatment center, drug abuse treatment center, mental health unit.

Center for Creative Living
of Mental Health Assoc.
United Methodist Church
Allendale Avenue and Franklin
Turnpike
Allendale, N.J. 07401

- Services include: Individual and group therapy for children, adolescents, and adults; psychiatric diagnosis and evaluation, chemotherapy, psychological testing, psychoanalytical psychotherapy on long or short term basis.

and

Franklin Lakes Presbyterian
Church
730 Franklin Lakes Road
Franklin Lakes, N.J. 07417
Executive Director: James C.
Wyrzten, M.D.
Medical Director: Alan M.
Levy, M.D.,: 327-2424

Central Bergen Community
Mental Health Center
18 Park Place
Paramus, N.J. 07652
268-8200
289 Market Street
Saddle Brook, N.J. 07662
845-0170
Director: Aristide H. Esser,
M.D.
Program Coordinator: William
Bailey, M.S.W.

- Services include: Individual, group, family therapies; alcoholism program, family life workshop.

Community Center for Mental
Health, Inc.,
2 Park Avenue
Dumont, N.J. 07628
385-4400
Director: Martin A. Adler

- Services include: Comprehensive mental health services which include complete out-patient care for all ages, crisis intervention, alcoholism and drug treatment, in-patient psychiatric care in conjunction with local hospitals.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Counseling and Psychotherapy Center, P.A.,
0-100 27th Street
Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410
797-2550 or 791-3366
Director: Thomas C. McGinnis
Ed. d. - Services include: Comprehensive diagnostic testing and evaluation, psychiatric evaluation, diagnosis, and recommendation; counseling for children, adolescents, adults, and families.
- Englewood Hospital
350 Engle Street
Englewood, N.J. 07631
Director: James A. Buffington
568-3400
Director of Social Services:
Ms. Dena Fisher - Services include: Out-patient, adolescent and child psychiatric clinic.
- Fair Lawn Mental Health Center
17-07 Romaine Street
Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410
797-2660
Director : John T. Bowles,
A.C.S.W. - Services include: Out-patient diagnostic and psychotherapeutic services for children and adults, group, family, individual, and chemotherapy, day treatment for emotionally disturbed children, special programs for adolescents.
- Fairleigh Dickinson University
Division of Psychological Services
139 Temple Avenue
Hackensack, N.J.
201-836-6300 ext. 368 - Services include: Psychotherapy (group, individual), psychological assessment, career counseling, family therapy, marital counseling and consultation.
- Family Counseling Center of Closter, NJ, Inc.,
Harrington Avenue & West St.
Closter, N.J. 07624
768-3999
Director: Rev. John G. Fraser, Jr. - Services include: Individual counseling and psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, marital psychotherapy and counseling, family psychotherapy, psychiatric evaluation and medication.
- Family Counseling Service, Inc.
10 Banta Place
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
Englewood Community House
44 Armory Street
Englewood, N.J. 07631
Director: Gloria B. Warshaw,
MSW, ACSW - Services include: Professional help for individuals and families having difficulty in coping with daily stress; family life education.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Family Counseling Service
of Paterson & Vicinity,
49 Colfax Avenue
Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442
834-2234
Director: Miss Jean Baxter
- Services include: Professional counseling to families, individuals, and groups on personal and family problems; child therapy; family life education programs.
- Family Counseling Service
of Ridgewood & Vicinity, Inc.
2-4 Garber Square,
Ridgewood, N.J. 07450
445-7015
Director: George P. Tierney
- Services include: Professional counseling to prevent family breakdown and extend strength to families and individuals under stress. Areas of concern include parent-child relationships, school adjustments, teenage problems, including drug abuse.
- Greystone Park Psychiatric
Hospital
Greystone Park, N.J. 07950
Director: Frank D. Fenimore,
M.D.
Asst. Medical Director for
Bergen County Unit, Section
1: Amadeo Esposito, M.D.
538-1800
- Services include: In-patient and out-patient facilities for the care of persons who are mentally ill.
- Hackensack Hospital Comm-
unity Mental Health Center
342-2224
Child-Adolescent Unit
50 Second Street
Hackensack, N.J.
Project Advance
36 Second Street
Hackensack, N.J.
Director: Dr. Daniel L.
Goldstein
Administrative Director:
John R. Wastak
- Services include: In-patient services, 24 bed psychiatric unit; out-patient services for children, adolescents, and adults.
- Holley Child Care and De-
velopment Center of the
Youth Consultation Service
260 Union Street
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
Administrator: Mrs. Eleanor
R. Varela, M.S.W.
343-8803
- Services include: Residential treatment for children four to 12 years old; special education class for children whose special education needs are not met in community schools. Geared toward children diagnosed as emotionally disturbed.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Juvenile Crisis Homes
operating in Bergenfield,
Ridgewood, Teaneck and
Paramus

Mount Carmel Guild Mental
Health Center
280 Main Street
Ridgefield Park, N.J.
440-0454
406 Cedar Lane
Teaneck, N.J. 07666
836-8525
Director: James M. Cooney

- Services include: Out-patient diagnostic and treatment services; individual, family, and group therapy for adults and children

Msgr. Wall Social Service
Center
75 East Broadway,
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
342-2565
Director: George Gagel

- Services include: Drug-free counseling, group and individual therapy, methadone detoxification, methadone maintenance.

New Jersey Center for Psycho-
therapy
70 Grand Avenue
Englewood, N.J. 07631
567-6060
Director: Benjamin B.
Fielding, Ed. D.

- Services include: A mental health facility with a wide range of integrated and specialized services for all ages; individual and group psychotherapy; child-centered family treatment.

New Jersey Division of
Youth and Family Services,
190 Main Street
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
District Office Supervisor:
Dorothy N. Donaldson

- Services include: Counseling, consultation, and casework services on problems which involve families with children under age 18. Services include counseling to children and intact families; purchase and arrangement of day-care placements for pre-schoolers and school age children; foster-home placement for children; purchase and arrangement of residential school and psychiatric hospital placements for children; adoption services for hard-to-place child; counseling services and aid for unwed parents; services to the

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

court in certain matters designated by law and services to out-of-state agencies upon requests. Protective services are available for the child who is neglected, abused, abandoned, exploited, or cruelly treated, through specialized services to the parents, court, or county prosecutor intervention. Protective services are initiated upon the request and complaint of someone other than the parent or custodian of child. For extreme emergencies and the reporting of child abuse/neglect, call Office of Child Abuse Control, 800-792-8610.

Pascack Mental Health Center
114 Kinderkamack Road
Box 126
Park Ridge, N.J. 07656
391-1355
Director: Nora Colt, ACSW

- Services include: Diagnosis, treatment, and consultation services for all ages.

Pastoral Counseling Service of Northern New Jersey, Inc.
Main Office address
Calvary United Methodist Church
Cooper & West Madison Avenues
Dumont, N.J. 07628
Mailing address (Administrative Office)
203 Hickory Avenue
Bergenfield, N.J. 07621
Dumont # 384-3630
Bergenfield # 385-4332

- Services include: Individual personal counseling, group therapy, family counseling, child guidance, specialized education, and medical treatment for alcohol and other drug abuses.

Psychological Service Center
175 Cedar Lane
Teaneck, N.J. 07666
833-0550
Director: Kenneth Herman

- Services include: Complete battery testing to diagnose all educational and psychological problems, assessment of intelligence, personality, academic achievement, interest and aptitude, Psychotherapy, individual and group therapy, family counseling, child guidance, educational counseling.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Seek - Education and Re-
habilitation Services, Inc.
389 Main Street
Suite 205A
Hackensack, N.J. 07601
Director: Ms. Carolyn Zimmerman
489-1856

- Services include: clinical day school, psycho-social rehabilitation facility, as well as an individual learning and vocational diagnostic evaluation procedure. David Hancock School is an alternate learning experience for the disturbed and intellectually retarded adolescent.

South Bergen Mental Health Center
516 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, N.J. 07071
935-3322
Director: Peter Scerbo

- Services include: Out-patient psychiatric, individual, group, and family counseling.

Teaneck Group Care Home
26 Parker Avenue
Teaneck, N.J. 07666
836-3846
Director: Mrs. Gladys Laden

- Services include: Provides a home with a family like atmosphere for teenage girls from troubled families. Individual and group counseling. Referrals from juvenile court, schools, and social service agencies. Open to girls ages 12 to 18 from troubled homes in Bergen County.

West Bergen Mental Health Center
74 Oak Street
Ridgewood, N.J. 07450
444-3550
Director: Anne L. Greene, ACSW
Medical Director: Joseph X. Grosso

- Services include: Out-patient, all ages. Diagnostic and treatment services.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Adolescent Offender Treatment Unit
SLEPA funded, Psychiatric and psychological treatment of juveniles

Clinical Services
Willingboro Police Department

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Drenk Memorial Guidance Center
205 High Street
Mt. Holly, N.J.
609-267-1377
568 High Street
Burlington, N.J.
609-387-1180
19 Cooper Avenue
Marlton, N.J.
609-983-4561

Family Service of Burlington
County
223 High Street
Mt. Holly, N.J.
609-267-5928

Family and Community Services
of Catholic Welfare
Wood and Pearl Street
Burlington, New Jersey
609-386-1746

Children's Home of Burlington
Pine Street
Mt. Holly, New Jersey
609-267-1550

CAMDEN COUNTY

Camden County Mental Health
Association
966-6767

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Big Brother of Vineland
Director: Joseph Ascoli
609-691-0870

ESSEX COUNTY

Catholic Community Services - Counseling, job place-
17 Mulberry Street ment and volunteer
Newark, New Jersey development.
624-2405

Mount Carmel Guild - Counseling, job training
1 Summer Avenue and placement, volunteer
Newark, New Jersey development
482-0100

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Field Orientation Center
for the Underprivileged
Spanish
443 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey
624-2528 - Job placement, delin-
quency prevention
- Youth Resource Center
1064 Clinton Avenue
Irvington, New Jersey
372-2624 - Consultation, guidance,
delinquency prevention
- Morrow Projects of the N.J.
Association on Correction
448 Central Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
481-1100 - Counseling, volunteer
placement
- National Opportunity Camps
790 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey
642-3303 - Delinquency prevention
- Newark Institute of Urban
Programs, Inc.
83 Elizabeth Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
243-3791 - Counseling, delinquency
prevention
- New Ark School
3 Belmont Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
624-4893 - Delinquency prevention
- Y.M.C.A. of the Oranges
Maplewood & West Essex
125 Main Street
Orange, New Jersey
673-5100 - Social development, de-
linquency prevention,
residence
- Youth Service Bureau,
East Orange
428 Central Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey
266-5448 - Counseling, delinquency
prevention
- Aspira
786 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey
642-8087 - Counseling, delinquency
prevention

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Belleville Police Department
152 Washington Avenue
Belleville, New Jersey
759-4600 - Delinquency prevention,
social development
- Bessie Smith Health Center
742 Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
399-4000 - Counseling, delinquency
prevention
- Bloomfield Police Department
Law Enforcement Building
Municipal Plaza
Bloomfield, New Jersey
743-4400 - Social development,
delinquency prevention
- Boys Club of Newark
422 Broadway
Newark, New Jersey
483-0655 - Social development,
recreation
- The Bridge
429 Passaic Avenue
West Caldwell, New Jersey
775-8844 - Counseling, referrals
- Caldwell Police Department
Provost Square,
Caldwell, New Jersey
226-2600 - Delinquency prevention
- Camp Nejeda
153 Roseville Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
483-1122 - Social development,
recreation
- Cedar Grove Police
Municipal Building
Cedar Grove, New Jersey
239-4100 - Social development,
delinquency prevention
- Child Development Center
60 West Street
Bloomfield, New Jersey
429-8110 - Counseling, volunteer
development
- Newark Police
East-649 Market Street, Newark, N.J. - Delinquency prevention
West-10-17th Avenue, Newark, N.J.
South-254 W. Bigelow St., Newark
North-472 Orange St., Newark

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- East Orange Police - Delinquency prevention
61 Munn Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey
266-5000
- Essex Council, Boy Scouts - Social development,
of America recreation
36 Park Place
Newark, New Jersey
622-2488
- Essex County Guidance - Counseling, delinquency
Center prevention
54 South Maple Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey
961-7652
- Essex County Probation - Intake service, counseling,
Department volunteer program, group
50 West Market Street project, referral
Newark, New Jersey
961-7792
- Essex Fells Police - Delinquency prevention
Department
Roseland Avenue
Essex Fells, New Jersey
226-3000
- Family and Children Ser- - Counseling, referral
vices of Montclair & Glen
Ridge
60 South Fullerton Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
746-2800
- Family Service Bureau of - Counseling, referral
Newark
15 Fulton Street
Newark, New Jersey
624-0913
- Family Service & Child - Counseling, referral
Guidance Center of the
Oranges, Maplewood &
Millburn
395 South Center Street
Orange, New Jersey
675-3817
- Girls Center of Essex County - Counseling, 24-hour
2 Ogden Street answering service
Newark, New Jersey
483-3444

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- The New Well
91 South Orange Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
242-0715
- Job placement, counseling, delinquency prevention
- Alpha Center/Montclair
Youth Service Bureau
33 North Fullerton Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
783-6322
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Montclair Youth Service
Bureau
160 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
783-6038
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Project Who
156 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
783-6033
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Verona Youth Service
Bureau
296 Bloomfield Avenue
Verona, New Jersey
239-6137
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Livingston Youth Service
Bureau
4 East Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Livingston, New Jersey
992-9010
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Glen Ridge Youth Service
Bureau
Bloomfield Avenue
Glen Ridge, New Jersey
748-9150
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Nutley Family Service
Bureau
155 Chestnut Street
Nutley, New Jersey
667-1884
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, guidance
- Our House, Inc.
122 Irvington Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey
763-5330
- Delinquency prevention, counseling, volunteer development

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Project Self Awareness
29 Park Street
Bloomfield, New Jersey
748-0547 - Delinquency prevention,
counseling
- Unified Vailsburg Services
Organization
40 Richelieu Terrace
Newark, New Jersey
374-2000 - Counseling, delinquency
prevention
- The Vindicate Society
605 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey
622-3663 - Group home care,
counseling, delinquency
prevention
- Girls Club of Newark
159 Spruce Street
Newark, New Jersey
248-3606 - Social develop-
ment, counseling,
recreation
- Glen Ridge Police
Department
3 Herman Street
Glen Ridge, New Jersey
748-5400 - Delinquency prevention
- Irvington Police De-
partment
Civic Square,
Irvington, New Jersey
373-2800 - Delinquency prevention
- Livingston Police De-
partment
343 South Livingston Avenue
Livingston, New Jersey
922-5000 - Delinquency prevention
- Maplewood Police Depart-
ment
125 Dunell Road
Maplewood, New Jersey
762-3400 - Delinquency prevention
- Millburn Police Depart-
ment
435 Essex Street
Millburn, New Jersey
379-2100 - Delinquency prevention

I. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Montclair Police Department - Delinquency prevention
647 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
744-1400
- Division of Youth & Family Services - Delinquency prevention,
counseling
1100 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, New Jersey
648-2644
- Newark Youth Aid Bureau - Delinquency prevention
20 Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
733-6090
- North Caldwell Police Department - Delinquency prevention
Gould Avenue
North Caldwell, New Jersey
226-0800
- Nutley Police Department - Delinquency prevention
Kennedy Drive
Nutley, New Jersey
667-3300
- Orange Police Department - Delinquency prevention
City Hall
Orange, New Jersey
674-1460
- Roseland Police Department - Delinquency prevention
Borough Hall
Roseland, New Jersey
226-8700
- South Orange Police Department - Delinquency prevention
205 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey
763-3000
- Youth Development Program - Recreation, counseling,
referral
31 Fulton Street
Newark, New Jersey
624-8772
- Verona Police Department - Delinquency prevention
600 Bloomfield Avenue
Verona, New Jersey
239-5000

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

West Caldwell Police De- - Delinquency prevention
partment
21 Clinton Road
West Caldwell, New Jersey
266-4114

West Essex Child De- - Counseling
velopment Center
700 Prospect Avenue
West Orange, New Jersey
736-7447

West Orange, Police De- - Delinquency prevention
partment
66 Main Street
West Orange, New Jersey
736-1500

Youth Development Clinic - Counseling, referral
303 Washington Street
Newark, New Jersey
623-5080

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Shoplifting Prevention
Program
P. O. Box 638
Woodbury, New Jersey 08096
609-845-1600

Lend-A-Hand
Information and Referral Agency of the United Way

"Together"
Shelter for runaway juveniles.

"Robin's Nest"
Counseling for pre-delinquent girls

HUDSON COUNTY

Hudson County Council of
Social Agencies
857 Bergen Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
201-434-2628

Jersey City Juvenile
Diversion Project
571 Jackson Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
201-847-4745

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Jersey City Child De-
velopment Center
140 Belmont Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
201-332-3400

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Hunterdon Council on Al-
coholism
c/o Hunterdon Medical Center
Route 31
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-3309

- The council maintains
an Alcoholism Information
Center which provides
consultation and referral
service for alcoholics,
their families, friends,
and employers.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters
of Hunterdon County
Two Church Street
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-2227

- This association pro-
vides counseling on a
one-to-one basis with
a boy or girl from a
parent home, or a child
in a distressed family
situation.

Helpline
R.D. #6, Box 49-A
Route 31
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-8336
201-782-8255

- The services include
helping people solve
their personal problems
without publicity or
fanfare.

Hunterdon County Probation
Department
Hunterdon County Administration
Building
Main Street
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-4300, 155

- Provides probation ser-
vices of counseling and
rehabilitation to both
juveniles and adults.

Youth and Family Services
Division
52 Main Street
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-8784

- This agency provides
temporary residential
placement day care,
counseling, adoption
services, residential
school placement, pro-
tective service.

MERCER COUNTY

Big Brothers Association
of Mercer County
639 Pennington Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey
609-695-8050

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Big Brothers of Greater
Princeton
120 John Street
Princeton, New Jersey
609-924-2098

Community Guidance Center
of Mercer County
532 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey
609-695-8542

Group Home for Girls
476 Greenwood Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey
609-695-3656

Mercer County Comprehensive
Child Care Conference
602 Greenwood Avenue
Box 2103
Trenton, New Jersey
609-396-1583

Union Industrial Home for
Children
2 Whittlesey Road
Trenton, New Jersey
609-695-1492

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Escape Center
486 Jarvie Street
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
201-442-3700

Puerto Rican Community De-
linquency Prevention Center
169 High Street
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
201-442-1081

Woodbridge Action for
Youth
1333 St. George Avenue
Colonia, New Jersey

Damon House, Inc./ Vo-
cational Adjustment Unit
105 Joyce Kilmer Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey
201-828-6002
24-hour residential community

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (Continued)

East Brunswick Youth Needs
& Services Program
208 Dunham's Corner Road
East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816
201-254-0008

New Brunswick Community
Youth Service Center
11 Kirkpatrick Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
201-745-5244

Hammond House
256 Seaman Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
201-545-6622

Graduate School of Applied &
Professional Psychology
Psy. Clinic Bldg.
Busch Campus
New Brunswick, New Jersey
932-2000
Monday-Friday 9-4:30 p.m.

- Provides psychological testing, diagnosis, psychotherapy, behavior therapy and play therapy. Out-patient services (psychological assessments, individual, group and family therapy) for children and adults.

MORRIS COUNTY

"Project Community Pride"
Madison Borough Police
Department Youth Aid Program

- Diversion program for community youth who are held responsible for their actions and offenses by being given the option of donating work to a participating community group.

Volunteers in Probation
Morris County Probation
Department

- Youth are referred to the Director of Volunteer Services from both Probation and the Intake Service for assignment to a matched volunteer.

Plaid House Group Home
for Girls
Private but seeded with
SLEPA monies

- Group home for 8 girls, ages 7 to 17, who are in need of supervision

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- "Coffeehouse" in Kinnelon - Drop in center for youth
- Big Brothers of Morris County - Volunteer men work with fatherless boys
- Juvenile Aid Bureau Parsippany-Troy Hills Police Department - SLEPA seeded
- Individual and Family Counseling Morris County Probation Department - Direct and immediate referral by the court or probation officer for counseling. Located within the Probation Department

Pending with SLEPA:
Youth Service Bureau
To serve 10 municipalities
(Montville, Pequannock,
Kinnelon, Lincoln Park,
Butler, Riverdale, Boonton,
Boonton Twp., Mt. Lakes,
East Hanover)

Juvenile Aid Bureaus
Madison, Montville

OCEAN COUNTY

Biddy League of Lakewood
c/o Mohel & Vogel
320 Third Street
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701
363-6500

Big Brothers of Ocean County
William Sette

Ocean County Mental Health Clinic
112 Lien Street
Toms River, New Jersey 349-5550

Ocean County Circles,
Columbian Squires:
Ocean County Area Chariman:
Charles J. Pavlak
P.O. Box 73, Shore Acres
Brick Town, New Jersey 08723

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Brick Town
John P. Schembari, Circle 2285
Edward Bredehoff, Chief Counselor
5 Brand Road
Toms River, New Jersey 08753

Jackson
Rev. Mitchell J. Cetkowski,
Circle 2391
Robert Morris, Chief Counselor
Locust Avenue
Howell, New Jersey 07731

Toms River
Rev. John P. Wessel,
Circle 2264
Al Kessler, Chief Counselor
436 Long Boat Avenue
Teachwood, New Jersey 08722

The Toms River Nursery School, Inc.
Mrs. Eta Estomin, Director
Mrs. Evelyn Gelbstein, President
1404 Old Freehold Road
Corner Dugans Lane
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
349-4939

Youth and Family Service
954 Lakewood Road
Route 166
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
244-4300
after hours: 800-792-8610

PASSAIC COUNTY

Alexander Hamilton Community Center,
Paterson

Big Brothers of Passaic County

H.E.L.P., Paterson

Paterson Youth Guidance Council

Wayne Aiding Youth

Wayne Area Counseling Unit

Willowbrook Ministries

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

SOMERSET COUNTY

Somerset County Adolescent
Counseling Center
22 North Bridge Avenue
Somerville, New Jersey 08876
201-526-7424

UNION COUNTY

American Cancer Society
of New Jersey, Inc.
2700 Route 22
Box 1220
Union, New Jersey
687-2100, 9-5 p.m.

- Making police divisions.
Counseling, dressing,
loan closet, supplies,
transportation, wheel
chairs, hospital beds,
suction pumps, etc.

American Heart Association
Union County Chapter
98 West Jersey Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07202
353-7391, 9-5 p.m.

- Counseling, information
and referral services.

Associated Catholic Charities
692 Bayway Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
351-6060

- Counseling, marriage
and family. Adoption
services includes study
of adoption placements,
supervision of adoption
homes and inter-county
adoption.

B'nai B'rith Career &
Counseling Service
1767 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey
687-7422

- Non-sectarian service
providing vocational,
educational, personal,
family and marriage
counseling

Center for Counseling and
Human Development
33 West South Avenue
Cranford, New Jersey
276-0590

- Individual counseling,
marriage, and divorce
counseling, family therapy
and child guidance to
persons.

His Place in Elizabeth, Inc.
1096 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
527-1999
Hotline-527-0555

- Counseling, vocational
counseling, pastoral and
marital counseling,
speakers bureau, hotline
staff training, troubled
employee programs.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Jewish Family Services Agency - Counseling to Jewish families with marital, parent-child or individual problems.
161 Millburn Avenue
Millburn, New Jersey
467-3300
9-5 p.m.
- Marriage & Family Counseling - Psychiatric and psychological evaluation, individual and group therapy, remotivating, vocational counseling, pastoral and marital counseling, speakers bureau and troubled employee program.
512 East Broad Street
Westfield, New Jersey
233-7585
- Family & Children's Society - Accepts applications for adoption for couples living within reasonable distance of Elizabeth. Provides counseling services for families with marital, parent-child problems, or individual problems.
40 North Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
352-7474
Monday-Friday, 9-5 p.m.
- Family Service Association - Medical diagnosis, psychiatric and psychological evaluation, provides counseling services for families with marital difficulties, child behavior problems, parent-child relationships or individual personality problems.
43 Franklin Place
Summit, New Jersey
273-1414
Monday-Friday, 9-5 p.m.
- Mt. Carmel Guild
108 Alden Street
Cranford, New Jersey
272-8910
- or
- Mt. Carmel Guild Mental Health Clinic
17 Mulberry Street
Newark New Jersey
624-2405
Monday-Friday, 9-5 p.m.
- Counseling, hearing and speech diagnostic and therapy center, psychological testing and evaluation, special education program and a mental health out-patient and day treatment center.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Plainfield Consultation Center - Individual psychotherapy
831 Madison Avenue group psychotherapy,
757-4921 family counseling, marital
9:30-5 p.m. counseling and sexual
therapy.

PROCEED Referral Center - Individual, group and
33 Broad Street family counseling, re-
Elizabeth, New Jersey ferral and educational
527-0414 services for Hispanic
Monday-Friday, 8:30 - 4 p.m. community

Resolve, Inc. - Professional youth and
227 Marian Avenue family counseling services
Fanwood, New Jersey designed to prevent and
Monday, Friday, 9-5 p.m. reduce children's in-
volvement in the Juvenile
Justice System.

Salvation Army - Recreation for young
Box 66-615 Watchung Avenue people, adults for use
Plainfield, New Jersey of leisure time. Has
756-2595 emergency disaster ser-
vice provides food,
housing, clothing and
spiritual comfort.

or

1142 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
352-7057

Woodbridge Action for - Counseling service in-
Youth dividual and group
1333 St. George Avenue counseling for young
Colonia, New Jersey people and their parents.
547-0900 Evaluation interviews
Monday-Friday, 9-5 p.m. with persons with drug
problems.

Youth & Family Counseling - Family counseling, group
Service, Inc. and individual, marital,
233 Prospect Street elderly, parent-child
Westfield, New Jersey relationship, prevention
233-2042 and child abuse.

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Concern, Inc. (Elizabeth Young Peoples Art Co.) - Workshops in photography, dance-drams, writing, music and art, cultural programs, field trips, lectures, video-type, and dance.
1148 East Grand Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
527-0611 or 354-3311
- Grant Avenue Community Center - Provides recreational activities, school, social, and cultural environments
812 West Sixth Street
Plainfield, New Jersey 561-0123
- ICC (Industrial Community Center, Inc.) - Provides services to approximately 165 children from the Elizabeth port area. Activities include: team football, basketball, baseball, cooking, sewing, music, woodcrafts, arts and crafts, swimming, tutorial, educational excursions, self-defense, and gymnastics.
130 Trumball Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey 527-1611
- John F. Kennedy Center (JFK) - After school recreation program for approximately 60 children. Tutoring and assistance with homework; deals with children on social level as well as academic level.
796 Hazelwood Avenue
Rahway, New Jersey
382-9311
- Junior Achievement of Union County - Youngsters organize and operate their own small companies and provide practical training for the business and professional world.
1203 E. Broad Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
355-1002
- Linden Police-PAL Youth Center, Inc. - Prevention of delinquency by maintaining recreational center. outside and inside activities.
400 Maple Avenue
Linden, New Jersey
486-6677
- Multi-Service Center - After school program for children. Activities include: karate club, boxing, basketball, drama, arts and crafts, games dancing, films, and other recreations.
Union Township Community Action Organization
Vauxhall Road and Farrington
Vauxhall, New Jersey 686-6150
- South Second Street Youth Center - Cultural, social, recreational, civic, tutorial, drug problems, social, legal, and child care activities are carried on.
1000 South Second Street
Plainfield, New Jersey
755-7717

1. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

- Westfield Community Center
558 West Broad Street
Westfield, New Jersey
232-4759
- After school program for children; offers a variety of programs including: sewing, cooking crafts, ballet, tap, majorettes, game-room, and friendship club.
- Community Action Program
219-225 Central Avenue
Plainfield, New Jersey
757-8700
9-5 p.m.
- Plans and coordinates programs serving the community of Plainfield. Involved in communications, head-start, social services, and uses video equipment.
- Linden Police - PAL Youth Center, Inc.
400 Maple Avenue
Linden, New Jersey
486-6677
- Prevention of delinquency by maintaining recreational center outside.
- Model Cities
326 Park Avenue
Plainfield, New Jersey
753-3419
- Summer job placement; job banks; planning programs and recreation
- Neighborhood House Association
644 West Fourth Street
Plainfield, New Jersey
757-7100
Monday-Friday, 9-9 p.m.
- Recreational, social and after school programs.
- P.A.L. (Police Athletic League)
29 Berkeley Heights
464-1111
- Recreational activities covering wide range. Basic services for elementary and junior high school students.
- P.A.L. (Police Athletic League)
692 Bayway Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
352-5216
- Provides supervised athletics for city residents; places emphasis on spirit of good sportsmanship and participation, not on winning.
- P.A.L. Building
1250 Maple
South Plainfield, New Jersey
754-4393
- Recreational activities covering wide variety, for example, baseball, soccer and football are used to fulfill physical needs of South Plainfield residents.
- Summit Neighborhood Council
15 Chestnut Avenue
Summit, New Jersey
273-1187
- Pre-school; Boy's Club, summer day camp, drop-in center, elderly participation; serving class, tutoring program.

2. EDUCATIONAL

BERGEN

Adult Learning Center of Bergen - Courses to earn High
Community College School Equivalency Diploma.
Director: Mr. Charles Morgan
489-1551

BURLINGTON

Willingboro Township Al- - This special facility
ternative School which is attached to the
Willingboro Township School
District provides an
innovative educational pro-
gram for those students
who are having difficulty
adjusting in a regular school
setting.

CAMDEN

Camden County Children's Shelter
Educational and Graduate Equivalency
Degree Program.

GED-Woodrow Wilson- Evening
Woodrow Wilson High School
3100 Federal Street
Camden, New Jersey
365-7452
7-10 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
September-June

GED-Spanish Speaking
Director: Alfonso Cruet
401 Cooper Street
Camden, New Jersey 08102
Phone during evening hours
for information
964-4484

Camden City
Camden Learning Center
Administrator, Bernard Brown
Plaza Motor Hotel
5th & Cooper Streets
Camden, New Jersey 08102
966-5930 9-12 p.m. If needed 12-3 p.m.
Monday through Friday year round. 7-10 p.m.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, year round

GED - WIN
401 Cooper Street
Camden, New Jersey 08102
964-4484
Monday through Friday, 9-3 p.m.

2. EDUCATIONAL (continued)

GED-Woodrow Wilson -Day
Goodwill Building
100 S. 17th Street
Camden, New Jersey
365-7452 (main office)
964-5800 (Goodwill) 12 noon to 3.p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, September and June.

GED- Reality House - As part of multi-treatment
401 N. Kings Highway plan, tutoring and instruction
Cherry Hill, New Jersey 08034 for GED may be supplied by
482-0039 certified teacher.
848-0035 for information

HUDSON

Educational Opportunity Centers:
Guttenberg, 501 70th Street, 854-0452, 0453
Hoboken, 81 Castle Street, 963-1701, 1702
Jersey City, 168 Sip Avenue, 656-2047, 2048
and 67 Lafayette Street, 433-0277

Jersey City Child Development Centers
140 Belmont Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
332-3400

Hudson County Area Vocational/
Technical School
8511 Tonnelle Avenue
North Bergen, New Jersey 07047
854-3900

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Hunterdon County School System
Child Study Teams
c/ o North Hunterdon High School
Route 31
Clinton Township, New Jersey
201-735-7288

Project Stride - This is a school which pro-
Glen Gardner, New Jersey vides an alternative learning
201-782-2424 environment for drop outs,
free to students of the North
Hunterdon District.

2. EDUCATIONAL (continued)

Right to Read
New Jersey Dept. of Education
Hunterdon County Offices
Route #12
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-2424

MERCER

Hollowbrook Community Center
Homework Clinic
320 Hollowbrook Drive
Ewing, New Jersey
883-1199
Ages: grades 1-12
hours Monday, Wednesday, Friday
5:30 to 8 p.m.

United Progress, Inc.

Compensatory Schools Tutoring Program - Recreational
401-403 Pennington Avenue activities and
Trenton, New Jersey family counseling
Director: Anthony Mennuti to strengthen program
392-2161 Areas: Trenton;
Locations: Cadwalader, hours after school;
Grant, Parker and Wilson schools Saturday. Ages:
grades 3-6

Trenton Board of Education - Alternative educational
Title VIII Project programs; also woodwork,
108 North Clinton Avenue photography, leatherwork.
Trenton, New Jersey Areas: Trenton, eligibility
Executive: Mrs. Edith W. Boone Trenton Public School student
396-7646, ext. 220
Branch: 541 N. Clinton Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey
392-0554
Hours Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m.
to 4:30 p.m. September 5-
June 30

Reading Program - Designed to attain
Grant and Jefferson Schools average grade equivalent
Director: Jean Woods growth of 1.0 years;
Trenton, New Jersey reading comprehension
396-7646 Areas: school boundaries;
hours: 8:30 a.m. to 3:30p.m.

2. EDUCATIONAL (continued)

Urban League of Metropolitan
Trenton, Inc.
Educational Guidance
636 Princeton Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey
Director: Mrs. Eleanor Leggett
396-2573
Hours: Monday-Friday, 9a.m.-9 p.m.

- Provides tutoring in academic and vocational subjects and counseling assistance in college entrance and scholarship matters. Areas: Trenton vicinity; ages upper elementary through college

Princeton Youth Center
102 Witherspoon Street
Princeton, New Jersey
Executive Director: John Bailey
President: Rev. Floyd Rhodes
924-0996

- Workshops in dance, drama, art, photography, educational counseling, athletic teams; trips lectures, recreational activities, adult education, clubs, for those interested in black experience.

Mercer Street Friends Center
Citizenship Training
151 Mercer Street
Trenton, New Jersey
Coordinator: Frank DiMatteo
396-1505
Hours 9-5:30 p.m.

- Day program for disruptive public school students, as an alternative to institutionalization; group therapy recreational and cultural activities; home visitation. Areas: Mercer County. Eligibility: assigned by Juvenile Court. Ages: Boys, 12-16

MIDDLESEX

Redshaw Educational Alternative Program
Lawrence D. Falzone
216 Livingston Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
745-5143

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS

ATLANTIC

The Child Federation
22 N. Georgia Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
345-9176

- This Federation assists parents and child to achieve the child's healthy growth. It provides physical examinations, counseling, educational programs and limited emergency aid.

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS (continued)

Child Study Team
New Jersey Department
of Education
1200 Harding Highway
Mays Landing, N.J. 08330
625-2101

- The purpose of this team is to provide handicapped children with appropriate scholastic assistance.

Association for Children
With Learning
Disabilities
744 Shore Road
Somers Point, N.J. 08244
927-1708

- This association provides tutoring, children's programs and workshops, as well as parent guidance.

BERGEN

Comm. Mental Health Centers
Operating in Dumont,
Fair Lawn, Lyndhurst, Hack-
ensack, Paramus, Ridgefield
Park and Ridgewood.

The Archie P. Hay Village
School
Rockleigh, New Jersey
768-4000

- School for emotionally disturbed children

Bergen Pines Children's
Mental Health Clinic
Director: Dr. Meyerhoff

BURLINGTON

Adolescent Offender Treatment
Unit

- This facility, which is funded by SLEPA, provides psychiatric and psychological treatment to juveniles which have been referred to it by the Burlington County Juvenile Court. Each individual referred is on probation and therefore there is close supervision and follow-up by the Probation Department.

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS (continued)

N.J. Association of Children
with Learning Disabilities
Burlington County Section
POB 512
Mt. Holly, New Jersey 08060
267-8300

- Services to preschool
and young children
with learning dis-
abilities. Saturday
play therapy and parent
counseling. Camp pro-
gram during July and
August.

CHAP (children Have A
Potential)
McGuire AFB
Wrightstown, NJ 08562
724-2100, ext. 4595

- Service to dependent
children of active and
retired military per-
sonnel. Therapy,
training, and education
for handicapped children.

United Cerebral Center
of Burlington County
Caley Avenue
Mt. Holly, New Jersey 08060
261-1667

Birth Defects Evaluation
Center
Rancocas Valley Hospital
Sunset Road
Willingboro, New Jersey
877-1611 & 877-6000

- Eligibility requirements:
up to age 18. Fees: none.
services: to evaluate
and advise treatment pro-
grams for children with
any type of congenital
birth defects.

CAMDEN

Camden House for Children
Residential treatment
center for emotionally
disturbed children

Archway
Residential treatment center

Ancora
New Jersey State Hospital
Ancora, New Jersey
561-1700

- Serves residents of Atlantic,
Burlington, Camden, Cape
May, Cumberland, Gloucester,
and Salem counties; pro-
vides comprehensive
psychiatric care for
children and adults, in-
cluding geriatrics; con-
tinuous in-patient and out-
patient services provided;
1900 bed capacity.

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS (continued)

St. John of God Community
Services
Delsea Drive
Deptford Township
609-848-3838

- Serves trainable re-
tarded within 20 mile
radius of Deptford Town-
ship, including Counties
of Atlantic, Camden,
Cumberland, Gloucester
and Salem; day school
program for 80 trainable
retarded children, ages 3
1/2 to 14 years. Diagnostic
services available for
psychiatric, psychological
and pediatric evaluation;
plans for expansion include
8 classrooms and vocational
training unit; tuition-
free program open to all
denominations.

Tiny Tim Fund, Inc.
1104 East Park Avenue
Vineland, New Jersey
691-3934 (609)

- Provides financial assist-
ance to children of
Greater Vineland, up to
age 18 for physical or
psychiatric care when help
cannot be financed by
any other agency. Dental
assistance in case child
is in pain.

Vineland Guidance Center
(Speech Therapy)
S. Donald Babcock, Ph.D.
300 North Eighth Street
Vineland, New Jersey 08360
691-7340 (609)

- The Vineland Guidance Center is
a psychologically oriented
diagnostic evaluation
and treatment center, for
intellectual assessment,
vocational guidance, and
personality disturbances.

Vineland State School
1676 Landis Avenue
Vineland, New Jersey 08360
691-7700 (609)

- State owned institution; re-
sidential care for mentally
retarded females aged 5
years and over; ambulatory
non-ambulatory; provides self
help training and coordina-
tion, and use of sensory
motor and intellectual
capacities; vocational and
academic training for
mildly retarded.

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS (continued)

CUMBERLAND

Cumberland County Guidance
Center
Edwin Cooke, Director
RD #1
Carmel Road
Millville, New Jersey 08332
609-825-6810

- Outpatient and in-patient services. Provides individual and group psychotherapy and counseling for adults and children residing in Cumberland County; diagnostic services, consultation with community agencies, and community mental health education.

HUDSON

Jersey City State College
Learning Disabilities
Programs
2039 Kennedy Boulevard
(Rossey Building)
547-3521, 3325
Director: Dr. Gary Spencer

- Diagnostic services and programs for audio and visually handicapped.

Jersey City Children's
Community Mental Health
Center
Medical Center
20 Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
451-9800

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Child Development Program
Route 31
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-2121, 307

- A program for children who are handicapped, delayed in development, or exhibiting extremely difficult temperament with behavior management problems.

Unit for Retarded Citizens
Main Street
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-7827

- Service provides educational, family, and community activities for the developmentally handicapped individual.

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS (continued)

Hunterdon Occupational
Training Center
R.D. #6, Minneakong Rd.
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-1480

- Provides training and placement for handicapped persons in order that they can be placed into competitive employment.

New Jersey Association
for Children with
Learning Disabilities
R.D. #2, Box 349
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-8831

MERCER

Bureau of Field Services
Division of Mental
Retardation
169 W. Hanover Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
292-3720

- Services for mentally retarded child and his parents. Provides purchase of care when residential placement is indicated.

Princeton Child Develop-
ment Institute
Outpatient for Children
33 Mercer Street,
Box 2013
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Director: David L. Holmes
924-6280

- Orthomolecular therapy
Remediation of perceptual impairment through cognitive, motor, social and academic therapies. Language, body rhythm, self-controls, and individual remediation through music therapy. Remediation of speech deficits, articulation problems, irrational language and muteness. Behavior modification. Psychiatric and psychological services. Eligibility: diagnosed as autistic. Siblings attend once per month, family members attend 2 times per month minimum. Ages 5-20. Capacity, 17 children, Fees, covered by Beadleston Act. Areas: Mid-west New Jersey.

3. CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAPS (continued)

MONMOUTH

Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center
Allaire-Famingdale, New Jersey
Medical Director: Dr. Evelyn P. Ivey
201-938-5061
hours: 24 hours,
7 days a week
ages 5-12

- Psychiatric, psychological, medical and social services; special education (including physical education and recreation), industrial arts. Areas: New Jersey; eligibility: children.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

BERGEN

The Family Life Center
Thomas Connor, Director
489-1919

CAMDEN

Camden Rescue Mission
1634 Broadway
Camden, New Jersey 08104
966-2495

- Community oriented youth work, structured program and counseling stress on spiritual rehabilitation. Sewing classes, clothing and food provided.

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Dart's Mill Day Care Center
R.D. #3, Box 96A
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-0200

- Center provides day care for preschool and school age children.

Health Education Department
c/o Hunterdon Medical Center
Route 31
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-2121, 368

- Department of Health Education offers a series of programs for health education to any interested community groups or individual.

Dental Health Clinic
c/o Hunterdon Medical Center
Route 31
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-2121-264

- Clinic provides free dental treatment for eligible children in all Hunterdon County Elementary Schools.

4. MISCELLANEOUS (continued)

MERCER

Mercer County Comprehensive
Child Care Conference
609 Greenwood Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08607
Director: Sara Taylor
396-1583
Hours: Monday-Friday,
9a.m.-5p.m.

- Developing and implementing coordinated plans and programs. Provides channel for sharing information, ideas and efforts on behalf of children. Advocates governmental and private support of developmental child care programs. Areas: Mercer County, eligibility: Agency providing child care and development services; staff member or parent of child receiving services.

MIDDLESEX

Puerto Rican Community Delinquency Prevention Center
169 High Street
Mr. Israel Gonzalez
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
442-1081

5. DRUG ABUSE

ATLANTIC

NARCO, Inc.
2006 Baltic Avenue
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
609-345-4035

BURLINGTON

Post House
Pemberton Road
New Lisbon, N.J.
609-894-4292

CAMDEN

Ancora Psychiatric Hospital
Drug Abuse Clinic
Ancora Hospital
Hammonton, N.J.
609-561-1700

5. DRUG ABUSE (continued)

Camden County Drug Clinic
822 Market St.
Camden, N.J.
609-757-2855

Reality House
401 N. Kings Highway
Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034
609-482-0039

Turning Point
Lakeland Road
Blackwood, N.J.
609-228-3277

CUMBERLAND

Cumberland County Drug
Abuse Clinic
County Hospital
Cumberland Drive
Bridgeton, N.J.
609-455-5447

ESSEX

D.A.R.E.
209 Littleton Avenue
Newark, N.J.
201-642-7411

Integrity House
45 Lincoln Park
Newark, N.J. 07102
201-623-0600

- 1 year residential
program for drug
abuses. May not take
juveniles.

Veterans Administration
Hospital
Lyons, N.J. 07939
201-647-0180, ext. 288, 357

Our House- Youth Service
Center
122 Irvington Avenue
South Orange, N.J.
201-763-5330
Monday-Friday, 9-9 p.m.

- Educational, recreational
social and therapeutic
activities for local youth
and their families. Pro-
fessional drug and alcohol
related problems.

5. DRUG ABUSE (continued)

HUDSON

Community Drug Program
of Hudson County
Patrick House
110 Clifton Place
Jersey City, New Jersey
201-451-6000
Central Intake-Sondra Edwards

HUNTERDON COUNTY

NARCO INC.
Church Street
Lambertville, New Jersey 08530
397-2708

- Center offers counseling
and rehabilitative ser-
vices to those with drug
abuse problems.

MERCER

The Salvation Army
Trenton
575 E. State Street
Box 99
Trenton, New Jersey 08601
599-9373, 9374
Command. Off: Maj. Gerald Spencer
Residential program for a minimum
of 30 days. Areas: Mercer County
Hours: Monday-Friday,
8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Narco, Inc.
(Narcotic Addicts Rehabili-
tation Center Organization)
541 E. State Street
Trenton, N.J. 08609
Staff Dir: Lewis Ware
989-9600

- A 6-9 month residential
treatment facility,
125 in-patient capacity,
Male and female, 17
years and up (parental
approval for younger clients)

Branch: Trenton Outreach
Center
340 N. Broad Street
Trenton, N.J. 08618
394-3203

Drug Abuse Clinic of
Mercer County
132 Perry Street
Trenton, N.J.
609-292-3910
Hours: 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

5. DRUG ABUSE (continued)

MIDDLESEX

Damon House (drugs only)
Joyce Kilmer
New Brunswick, New Jersey
Contact Person: Robert Lynn

Escape Center (drugs,
methadone)
Perth Amboy General Hospital
486 Lawrie Street
Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08861
Contact Person: Nick Puleio
201-442-3700,

New Brunswick Outreach Center
(drugs, methadone, detoxification)
26 Dennis Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
Contact Person: Aldo Miseli
745-5131

New Brunswick Referral/or Narcotics
Center (drugs)
30 Dennis Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
846-6413

P.I.P.P.I.N.
9 Bayard Street
c/o First Reformed Church
New Brunswick, New Jersey
249-4242

South Amboy Community Mental
Health Center
Bordentown Avenue
South Amboy, New Jersey
721-1000

Youth Coop (Alcohol, drugs)
367 New Brunswick Avenue
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
442-3700, ext. 882

Woodbridge Action for Youth
(drugs, alcohol)
1333 St. George Avenue
Colonia, New Jersey
Contact Person: Daryl Bishop
574-0900

5. DRUG ABUSE (continued)

MONMOUTH

Discovery House
Marlboro, New Jersey
24 hours - drug addiction

MORRIS

Morris County Department of Drug
Abuse
Drug Communication Service

SOMERSET

Somerset County Drug Abuse Clinic
74 East High Street
Somerville, New Jersey 08876
Director: Richard Coles
201-722-1232

SUSSEX

Sussex County Drug Center
"Labryinth"
R.D. #3
Newton, New Jersey
201-948-6000

UNION

Drug Rehabilitation Commission -
of Union County
(Prevention of Drug Abuse and
Narcotic Addiction)
300 North Avenue, East
Westfield, New Jersey
201-233-1684
Monday-Friday, 9-4 p.m.

Drug education, job
placement, private
counseling and lectures
to the public and
serves as source of
referral.

Innervisions/Adolescent Program-
825 West 7th St.
Plainfield, New Jersey
201-756-7373

Group and individual
counseling, educational
tutoring. Day care
for drug abusers.

Drug and Alcohol RE-
habilitation Center
Overlook Hospital
Summit, New Jersey
201-522-2100

5. DRUG ABUSE (continued)

Integrity House
J.E. Runells Hospital
Bonnie Burns Road
Berkeley Heights, New Jersey
201-322-2110

- Narcotic rehabilitation,
vocational training,
GED, individual and
group counseling.

Plainfield Area Drug Abuse
Clinic
519 North Avenue
Plainfield, New Jersey
201-561-1603 or 755-5404

- Multi-service drug
facility making use
of counseling (group
and individual),
methadone detoxifica-
tion from heroin,
methadone maintenance
and referral to other
treatment agencies
when needed.

Narcotic Clinic of
Union County
(Drug abuse and narcotic
addiction)
43 Rahway Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey
201-353-4040, ext. 391
Monday-Friday 6:30 - 7 p.m.
and Saturday, Sunday and
Holidays 8-12 noon

- Help drug dependent
and addicted persons
to help themselves
to healthier, happier
drug-free life situation
through counseling,
referral for other
available treatment
and for treatment in
methadone program.

Woodbridge Action for
Youth
1333 St. George Avenue
Colonia, New Jersey
201-547-0900
Monday-Friday, 9-5 p.m.

- Counseling service-
individual and group
counseling for young
people and their parents.
Evaluation interviews
with persons with
drug problems.

Woodbridge Diagnostic Center
Woodbridge, New Jersey
201-636-3410

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE

STATEWIDE*

N.J. State Hotline for A.A.,
Alateen 800-322-5525
24 hour service, toll free

* There are developing on a statewide basis, pursuant to
N.J.S.A. 26:2B-7, et seq., treatment centers which are
listed in a directory which is available through the Alcoholism
Control Program, N.J. State Department of Health, P. O. Box
1540, Trenton, N.J. 08625 (292-8947)

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

ATLANTIC

Arctic Avenue Hospitality
House
1021 Arctic Avenue
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
348-6311

- This House is a drop-in center for alcoholics and provides counseling service for persons with alcohol problems.

Atlantic City Detoxification
Center
Verona Motel
Black Horse Pike
West Atlantic City, N.J.
347-5475

BERGEN

Alcoholic Rehabilitation
Program
Mr. Jay Mullens, Director
201-646-2646

A.A. Young People's Group
Upper Saddle River

BURLINGTON

Burlington County Alcoholism
Program and Center
311 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016
386-5800, ext. 20, 21, 22 (9a.m.-5p.m.)
386-5805 (5:30 p.m.-9 p.m.)

- Information about alcoholism and treatment methods; individual and group counseling; recreational and occupational therapy; referral for medical, psychiatric, and vocational rehabilitation services.

Burlington County Alcohol
Abuse Program
118 High Street
Mt. Holly, New Jersey 08060
267-2218

- Provides education and training programs for community agencies and groups; information and referral services; will provide educational materials.

A1 - Ateen
Meeting times and places:
Beverly-Tuesday 8:00 p.m.
Beverly Presbyterian Church,
Warren Street

- Children of alcoholic parents meet to learn to cope with the troubles brought about by alcoholism. Members are teenagers.

and

Fort Dix-Tuesday 8:30 p.m.
Post Chapel

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

Starting Point Program
Burlington-Mt. Holly Road
Mt. Holly, N.J. 08060
609-261-2393

- Short term residential rehabilitation for alcoholics in need of supportive care.

CAMDEN

Camden County Alcoholism
Control Program
107 N. 7th St.
Camden, N.J. 08102
Administrator: William E.
Schwartz
609-964-1040

- Administers community programs for treatment of alcoholism. Funding pending for new city and county programs. Information available at Step-Up Center

Camden County Pshychiatric
Hospital
Blackwood, P.O.
Lakeland, N.J.
609-227-3000

- Physical, neurological, and psychological evaluations of patient. In-patient treatment unit is at Lakeland Hospital. Out-patient treatment is through the Jefferson House Clinics. Fees on sliding scale.

Reality House
409 Delsea Drive
Westville Grove, N.J. 08093
Director: Vic Yorio
609-848-0035

Social Detox
531 Line St.
Camden, N.J. 08103
Director: Dennis Joyce
609-541-0192
7 days per week
24 hours per day

- As an alternative to the jails' "drunk-tanks," police or other agencies may admit clients who are under the influence of alcohol. If necessary clients may remain 5-7 days until the effects of the alcohol have disappeared.

Step-Up Center for
Alcoholism
107 N. 7th ST.
Camden, N.J. 08102
Acting Therapist:
Caroly Ziskowski
609-964-1040

- Information and treatment center for alcoholics and their families. Education also supplied to community (schools, clubs, etc.) No fee and/or sliding scale. Bi-lingual staff.

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

West Jersey Hospital
Out-Patient Alcoholic
Clinic
West Jersey Hospital
Mt. Ephraim & Atlantic Ave.
Camden, N.J. 08104
Director: Ann Callaghan
609-963-8830 9-5 p.m. Mon.-
Fri., 9-3 p.m. Saturday

- Provides physical examination, counseling and follow-up services. Group therapy/ Psychologist available to work with patients. Betty Morehead is usually the liaison with Probation Department referrals.

CUMBERLAND

Alcoholics Anonymous
609-365-7177
Area Served: Southern
New Jersey

- There are Alcoholics Anonymous groups throughout Southern New Jersey. Any man or woman desiring information about alcoholism or in dealing with its problems may contact the organization by calling the above number.

ESSEX

Our House-Youth Service
Center
122 Irvington Ave.
South Orange, N.J.
201-763-5330
Monday-Friday
9-9 p.m.

- Educational, recreational, social and therapeutic activities for local youth and their families. Professional drug and alcohol related problems.

National Council on Al-
coholism-North Jersey Inc.
820 Broad Street
(Old First Church)
Newark, N.J.
201-623-3560

- Counseling alcoholism and drug addiction.

Al-Anon Family Intergroup
310 Main Street
Orange, N.J.
609-674-0156

- Self help for relatives and friends of those with an alcohol problem. Sponsors Ala-teen, which is for children of alcoholic parents.

National Council on Al-
coholism, Inc.
60 S. Fullerton Avenue
Montclair, N.J.
201-783-9313

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

Alcoholics Anonymous Intergroup - Self-help for al-
1878 Springfield Avenue coholics.
Maplewood, N.J. Alcohol Hot Line-
201-763-1415 800-322-5525
(Provides 24 hour
a day information
and referral sources.)

HUDSON

Kearny Intercounty Council - Provides individual
on Drug and Alcohol Abuse and group counseling,
430 Kearny Avenue as well as drug-free
Kearny, N.J. and methadone treatment.
201-997-4000

North Hudson Community
Action Corp.
Alcoholic Rehabilitation
Center ("The Arc")
507 26th St. 3rd Floor
Union City, N.J.
201-866-2255

HUNTERDON

Hunterdon Council on - The council offers
Alcoholism medical, labor-manage-
c/o Hunterdon Medical ment, public information,
Center community service programs,
Route #31 also maintains Alcoholism
Flemington, N.J. 08822 Information Center.
201-782-3909

Community Mental Health - The council offers
Center alcoholic counseling
c/o Hunterdon Medical and outpatient alcoholism
Center groups.
Route #31
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-2121, 341

MERCER

Aid to Low Income Alcohol - Individual family and
Abusers (ALIAA) group therapy; introduction
31-33 N. Willow, Box 2434 to AA; physical examination
Trenton, N.J. 08607 and vitamin therapy where
Director: Jenye Stubblefield warranted. Referral for
609-392-2822, 2861 other health services.
Areas: Mercer County Nutrition education and
Hours: Monday-Friday 9-6 p.m. one balanced meal daily
Eligibility: Resident; income for enrollees. Recreation
guidelines of title IVA. therapy and vocational
Ages: Teenager-adult rehabilitation services.

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

Alcoholism Treatment
Center-Inpatient and
Outpatient
Roosevelt Hospital
Metuchen, N.J. 08840
Director, Social Service:
Frank Durkin
201-548-1000
Areas: New Jersey
Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30-4:15 p.m.
Tuesday-Thursday, 8:30-9 p.m.
Fees: Ability to pay
Eligibility: Resident

- Medical help, individual
and group counseling
(detoxification for
Middlesex County Residents
only).

Catholic Welfare Bureau
Guidance Clinic
39 N. Clinton Avenue
Trenton, N.J. 08609
Med. Director: Dr. Helen
E. Daniells
Counselor: Arthur J. Matison
609-394-9398, 9399
Areas: Mercer County
Hours: Monday-Friday, 9-5 p.m.
Thursday p.m.-5:30-9:30

- Treatment of alcohol
related problems and
help to families. Con-
sultation to community
representatives and
agencies.

Families of Alcoholics
310 Main Street
Orange, N.J. 07050
201-672-7231
Areas: New Jersey
Hours: 10-4 p.m.;
24 hour answering
service
Eligibility: Relative
or friend
Ages: Adults

- Al-Anon. Help for
relatives and friends
of alcoholics; personal
contacts, literature;
information for Al-Anon
and Alateen groups.
Alateen: Fellowship for
teenagers.

The Medical Center at Princeton-
Princeton House Unit
905 Herrontown Rd.
Princeton, N.J. 08540
609-921-7700
Chairman: Dr. William Phillips
Prog. Director: Dr. Sydnor
Penick
Eligibility: Physician referral
Hours: 24 hours
Ages: Adolescent-adult
Fees: Schedule available

Alcoholism Rehabilita-
tion, Inpatient and
Outpatient rehabilitation.

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

Alcoholics Anonymous
Eligibility: Chronic
alcoholism
Hours: inquire

- Weekly meeting for members and prospective members. Separate weekly meetings for inpatients.

Mercer Alcoholism Program
Mercer County Community
Action Council
186 W. Ingham Avenue
Trenton, N.J. 08638
Director: James A. Howard
609-396-1365, 1366
Areas: Mercer County,
except Trenton
Hours: Mon-Fri, 9-4:30 p.m.
Eligibility: Resident

- Provides information and educates public about alcohol, alcoholism, and the treatment of alcoholism. Training for corrections institution personnel and social service agencies. Counseling for individuals and families; group therapy. Participation in Alcoholics Anonymous encouraged. Referrals for detoxification, hospitalization, rehabilitation, employment, housing and public assistance.

The Salvation Army-Trenton
575 E. State St. Box 99
Trenton, N.J. 08601
Commanding Officer: Maj.
Gerald Spencer
609-599-9373, 9374
Areas : Mercer County
Hours: Mon-Fri, 8-4 p.m.
Eligibility: Male, space
availability
Fees: Adjusted
Ages: 17 and up

- Residential program for a minimum of 30 days.

MIDDLESEX

Community Youth Service
Center-CYSC
Arthur Grand
Community Center
11 Kirkpatrick St.
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903
201-754-5244

- Referrals to local alcohol programs

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

New Brunswick Outreach
Center (drugs, Methadone,
detoxification)
26 Dennis St.
New Brunswick, New Jersey
745-5131
Contact Person: Aldo Miseli

Perth Amboy General
Hospital (alcohol)
Detoxification Center
530 New Brunswick Ave.
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
442-3700

Open Door Alcohol
Program (alcohol)
Abeel Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
246-4800

P.I.P.P.I.N.
9 Bayard Street
c/o First Reformed Church
New Brunswick, New Jersey
249-4242

Raritan Bay Mental Health
Center (alcohol)
RAFT
570 Lee Street
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
442-1666

South Amboy Community
Mental Health Center
Bordentown Avenue
South Amboy, New Jersey
721-1000

Youth Coop (Alcohol, Drugs)
367 New Brunswick Avenue
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
442-3700, ext. 882

Woodbridge Action for Youth
(drugs, alcohol)
1333 St. George Avenue
Colonia, New Jersey
574-0900
Contact person: Daryl Bishop

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

MORRIS

Alcohol Recovery Center for
Morris County
(SLEPA seeded)

UNION

Alexian Brother's Hospital - General Hospital
Alcoholism Information Center
655 East Jersey Street
Elizabeth, N.J.
201-351-9000

Drug and Alcohol (Reha-
bilitation Center)
Overlook Hospital
Summit, N.J.
201-522-2100

Elizabeth General Hospital - General Hospital
and Dispensary
925 E. Jersey St.
Elizabeth, N.J.
201-289-8600

Fair Oaks Hospital - Private Hospital.
19 Prospect St. Special psychiatric
Summit, N.J. and alcohol.
201-277-0143

Hillside Alcohol Educa- - Emergency medical
tional Program services, psychological,
Hillside Municipal Building evaluation, non-medical
Hillside, N.J. detoxification, trans-
201 - 926-3441 portation, individual
and group therapy,
family therapy, spouse
groups, remotivation,
educational therapy,
family therapy, spouse
AA meetings. Hotline,
staff training, trouble
employee programs.

Integrity House - Narcotic rehabili-
J.E. Runnells Hospital tation, vocational
Bonnie Burns Rd. training, GED, individual
Berkeley Heights, N.J. and group counseling.
201-322-2110

6. ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

Mt. Carmel Guild
108 Alden Street
Cranford, N.J.
201-272-8910

OR

Mt. Carmel Guild Mental
Health Clinic
17 Mulberry St.
Newark, N.J.
201-624-2405
Hours: Monday-Friday 9-5 p.m.

National Council on Al-
coholism
North Jersey, Inc.
Union County Division
Alcohol Information Center
300 North Avenue
East Westfield, N.J. 07090
201-233-8810

Project Alert/Dudley House
930 Putnam Avenue
Plainfield, N.J.
201-753-3395
Hours: 9-5 p.m.

Woodbridge Diagnostic Center
Woodbridge, New Jersey
201-636-3410

7. HOTLINES
Statewide - DYFS
Emergency Hotline for Child
Abuse 800-792-8610

ATLANTIC

Contact, Atlantic
P.O. Box 181
Linwood, N.J. 08221
646-6616, 24 hours a day

- Counseling; hearing and
speech diagnostic and
therapy center, psycho-
logical testing and
evaluation, special
education program and
a mental health out-
patient and day treat-
ment center.

- Information and counseling
on alcohol-related pro-
blems. Consultation with
individuals, problem
drinkers and/or their
families - to help
evaluate and make re-
ferrals for help or
treatment. Special "rap"
group on Wednesday, 7 p.m.

- Psychological, evaluation,
transportation, meals,
individual psychotherapy,
recreational therapy,
remotivation, vocational
and legal/court counseling,
education, AA meetings and
trouble employee counseling.

- This organization pro-
vides crisis intervention
services and listening
service for troubled
persons.

7. HOTLINES

CAMDEN

Contact, Inc.
Chairperson, Margaret Tague
1050 N. Kings Highway
Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034
Cherry Hill area: 667-3000
Outlying Cherry Hill: 428-2900

- Provides free twenty-four hour 7 day per week crisis intervention for persons with problems who need an empathetic nonjudgmental listener.

GLOUCESTER

Community Mental Health
Center Hotline
Woodbury, N.J.

Together, Inc.
7 State Street
Glassboro State College
24 hour hot line phone:
881-4040

HUNTERDON

Helpline
Community Services Council
(Teen Problems Anonymous/
Adult Problems Anonymous)
R.D. #6, Box 49-A, Route #31
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-8336

- This service helps people solve their personal problems.

ESSEX

Family Service of West
Essex
388 Pompton Avenue
Cedar Grove, N.J.
857-0050

- 24 hour telephone service, emergency assistance

Fish of Nutley
100 Vincent Place
Nutley, N.J.
661-3474

- 24 hour service, referral, emergency assistance

Montclair West Essex
Guidance Center
60 South Fullerton Ave.
Montclair, N.J.
24 hour emergency phone,
counseling, referral

- 24 hour emergency phone, counseling, referral

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

7. HOTLINES

MERCER

Princeton Area Council of
Community Services
Box 201, Princeton, N.J.
Chair: Katherine B. Aldridge
924-1144, 448-1144
daily: 7 p.m.-12 midnight.

- Responds to problems of young people and others as presented via the telephone. Provides an opportunity for an individual to talk freely about his problems with an objective, sympathetic, and anonymous listener. Supporting the listeners is a group of professional workers available for advice and help.

MORRIS

St. Clare's Hospital
"Hot Line" - Denville

Morris County Department
of Drug Abuse
Drug Communication Center
24 hour hot line

PASSAIC

National Council Jewish Women
- hotline

Community Mental Health
Centers, Passaic-Clifton-
hotline

Paterson Mental Health-hotline

Youth Haven, Paterson-hotline

SALEM

CONTACT
24 hour hotline

UNION

Alcoholism State Hotline
800-322-5525

Contact We Care
POB 126
Scotch Plains, N.J.
232-2880

7. HOTLINES (continued)

Hillside Alcohol Education
Program
Hillside, New Jersey
926-3441

His Place
1096 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth, N.J.
527-1999

Kean College Communication
Help Line Center
Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey
289-2100

Union County Crisis Intervention
& Prevention Telephone Services
Elizabeth, New Jersey 289-0900

8. RECREATIONAL

ATLANTIC

Boy Scouts of America
1495 Albany Avenue
Atlantic City, N.J.
344-1156

- This organization provides programs, training and recreational activities for boys.

4-H Clubs
1200 Harding Highway
Mays Landing, N.J. 08030
625-2203

- This organization provides recreational and educational programs focusing on environmental needs. Services boys and girls ages 7 to 19.

Girl Scout Council
1125 Pacific Ave.
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
344-9075

- This organization provides programs, training and recreational activities for girls.

Jewish Community Center
501 N. Jerome Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402
822-1167

- The services provided at this center include day camp, teen activities and physical education facilities.

Young Womens Christian Assn.
1711 Arctic Ave.
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
348-2935

- This association provides services for women and girls including tutoring services, group discussions and recreational activities.

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

HUNTERDON

Glen Gardner Youth Assn.
P. O. Box 92
Glen Gardner, N.J. 08826
201-832-2382

- Provides recreational opportunities for the youth in the North Hunterdon Voorhees area.

Round Valley Youth Center
R.D. #31, Box 120
Lebanon, N.J. 08833
201-236-6885

- Center is open to youth groups and schools for camping, hiking, fishing swimming, hayrides, winter sports, equestrian events, and picnicking.

South Hunterdon
Youth Organization
4 South Union Street
Lambertville, N.J. 08530
397-0055

- This group develops community programs.

MERCER

YMCA-Central Branch
2 South Clinton Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08609
392-5168
Director: Edward Silverglade

- Tutoring, skill classes, arts and crafts, etc.
Area: Trenton. Ages: 5-10
(Boys/Girls) Hours:
3 p.m. to 6. p.m.

Summer Fun Club
Director Frank Thropp
& Larry Cain
Area: Trenton & vicinity

- Physical education and recreation programs
Eligibility: membership
Ages: 7-11, Hours: 9:30 a.m.
to 10 p.m. Fees: Youth \$16,
Adults \$55-200 yr. Summer
Fun Club \$35 - 2 week period

YMCA of Princeton
Avalon Place
Princeton, N.J. 08540
924-4825
Physical Dir: Bruce Roper

- Athletic center of gym, weight rooms, wall ball courts, health club and pool; physical education program. Area: Princeton, Montgomery, Hopewell, W. Windsor, part of S. Brunswick, Rocky Hill, Plainsboro. Fees: Basic membership: boys \$10, men \$11. Full membership: boys \$30, men \$45 or 60
Program Fees additional.

RECREATIONAL (continued)

YMCA

140 E. Hanover Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
396-8291

Aquatics Dir: Jane Adams
Branches: Hamilton Center YWCA

3570 Nottingham Way.

Trenton, New Jersey

587-1815

Program Dir: Janet Gravatt

Ewing Center

Trinity Methodist Church

396-8291

- Health, recreational, educational, creative arts and social activities; aquatics, classes and community activity nights. Areas: Mercer County Eligibility: membership. Hours : vary; Fees: vary.

Hopewell Valley Regional
Board of Education
425 E. Main Street
Pennington, New Jersey 08534
Director: G. Randle Ackerman
737-1511

- Activities and instructions on playgrounds, swimming, tennis, music, Areas: Hopewell Valley School. Eligibility: resident Ages: 5-12. Hours: summer-6 weeks. Fees: Activity offered.

AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Experiences and activities for children of parents absent from the home after regular school hours:

Boys' Club of Trenton
431 Pennington Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
392-3193
Director: Tom Ertzberger

212 Center Street
Trenton, New Jersey
392-3194
Director: James Johnson

Hollowbrook After School Program
320 Hollowbrook Drive
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
833-1560, 1565
Director: Mrs. Mary Davis

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

Mercer County Extension
Service
Urban 4-H Program
930 Spruce Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
396-4593
Director: Mrs. Helen Ray

Mercer Street Friends After
School Day Care Center
151 Mercer Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08611
396-1505
Director: Steve Kitts

Trenton Central YMCA After
School Day Care Program
2 South Clinton Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08609
392-5168
Director: Edward Silverglade

YMCA-YWCA of Princeton After
School Care Program
Avalon Place
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
924-4825
Director: Lynette Danylchuck

YWCA After School Enrich-
ment Program
140 East Hanover Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
396-8291
Director: Sandy Ewell

Father Elmer Sullivan Neigh-
borhood Service Center
186 W. Ingham Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
Executive: Irving W. Harper
393-4187, 4182

- Charm and modeling
courses, basketball,
sewing, movies, trips,
dances, tutorial services
and employment counseling.
Cub Scouts. Areas: Ewing
Township. Eligibility:
resident; hours, Mon-Fri
9 a.m. to 4. p.m. Ages:
7 over 65.

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

- Lawrence Neighborhood Service Center
295 Eggerts Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
883-3379, 3389, 3399
Counselor: Silas Townsend
- Group recreational and educational activities.
Areas: Lawrence Township
Hours: Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Eligibility: resident. Call for exceptions
Ages: 5-18
- Urban League of Metropolitan Trenton, Inc. Teen Post
522 Perry Street
Trenton, New Jersey
392-8481, 8492
Director: Paul P. Pintella, Jr.
- Recreational, educational and cultural programs.
Areas: Model Cities Neighborhood. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 2 p.m. - 10 p.m. Saturday, 12 noon to 8 p.m. Ages: 15-21
- American Red Cross Princeton Chapter
182 N. Harrison Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
924-2404
Director: Mrs. Gordon Mapes
- Areas: Princeton Boro & Township; E. W. Windsor, Hightstown, parts of Hopewell, Lawrence Township, parts of Middlesex and Somerset County. Eligibility: none for swimming courses, skill in advanced courses. Age for Instructor's courses. Hours: Mon.-Fri.: 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Ages: 14 and up for Safety Courses, 17 and up for Instructor's Courses.
- American Red Cross Trenton Area Chapter
399 W. State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
Director: Mrs. Helen M. Barber
394-1161, 1164
- First aid, swimming, life-saving, water safety and small craft handling. Areas: Trenton vicinity. Hours: Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- YWCA of Princeton Avalon Place
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
924-4825
- Recreation clubs, education and special events, sports, swimming, gymnastics, slimnastics, dancing, art, crafts, sewing, music, social action. Areas: E. & W. Windsor, Hightstown, Princeton Boro and Township

OCEAN

American Field Service
c/o Mrs. Everett F. Howell,
President
36 Leigh Drive
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701
363-0392

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

American Field Service
International Scholarship
Mrs. D'Angelo, President
117 Susan Drive
Jackson, New Jersey 08527
374-3088

Boy Scouts of America
c/o Ocean County Council
1171 Indian Hill Road
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
394-1037

Boy Scout Troop #18
Mr. George Sillitoe, Scout
Master
121 29th Street
Ship Bottom, New Jersey
494-9232

Boys' Club of Brick Town
123 Coolidge Drive
Brick Town, New Jersey 08753
899-6643
Ms. Louise Byron, Secretary

Brick Neighborhood of Girl
Scouts (Monmouth Council
GSA)
342 Heritage Drive
Brick Town, New Jersey 08723
477-1761
Mrs. Michael Favola, Neighbor-
hood Chairman

Brick Town High School
Booster Club
P. O. Box 102
Brick Town, New Jersey 08723
892-1713
Mrs. Anna Mulvihill, President

Brick Township High School
Fine Arts Guild
444 20th Avenue
P.O. Box 431
Brick Town, New Jersey 08723
477-9733
Mr. Robert K. Jones

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

Brick Township Junior Sports League
POB 75, Cedar Bridge Road
Brick Town, New Jersey 08723 477-9733

Brick Township Junior Sports League Ladies Auxiliary
Mrs. Mary Lou Milano
920 Fairmont Avenue
Brick Town, New Jersey 08753 477-2261

Brick Town Soccer Association
Mr. Robert White
720 Midstream Road
Brick Town, New Jersey 08753 892-7420

Camp Fire Girls of Ocean County
405 Main Street
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 244-1911

Chancellor's Junior Drum & Bugle Corp.
Mr. Wharton C. Brown, Director
46 7th Bayway
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-5608 and 341-5184

East Dover Little League Inc.
Windsor Avenue
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-1810

Explorers Defense Disaster Control Organization
Mr. Edward Ryan
2 Magnolia Avenue
New Egypt, New Jersey 758-8400

Explorer Post 105 of Toms River Fire Co. #1
Mr. Reindert Van Norren
144 Edgewood Drive
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-6247

Garden State Philharmonic Youth Orchestra
Mr. Bernard Kannen, Advisor
230 Main Street
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-6277

Girl Scouting Holly Neighborhood Chairman
Mrs. Jane Haines
142 Division Street
Manahawkin, New Jersey 08050

Girl Scouts of Lakewood
c/o Mrs. Mae Hammersten, Chairman
1320 MacArthur Boulevard
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701

Holbrook Little League
Mr. Joe Panek
7 Dover Street
Jackson, New Jersey 08527 364-8971

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

Jackson Little League
Mr. D. Raimondo
Trenton Road
Jackson, New Jersey 08527 928-0750

Lakewood Little League Association
c/o Capt. Stephen Belitrand, President
Highway #9, River Avenue
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701

Lakewood P.A.L.
c/o Capt. Stephen Belitrand, President
Highway #9, River Avenue
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701

Lakewood Pop Warner Football League Association
c/o Mr. Howard Heim
708 Lakeview Drive
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701

Manchester Township Little League
Wilbur Avenue
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 657-7996

Mystic Buccaneers of Southern Ocean County Jr. Drum & Bugle Corps
Mr. Randy Heffler, Director
Ms. Rose Beck, Business Manager
P. O. Box 444, 107-14 West Hudson Drive
Manahawkin, New Jersey 08050 296-9537 and 296-9721

Mystic Buccaneer Supporters
Ms. Ann Mathis
Box 206
Gilford Road
Tuckerton, New Jersey 08087 269-7516

Ocean County 4-H Association
Mrs. Fred H. Kossatz, President
Agriculture Center
Whitesville Road
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-1227

Ocean County Girl Scout Council
Miss Catherine Davis, Executive Director
Mrs. George Zeve (Jacqueline), President
1191 Lakewood Road
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-4499

Ocean County Soccer Association
Mr. J. Vande Burgt, President
16 Parkway Boulevard
South Toms River, New Jersey 08753

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

Optimist Club of Toms River
Mr. Joseph P. Smith
196 Melcreek Road
Bayville, New Jersey 08721 269-2547

Pop Warner Football League
Mr. Walter Steward
68 Forest Drive
Jackson, New Jersey 08527 364-2716

Pop Warner Football Club Inc.
Mr. Robert W. Recker, Jr. Pres.
North Main Street
Elk Lodge
Manahawkin, New Jersey 08050

Shore Ballet Company
Mrs. Angela Whitehill
595 Brookside Drive
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 244-4579

Shore Points Hockey Club, Inc.
Ms. Janet Patrick, Secretary
P. O. Box 368
Brick Town, New Jersey 08753 899-6941

Shore Soccer Association
1099 Fairview Drive
Toms River, New Jersey 08753

Toms River Area Family YMCA
Mr. Earl W. Gardner
1088 Whitty Road, POB 130
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 349-5104

Toms River Little League
Mapletree Road
Toms River, New Jersey 08753 244-5005

Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
Lexington Avenue and 2nd Street
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701 363-0683

Young Men's Christian Association of Ocean County
Camp Holbrook
New Prospect Road
Jackson, New Jersey 08527 364-2777

Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Mrs. Dolores Wagner, Executive Director
Monmouth Avenue and 3rd Street
Lakewood, New Jersey 08701 363-1158

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

Youth and Family Service
954 Lakewood Road, Route 166
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
244-4300 after hours: 800-792-8610

PASSAIC

Alexander Hamilton Community Center, Paterson

Big Brothers of Passaic County

Boys Club

Campus Life

Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A.

Y.M.H.A. - Y.W.H.A.

UNION

(See "Counseling and Social Services" for specific programs)

Berkeley Heights - Recreation Commission
Municipal Building
29 Park Avenue - 464-4590

Clark - Director of Parks and Properties
Municipal Building
Westfield Avenue - 381-6286

Cranford - Borough Clerk Recreation Committee
23 North Avenue - 276-5649

Elizabeth - Superintendent of Recreation
City Hall, 50 West Scott Place 353-6000

Fanwood - Town Clerk
Municipal Building
130 Watson Road - 322-8236

Garwood - Supervisor of Recreation, Center Street - 789-0710

Hillside - Superintendent of Recreation
Municipal Building
Liberty & Hillside Avenue - 926-2219

Kenilworth - Recreation Department or Town Clerk
130 Michigan Avenue - 241-2544

Linden - Recreation Commission
605 S. Wood Avenue - 486-0300

8. RECREATIONAL (continued)

New Providence - Recreation Commission
1243 Springfield Avenue - 277-3400

Plainfield - Secretary, Recreation Commission
515 Watchung Avenue - 756-6171

Rahway - Superintendent of Recreation
City Hall
1470 Campbell Street - 381-8000

Roselle - Secretary, Recreation Committee
Abraham Clark High School
122 East 6th Avenue - 245-0600

Scotch Plains - Recreation Commission
444 Park Avenue 322-6226

Springfield - Director, Recreation Commission
Municipal Building - 376-5800

Summit - Board of Recreation
Field House, Myrtle Avenue - 227-2932

Union - Recreation Commission
Box 1, Union - 686-4200

Westfield - Recreation Department
425 East Broad Street - 233-8000

9. EMPLOYMENT

ATLANTIC

Job Services, N.J. State
Employment Service
1433 Bacharach Blvd.
Atlantic City, N.J. 08401
344-0504

- The services provided
include job placement,
testing and counseling.

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Vocational-Technical School
Route 40 & 19th Ave.
Mays Landing, N.J. 08330
625-2249

- This school provides vocational training for Junior and Senior High School students from Atlantic County High Schools.

BURLINGTON

N.J. Department of Labor
and Industry-Employment
Service
220 W. Broad Street
Burlington, N.J. 08016
386-0686

Burlington County Man-
power Office
124 High Street
Mt. Holly, New Jersey 08060
267-3300, ext. 238, 239

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Burlington County Vocational
Technical School
Office: Woodland Rd.
Mt. Holly, N.J. 08060
267-4226

Opportunities Industrialization
Center, Southern New Jersey
125 Magnolia Street
Beverly, N.J. 08010
387-4533

Occupational Training Center
of Burlington
Maple Avenue
Mt. Holly, N.J. 08060
267-6677

Work Incentive Program (WIN)
55 High Street
Mt. Holly, N.J. 08060
267-0981

CAMDEN

Camden City Vocational
Complex
Admin: Asst. Elmer Winston
Camden High School
Park Blvd. and Baird Ave.
Camden, N.J.
963-8392

- Reg. school hours. Day
7 p.m. to 10 p.m.,
Mon., Tues., Wed. Eve.

Camden County Office of Manpower
Director: Harry W. Barracliff
Jefferson Hall, 3rd floor
Camden County Community College
Blackwood, N.J. 08012
228-3101 (CETA funded)

ESSEX

Professional Placement Services
1100 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, New Jersey

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

HUDSON

New Jersey State Division of
Unemployment and Disability
363 Summit Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
656-6800
Bayonne, 554 Broadway, 436-7800
Hoboken, 86 River Street, 659-8310
Union City, 138-39th Street, 863-1600

New Jersey State Division of
Vocational Rehabilitation
2857 Kennedy Boulevard
Jersey City, New Jersey
653-2929

Vocational Service Center
Y.W.C.A.
111 Storms Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
433-8530, 8532

HUNTERDON

Hunterdon Occupational
Training Center
R.D. #6, Minneakoning Rd.
Flemington, N.J. 08822
201-782-1480

- This center trains
handicapped persons
for employment.

CETA (Manpower Office)
Ten Court Street
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
201-782-4300, 207

MERCER

Hightstown-East Windsor
Neighborhood Service Center
150 South Main Street
Hightstown, New Jersey 08520
Program Director: Theodore
A. Wright
443-4464, 443-4465

- Career development
education; occupational
information; career
path exposure; career
counseling
Areas: Hightstown,
East Windsor. Hours:
Mon-Fri, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
Ages: Youth

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Mercer Opportunities In-
dustrialization Center, Inc.
123 E. Hanover Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
Manager: Joseph Burns
394-9600

- Provides diagnosis and counseling. Areas: Mercer County. Ages: 18 and up Hours: Mon.- Fri.- 9a.m. - 5. p.m. Prog. Mon.-Fri.2-10 p.m.

United Progress, Inc.
New Career Program
114 N. Montgomery St.
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
Director Larry Butler
392-4924

- Career type job training, joint effort between City of Trenton and Camden. Provides entry level career jobs, working 25 hrs. a week with 15 hrs. for training courses and guidance. Areas: Trenton. Hrs. Mon.- Fri.- 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Eligibility: resident, unemployed or under-employed, within federal poverty guidelines. Ages: 16 and up.

Mercer County Welfare Board
Work Inventive Program (WIN)
N. Hermitage Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
Supervisor: Mrs. Maisha Pinelli
292-6400

- Coordinates social service and manpower to develop and expand work and training for AFDC recipients. With the State Employment Service, the WIN team provides opportunities for training, education, and supportive social services leading to permanent employment. N.J. Division of Youth and Family Services assists in providing child care plans for parents enrolling in the WIN program. Areas: Mercer County. Hrs. Mon.- Fri.- 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Eligibility: AFDC applicants and recipients 16 and over must register unless exempt by law. Applicants may be family heads, youths age 16-17 who are unemployed and not attending school, volunteer or non-volunteer AFDC mothers. Ages: 16 and up.

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Mercer County Community
Action Council
Mercer County Court House
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
Director: Mrs. Margaret Tuchman
586-0612, 0613, 0614

- Areas: Mercer County,
excluding Trenton
Eligibility: Federal
poverty level income
guidelines

Out of School
Counseling, work experience,
skill training, education for
high school dropout. Ages:
16-22 years. Hours: Mon.-Fri.
9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

In School
Counseling and tutoring;
work in school for a
maximum of 8 hrs per week
at rate of \$2 per hour.
Eligibility: potential
high school dropout.
Hours: September - Mid-June

Summer
Ten week employment;
counseling and education;
placement in non-profit
organization. Work week
is 25 hours at rate of
\$2 per hr.

Summer
In School and Summer locations:
Ewing, Hamilton, Lawrence Township
Hightstown, Princeton. Hours:
mid-June through August. Ages:
14-21

United Progress, Inc.
300 N. Willow Street
Trenton, New Jersey
599-9881
Director William Morgan

Out of School
Basic education, skill training,
and work experience. Areas:
Trenton, Hours: Mon-Fri. 8:30-
4:30 p.m. Eligibility: high
school dropouts from low-income
families within federal poverty
guidelines. Ages: 16-21 years.

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

MIDDLESEX

P.I.P.P.I.N.

(Probation Inventive
Program Promoting In-
dividual Needs)

Juvenile Probation Daycare-
emphasis on personal develop-
ment, vocational and job
counseling.

Lyman H. O'Neill, Chief
Probation Officer 246-6149

Philip Hill, Senior Pro-
bation Officer 249-4242

Probation Job Bank- Job
Development, Screening, Testing
and Referral for Juvenile and
Adult Probationers

Lyman H. O'Neill, Chief
Probation Officer 246-6149

Thomas Jancola, Principal
Probation Officer I
826-6454, 826-8570

Damon House Inc./

Vocational Adjustment Unit
Greg Marra, Executive Director
Damon HOuse
105 Joyce Kilmer Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
838-6002

MORRIS

Youth Employment Service
Morristown, Madison and
Florham Park, Chatham,
Lenville, Mendham.

- Non-profit, volunteer agency.

PASSAIC

H.E.L.P., Paterson

- counseling and employment

Job Corps, Paterson -

- employment

Paterson Task Force

- employment

Work Experience Careers
Explanation Program,
Paterson

- employment

9. EMPLOYMENT (continued)

UNION

Division of Vocational
Rehabilitation Services
or Occupational Center
of Union County, Inc.
1173 E. Grand Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
351-5434

- Evaluation, vocational training in stimulated industrial environment, skills program, psycho-therapeutic services, counseling and special education provided.

Human Resources Department
Division of Employment
Training
208 Commerce Place
Elizabeth, New Jersey 352-2525

Eastern Center
20 E. Elizabeth Avenue,
Linden, New Jersey
925-3200

Western Center
128 W. 7th Street
Plainfield, New Jersey
757-9090

- Provides job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons.

Urban League of Union
County, Inc.
272 N. Broad Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
351-7200

- Works with public, private agencies and community groups to improve industrial, economical and educational opportunities of minority groups. Works to improve race relations, conducts specific programs as demanded by community problems.

New Jersey Bureau of Youth
Employment Services, Inc.
(Y.E.S.)
1947 Duncan Drive
Scotch Plains
232-1764

- Part-time and summer employment

New Jersey State and Training
and Employment Services
319 North Broad Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
352-8360
Monday-Friday-8:30 to 4:30 p.m.

- Employment counseling; placement in jobs, occupational testing; training, outreach and human resources development.

END