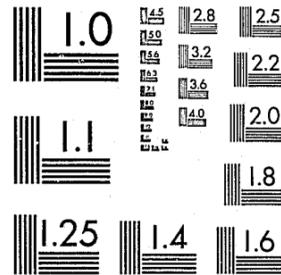


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SITE VISIT REPORT
 CAMDEN TASC PROJECT
 (April 20-22, 1977)

PILOT TEST FOR
 EVALUATION OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES
 TO STREET CRIME (TASC)
 PHASE II

May 25, 1977

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 INCORPORATED



ABSTRACT

This report provides the findings of the second of two pilot test site visits as part of an evaluation study of the National Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Program. The study is concerned primarily with operational aspects: identification of potential clients; diagnosis and referral; relations with drug abuse treatment agencies, community and Criminal Justice System; effectiveness of tracking/monitoring; cost analysis; and comparison with other diversion/intervention programs.

The operations of the Camden County TASC project are described, evaluated, and conclusions are presented. Some of the principal findings are: the TASC project, run by the Probation Department of Camden County, does not serve the offender population that the National TASC Program was designed to serve. There is no active screening of arrestees and the eligibility rules together with the availability of less demanding alternatives effectively eliminate those offenders normally targeted for TASC.

Although many of the Camden TASC clients have a history of various drug use problems, the Camden TASC is a low risk program, dealing mainly with clients who have been charged with minor drug offenses, i.e., possession of marijuana. Most of the clients do not have a current drug problem warranting treatment; consequently, most clients are counseled by the TASC probation officers or participate in education programs. Nearly all clients are charged with drug offenses (such as possession) and very few are charged with drug related offenses (such as retail theft).

The focus and methods of the TASC project are heavily influenced by its location in the Probation Department and its association with the more general pretrial intervention services administered by the Probation Department.

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From the community treatment agencies: Mr. Victor Yorio, Director of Reality House; Mr. Patrick McCarthy, Director of Turning Point; and Mr. Joseph Maher, Regional Supervisor, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, New Jersey Department of Health.

We would also like to express our appreciation to Mr. James Mayfield, TASC Coordinator, and Mr. Nicholas Carugno, Deputy TASC Coordinator, and the staff of the TASC unit for their assistance in arranging the interview schedule and for their forbearance during this second pilot test visit.

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SUMMARY

The Camden TASC project was visited by the System Sciences team between April 20, and April 22, 1977. The project was in its 29th month of operation at that time and was in the transition toward institutionalization. Administratively, and in practice, the project is completely integrated into the Camden County Probation Department. In fact, the Camden TASC project must be viewed as a component of the Probation Department that cannot be separated from the Department in terms of administration, CJS relationships and community relationships and operation.

Approximately 90 percent of the clients are males, 80 percent are white and the majority are less than 25 years of age. Their demographic characteristics are summarized in Table S-1 for the clients admitted to TASC as well as those rejected. The rules for TASC client eligibility are not clearly defined, but

Table S-1
Demographic Characteristics of Camden County TASC Clients

	<u>ACTIVE CLIENTS (N=32)</u>	<u>REJECTS (N=12)</u>
SEX		
MALE	87.5	91.7
FEMALE	12.5	8.3
RACE		
BLACK	16.7	8.3
WHITE	79.2	83.4
HISPANIC	4.1	8.3
AGE		
18-21	37.5	16.7
22-25	25.0	66.6
26-30	31.3	16.7
31-35	6.2	0.0

insofar as they are defined, they would appear to exclude those clients normally sought by TASC programs. Generally, the most important rules for TASC admission are:

- o Apparent motivation (sincere, cooperative, punctual, truthful)
- o Usually, a drug offense (such as possession), but not a drug related offense (such as burglary)
- o No violent crimes
- o No prior convictions
- o No evidence of continuing criminal enterprise (such as bookmaking)
- o No "behavior not conducive to short term rehabilitation" (such as sex offenses)
- o No "heavy addiction"

The result of these criteria is a clientele consisting of low risk offenders charged, for the first time, with the possession of marijuana. The client population served by the Camden TASC project is not the usual population targeted for TASC by LEAA.

Screening activities engaged in by the project are minimal. No effort is made to actively identify potential clients through jail screening or other means. Effectively, the identification process is carried out by defense attorneys and referral from the CJS.

The diagnostic and referral process generally takes approximately two months, is cumbersome and results in program acceptance of approximately 50 percent. This appears to be an overly complex process since only 5 percent of TASC clients use opiates and over 70 percent are White first offenders. Placed in perspective, however, the Camden TASC project is responding to a situation over which it has no control and working in a CJS environment where its clientele reflect the arrested population of the county it is serving.

The treatment referral process is handled by the two TASC trackers, considered to be the program's most knowledgeable drug experts. Both of the

trackers have a good deal of counseling experience and knowledge and both are, in fact, thoroughly knowledgeable about the drug treatment process in Camden County. They are also responsible for maintaining TASC contact and coordination with the treatment programs and monitoring TASC clients undergoing treatment. This process operates efficiently and the relationship between TASC and the treatment programs appears to be excellent.

Camden TASC also maintains an excellent relationship with the prosecutor and judiciary, but these members of the CJS do not, in effect, differentiate between TASC and the Probation Department. The public defenders, however, view TASC with indifference and expressed the view that the program had virtually nothing to offer the large majority of their clients.

The Camden TASC project does not meet the purpose and objectives of the national LEAA TASC program, but must be viewed in terms of the county that it is serving and the environment over which it has no control.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Organization and Staffing

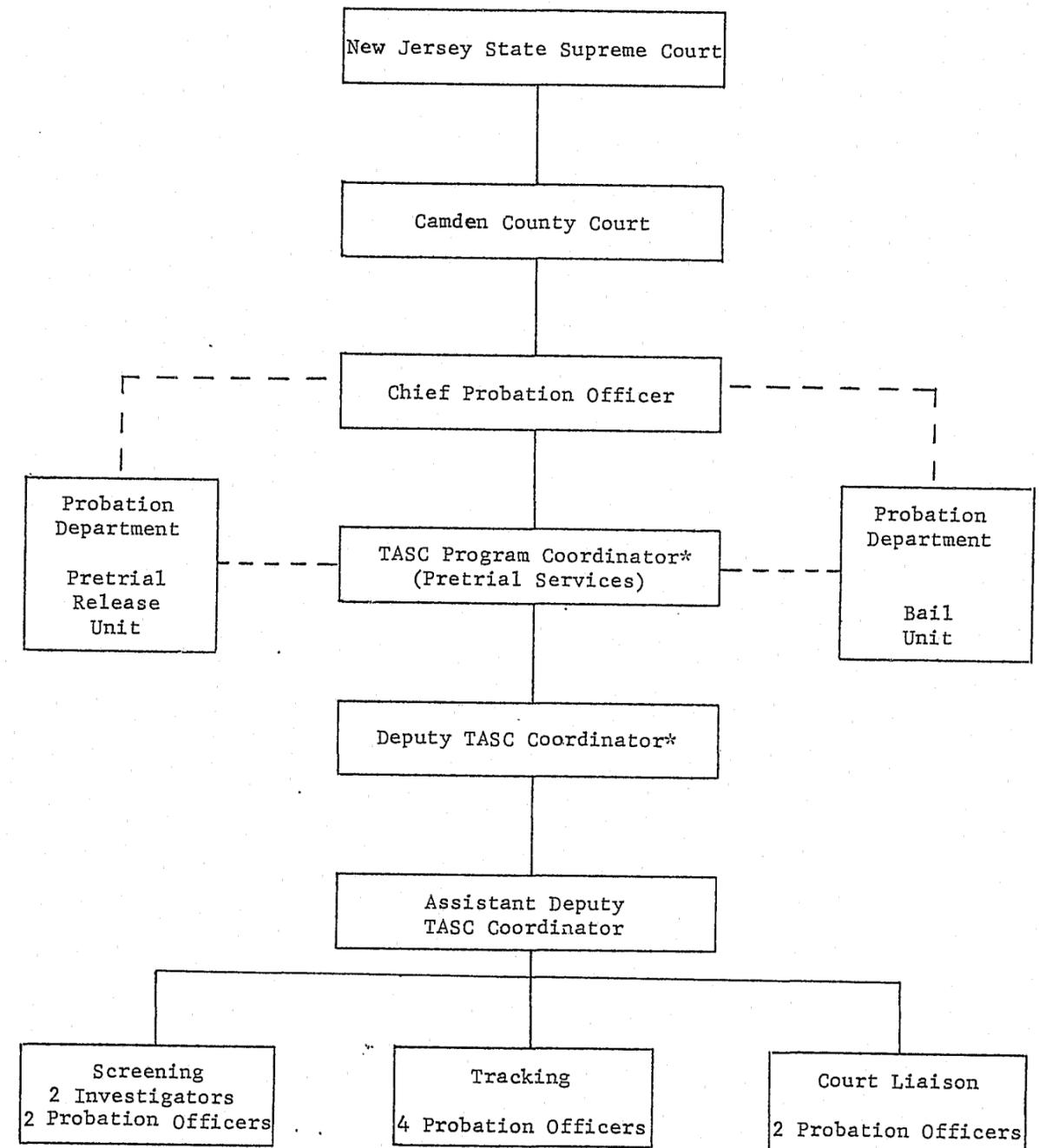
The TASC project of Camden County, New Jersey, is organized as part of the Camden County Probation Department. The TASC project shares offices and clerical support with two other units of the Probation Department, the Pretrial Release Unit and the Bail Unit. Most of the 13 staff members of the TASC project are probation officers, some of whom have non-TASC duties as well as TASC duties. The Project Organization is provided as Figure I-1. It should be noted that in the Camden County TASC project the component titles are somewhat misleading: the "screening" component functions, in fact, as an early stage of intake (diagnosis), whereas the tracking component combines both referral and monitoring functions.

B. Referral Pathways

There are three ways through which clients enter Camden County TASC. Two are what could be characterized as indirect routes, that is, TASC has no responsibility for screening, determining eligibility or deciding to admit, but merely accepts supervision responsibility once diversion from usual Criminal Justice System (CJS) processing occurs. Below is a description of each pathway.

1. Dangerous Substance Offender (DSO). Under New Jersey Narcotics Laws as amended to January 15, 1971 24:21-27, Conditional Discharge for Certain Offenders, individuals who are arrested for the first time for simple possession of a controlled dangerous substance are eligible for DSO diversion to TASC. The state of New Jersey maintains a registry of all individuals who were ever arrested for possession of a Controlled Dangerous Substance (CDS). According to TASC, the registry is not always accurate because of certain municipalities' failure to report all arrests, and because the registry only dates back to 1971. By and large, however, this is a first offenders program for possession of a CDS.

Figure I-1
Camden County TASC Project Organization



* Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator work 50 percent and 90 percent on TASC, respectively, but for administrative convenience are not paid out of TASC funds. All other staff are paid with TASC funds.

A DSO referral begins with the defense attorney's petition to the court for a conditional discharge. If the client is eligible for DSO by this criterion, he receives the conditional discharge and is placed on DSO probation to be supervised by TASC. The terms of DSO probation range from six months to three years. (the average is one year). After acceptance to the program, the individual is assigned to Camden County Probation for supervision. Although these probations are supervised by TASC tracker-probation officers, even the officers themselves do not perceive of these clients as "TASC referrals," They are always referred to as DSO clients within the TASC Program and throughout the CJS.

The probation officers begin by conducting a general intake interview which is the same format used for first screening of Pre-Trial Intervention (PTI) clients. The second part focuses (for two pages) on questions which elicit drug abuse problems. According to the two probation officers who handle this group, about 80 percent of the population come to them as the result of a marijuana arrest, and marijuana is their principal drug of abuse. Even when including the other 20 percent, both officers agree that these individuals are not suffering from serious drug problems. If they are in need of help, counseling or referral services, it is usually for economic or life style kinds of problems. Several of their clients (they stated a combined caseload of 185) were receiving treatment in community based programs.

After the initial intake interview is completed, the probation officers set up appointment schedules for clients. The first several appointments are at weekly intervals, then every other week, and after about the sixth week, at monthly intervals. Notes from these appointments are recorded in a "Day Log." The usual function performed is what appears to be a standard probation function. The client comes in for a 15 to 30 minute session where the client discusses generally what he/she has been doing since the last session. In some cases, but (from what we read in the Day Log) not most, a referral to a vocational or educational program is discussed and occasionally is actually effected. As stated earlier, few clients are referred to community drug treatment programs. For clients participating in treatment, the probation officers regularly call the program and receive formal reports, at most, on a monthly basis. Although the probation officers said that they visited the programs often, we saw little evidence of this in the Day Logs.

Unannounced urines are taken occasionally, but because of financial limitations there are only 20 taken per month throughout the program. Records of these and the results are recorded in the Day Logs. Urines were normally restricted to spot checks made for those who are suspected of drug use and for some whose conditional release required them.

If clients do not come in as scheduled, the probation officers initiate a series of calls and letters. There is not much evidence to suggest a systematized violation of conditions procedure utilized when officers are not able to contact individuals. Very few of these cases are returned to the courts for continued prosecution. Most that are returned are the result of rearrest while in the DSO program.

When an individual successfully completes the program, the charges are discharged. Although expungement is not automatic, individuals completing the program are always eligible to petition the court for expungement. This is done through defense attorneys. Once petitioned, the expungement usually does take place; and according to TASC officials and those in the CJS, this expungement is quite thorough at the local and state level. The only record which remains is the listing with the CDS registry which can only be used to determine future eligibility for the DSO program.

The probation officers handling the caseload felt somewhat frustrated in their efforts to deal with this population. Since this group was not largely in need of serious treatment, there was very little their probation supervision had to offer. However, the Project Coordinator of TASC noted that a drug education program for this group had been begun, developed and piloted by two probation officers. The program is basically a lecture and discussion series, although the officers seem to view it as consisting largely of counseling and group therapy. The program consists of five weeks, one session a week. The topics for presentation and discussion were the following:

- o Marijuana (films and lecture)
- o Pills--Amphetamines and Barbiturates (film and guest speaker from the Police Department who discussed and answered legal questions, e.g., search and seizure)

- o Parents as Role Models
- o Alcoholism (guest speaker was a recovered alcoholic and drug user)

About 20 persons attend each group and the current incentive to participate (although the program was not designed with this in mind) is recommendation for early completion of the DSO program. Although a formal evaluation of this program has not been conducted, the feeling of the officers is that it has been very successful. They reported that the feedback which they receive from clients is overwhelmingly positive. According to the Project Coordinator, this program is very good and he is considering establishing it as a condition of participation in TASC for all clients.

In sum, the DSO group has an ambiguous relationship with the "regular" TASC group. Although TASC workers supervise this DSO caseload, no one, not even TASC staff "claim" this group as their own. There was not one person to whom we spoke in the CJS who associated DSO with TASC. The group referred here is obviously not the group TASC was designed to handle or impact on. However, DSO is seen by most in the CJS as the pre-trial option of preference for substance abusing offenders.

A flowchart showing the DSO route is provided as Figure I-2.

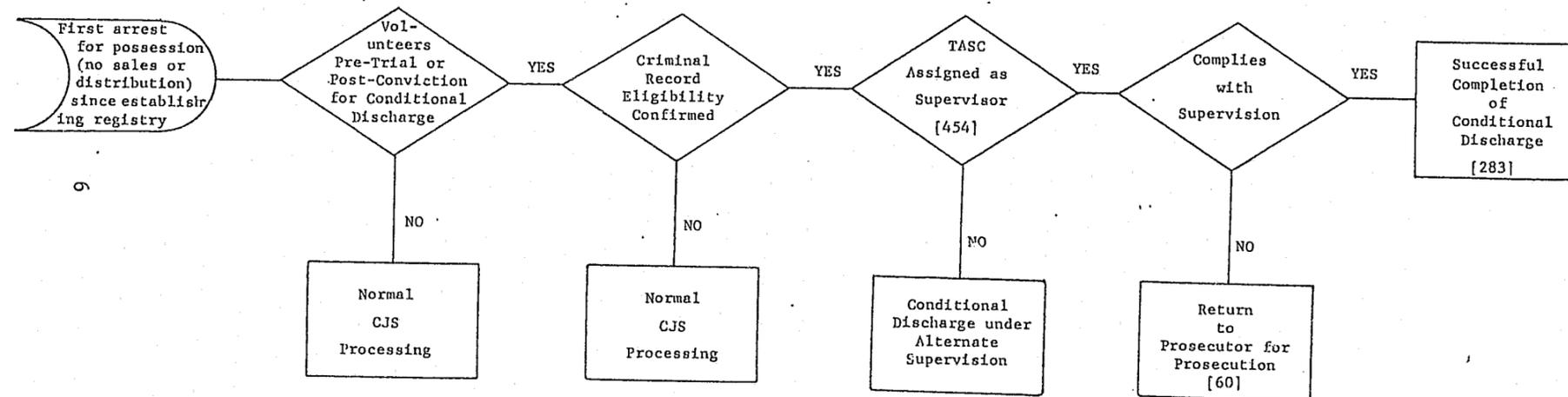
2. Pre-Trial Intervention (PTI) - TASC. This is the only direct referral pathway to TASC and the only source which TASC staff and all in the CJS classify as "legitimately" TASC. By law, New Jersey requires that all jurisdictions operate a uniform Pre-Trial Intervention (PTI) Program for all drug related offenses (New Jersey Court Rule 3:28 and the Leonardis Decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court). In Camden County, TASC preceded PTI, yet TASC seems to be struggling to maintain its integrity as a separate entity. Although distinctions are constantly made between TASC and PTI--practically speaking--PTI has subsumed TASC. This will best be seen through a description of the process through which individuals enter TASC (PTI).

As in DSO, the process is usually initiated by the defense attorney. Defense attorneys recommend the TASC option to clients and advise them to go to the TASC office for an interview. Since all individuals with drug related offenses are apprised of the PTI option at their first listing, as required by

Figure I-2

Camden County TASC: DSO Referral Pathway

(Client flow figures applicable to period from program start-up are provided where available)



the legislation, some persons come directly to TASC on their own initiative. These individuals are told to consult with an attorney before coming for an initial interview.

According to the Public Defender's Office, individuals sent to TASC for the PTI Program are usually light offenders with current possession charges. (Our inspection of client records confirms this.) Curiously, diversion to the TASC Program is more concerned with current offense than the character or problem of the offender. It is important to note here that TASC is seen as a diversion option for drug offenses rather than drug involved offenders. Almost 100 percent of those diverted to TASC have current possession charges. One would expect to see a representative assortment of other crimes--retail thefts and other revenue producing crimes traditionally associated with addictive behavior. Consequently, TASC is not seen as an alternative for those arrested who are drug involved; its use is restricted to those arrested for drug offenses.

When a person comes to the Probation Department for an interview, the defense attorney has already decided whether this is a non-TASC PTI or TASC-PTI referral. There is no decision point within TASC which sorts TASC from non-TASC; the decision rests with the attorney. Also, no distinction is observed when clients are screened. The screeners who conduct the initial intake interviews screen both TASC and non-TASC PTI cases. There is no specialization at the screening level.

Persons who are incarcerated awaiting trial can also apply for TASC. They either do so through their social worker or defense attorney. The process is the same except that interviewers (screeners) go to the prison to interview the potential client.

These individuals conduct the same interview as do the DSO officers (Initial Intake Interview Part I and II). The first meeting usually lasts 45 minutes and each screener conducts three a day. Before the interview, or soon afterwards, the screener obtains the "rap sheet" (listing past arrests) on the client and the Police Incident Report (describing the current arrest). After the first interview, the screener sets up an appointment for a second interview about a

week later. In the meantime, the screener verifies the information and begins to decide whether or not the individual is acceptable for the program. If this process takes longer than a week, a series of meetings with the potential client is arranged at weekly intervals until the process is completed. A secondary function of these meetings is to test client motivation. If a client promptly keeps every appointment, this is seen as a very positive sign. When individuals return for the second meeting, they usually see a different screener so that two persons will be able to discuss and assess the client's motivation.

According to TASC staff, about 40-50 percent of clients who come for initial screening are screened out or not accepted. The two reasons for this cited most frequently are (1) that a client becomes disinterested and drops out and (2) that a client has not been honest with the intake worker about himself (e.g., lies about his past criminal record) and this is uncovered and interpreted as a lack of serious motivation. Although not stated often as a reason, clients whose criminal records are either too long or too serious are selected out at this level.

For those who are accepted into the program, an Evaluative Report and Plan of Counseling/Supervision is prepared for submission to the prosecutor (see Appendix A). This form, along with a copy of the initial interview and all information compiled in the client folder, is passed on to a court liaison officer who prepares the case for presentation to the prosecutor. The evaluation report consists of a brief synopsis (three paragraphs) of the results of the screening process. The treatment or counseling plan is usually the last statement (two or three sentences). These statements are very general. A typical treatment plan might be "client exhibits the need for counseling and educational services. We recommend that he be referred to a program where he can obtain his GED and go on for vocational counseling and job placement..."

As noted previously, most of those entering TASC are not heavy drug users and are not in need of drug abuse treatment. Referrals to treatment, even when indicated, however, are not negotiated at this point. The court liaison presents to the prosecutor, on a weekly basis, the clients recommended for the PTI program. About 14-20 cases are presented each week. Approximately 45-50 percent of these are TASC cases.

The prosecutor reviews these recommendations with TASC staff and usually rejects about 10 percent. The reasons for rejection are usually either that the offender is known to be involved in a "continuing criminal enterprise" or that the current offense is part of a larger picture of trafficking in drugs. (These reasons are discussed in greater detail in Chapter III.)

At whatever stage an individual is rejected for TASC, a letter is sent to the individual, detailing the reasons for rejection. There is an appeal process at every level, and although many appeals are pending, none have been decided. Consequently, it is difficult to make an assessment of the fairness of the process.

Once the prosecutor agrees to accept a client, the PTI-TASC staff prepare recommendations for the judge. A diversion judge is assigned to hear all cases and sits once a week for this purpose. By his own admission, the judge acts as a "rubber stamp" of the prosecutor-probation recommendations. He does not recall a case in which he has turned down a PTI recommendation or an appeal motion from a refused client which he has granted.

The defendant and his attorney are not present at this hearing. They include only the prosecutor and the Probation Department PTI staff. Defense attorneys are notified of the decision to accept the client and they in turn tell their clients to report to the TASC office. The client is then assigned a probation officer. Two probation officers, who are considered "drug specialists" handle this caseload.

Once the PTI client is under the supervision of the probation officer, the case management is the same as used with DSO clients. These officers maintain the Day Logs and perform outreach in the same way as the DSO officers. They offer everything but the drug education and perhaps have several more clients in community treatment programs.

The maximum term which a person can spend on PTI is one year. Cases are reviewed at three month intervals (called postponements). Both the judge and the prosecutor, but not the defendant, are involved in these postponement hearings. Cases can be terminated successfully with the program's recommendation at any one of these stages, and at any time during the probation. There

are usually two levels of unsuccessful terminations or dismissal hearings. The first one is within the probation department. If the case cannot be resolved at this level, it is transferred to the court for a judicial decision. Often the client fails to appear for these hearings; the case is then automatically terminated and returned to the prosecutor for renewed prosecution. If a client successfully completes the program, however, the charges against the client are dropped and the individual can petition through his attorney for expungement. A flow chart showing the PTI referral pathway is provided as Figure I-3.

3. Post-Trial (Probation). This third referral route to TASC is also an indirect pathway, that is, TASC is not involved in any decisions made prior to TASC admission. The process is simple. Any person who received probation in Camden County and is determined to be drug involved is placed on TASC probation. This is either a stipulation of the probation or done through the probation officer after assignment.

These persons are handled in the same way as the PTI-TASC clients -- appointments, recording in day logs, etc. The main difference here is that the majority of these clients are in community treatment. The post trial caseload constitutes about 25% of the total population. According to the officers who supervise this caseload (which are the same ones who handle the TASC-PTIs), drug involved individuals eligible for TASC probation are usually identified through their participation in community treatment. There is no systematized method of tracking clients within community treatment. Each case is handled on an individual basis in turn.

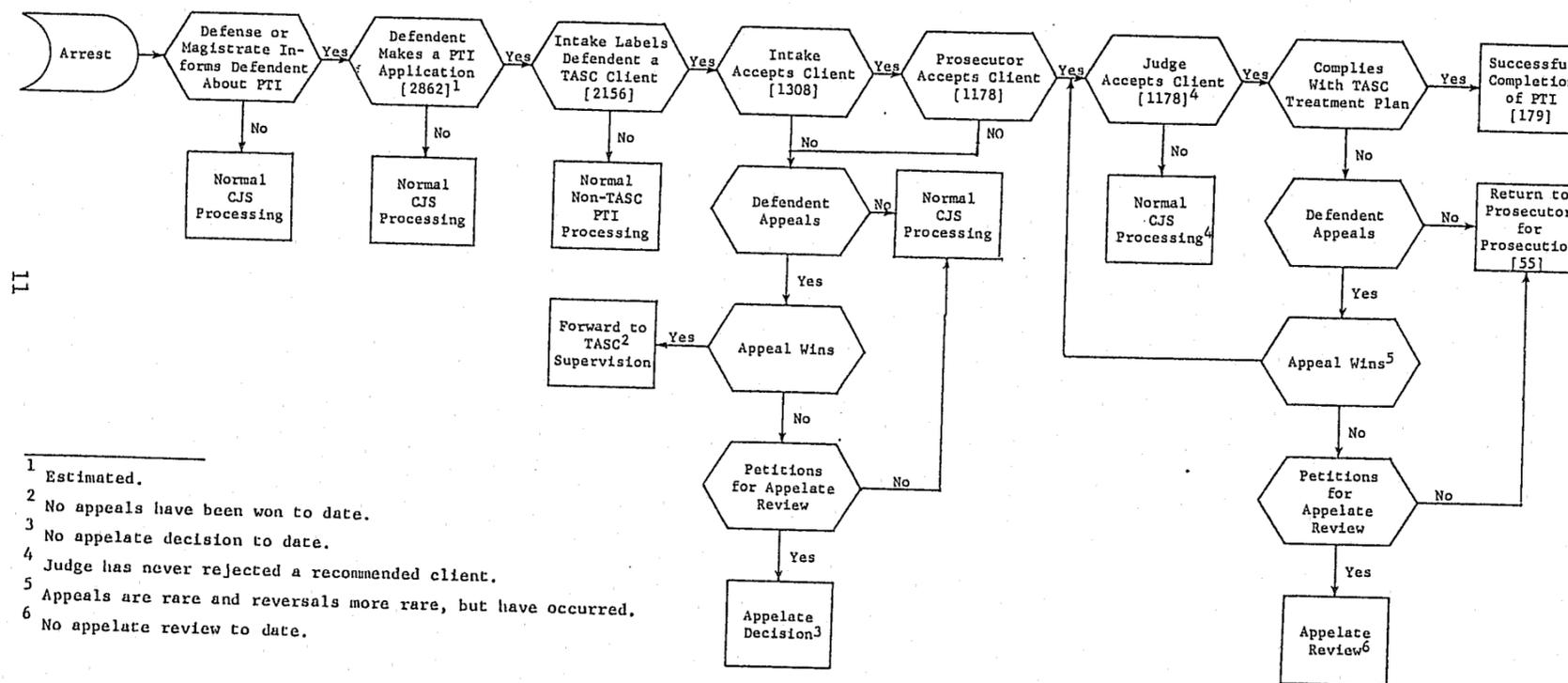
TASC does not get involved with these cases on a pre-trial basis or negotiate in court for probation to TASC. From what could be ascertained from those in the CJS, TASC probation is never presented as an alternative to incarceration at a sentencing. Rather, it is a kind of probation assigned once probation as a sentence is already decided.

If any group in TASC is drug involved, it is these post-trial clients. However, our inquiries indicated that most of these individuals are already in

Figure I-3

Camden County TASC: PTI Referral Pathway

(Client flow figures applicable to period from program start-up are provided where available)



treatment when placed on probation. The specialized diagnostic, evaluation and referral services which TASC offers do not apply here, and the tracking function is little different from the normal probation function. A flow chart showing the post-trial referral pathway is provided as Figure I-4.

C. Client Throughput

Camden TASC aggregates virtually no client flow data other than that minimally required to meet the conditions of the "TASC Monthly Statistical Flow." However, there are three sources of raw data:

- o A card index of all persons in TASC (or ever in TASC) that lists source of referral (DSO, PTI, or Post-Trial) and status (active, reject by intake, reject by prosecutor, success, failure).
- o Tracker Day Logs for each tracker containing notes on all appointments (kept or missed) for each active client.
- o Individual client records containing all forms.

In general, it is often difficult to distinguish TASC clients from non-TASC PTI clients; particularly in the reject files. Also, DSO clients are variously classified as TASC and not TASC. Also, it appears that the index card file does not contain all of the rejects. The "TASC Monthly Statistical Reports" reveal a much higher reject rate as do the client folders. In the following throughput model, there are three estimates of client flow:

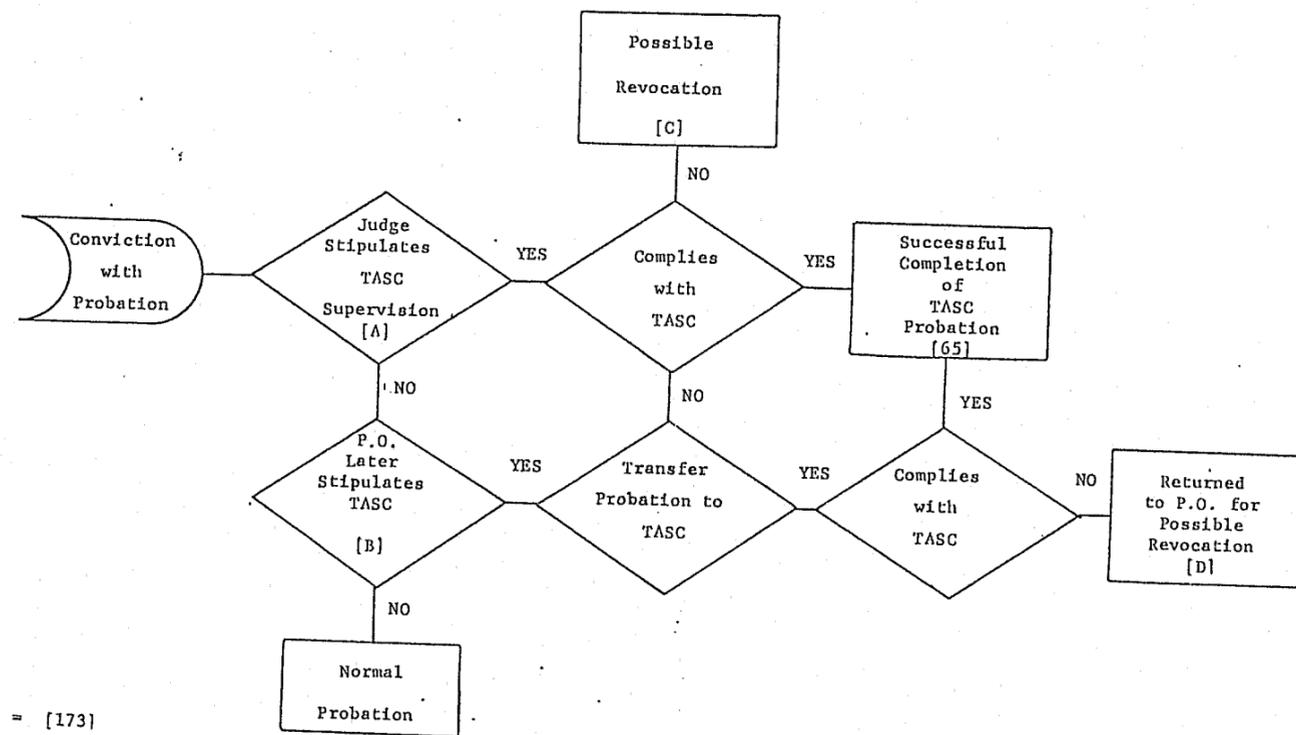
- o One year flow derived from comparing December, 1976 with December, 1975 "TASC Monthly Statistical Flows"
- o Reported cumulative flow from the February, 1977 "TASC Monthly Statistical Report"
- o Cumulative flow estimates from hand tallies by evaluation staff (correcting for the missing reject cards by accepting the "TASC Monthly Statistical Report" estimates.)

Estimates of the TASC client flow based on these estimating sources is provided by Table I-2.

The time period from application to being accepted into the program using the PTI pathway takes altogether approximately two months with at least two to four weeks in diagnosis while information is being verified and necessary information collected. For DSO and Probation, however, the cases are quickly added

Figure I-4
 Camden County TASC: Probation Referral Pathway
 (Client flow figures applicable to period from program start-up are provided where available)

13



[A] + [B] = [173]
 [C] + [D] = [15]

Table I-1

Camden County TASC Client Flow

	ONE YEAR FLOW	FROM INCEPTION TO DATE	
	(December 1975 - December 1976)	ESTIMATE A (February 1977)	ESTIMATE B (April 1977)
1. Number of offenders indicating interest in TASC	1017	1901	2156 ¹
2. Number of offenders rejected or inactive (PTI)	514	907	978
(a) by Intake	N/A	N/A	848 ²
(b) by Prosecutor	N/A	N/A	130 ²
3. Number of clients admitted to TASC	503	994	1178
(a) PTI referral pathway	N/A	N/A	551 ³
(b) DSO referral pathway	N/A	N/A	454 ³
(c) Probation referral pathway	N/A	N/A	173
4. Number of successes	247	460	527
(a) PTI referral pathway	N/A	N/A	179
(b) DSO referral pathway	N/A	N/A	283
(c) Probation referral pathway	N/A	N/A	65
5. Number of failures	56	108	130
(a) PTI referral pathway	N/A	N/A	55
(b) DSO referral pathway	N/A	N/A	60
(c) Probation referral pathway	N/A	N/A	15

¹ Estimate derived by multiplying 85 (a monthly average) by 3 and adding to February report.

² Both the card file count and the interview with the Prosecutor suggest a prosecutor rejection rate of approximately 10%

³ Some are pre-trial; others post-trial; the DSO referral pathway is the significant element.

to a tracker's caseload. For PTI clients, the entire diversion cannot last over one year (often it is concluded after one or two quarterly postponements). For DSO clients, the period of supervision can last up to three years, but rarely exceeds one year in practice. Normally, probationers are also under TASC supervision for about a year, though it can range up to five years.

Only a portion of TASC clients ever attend drug treatment (one estimate placed the number at under one-third). This probably reflects the characteristics of the average TASC client. On "TASC Monthly Statistical Reports," most new admissions deny ever using heroin. In October, 1976, 39 out of 45 admissions denied ever using heroin. Our review of active client files indicated a low incidence of heroin use. The 32 cases examined yielded 23 cases where the charge was possession. Only four of these involved heroin. Most involved marijuana, although there were some pills. The reject files also had mostly "soft drug" cases. It seems that "hard drug" users rarely volunteer for TASC. According to the Leonardis decision of the N.J. Supreme Court, and the administrative rules of pre-trial intervention statewide, any drug involved person can enter the diversion mechanism, regardless of charge or extent of drug involvement. For the most part, however, only "soft drug" users with limited criminal background volunteer to enter TASC. The six public defenders interviewed estimated that about 2/3 of their drug cases are marijuana and pills ("soft drugs") with about 60% of arrestees White, 40% Black or Hispanic and the other 1/3 are heroin cases where 60-70% of these defendants are Black or Hispanic. The latter group TASC rarely sees. The reasons for this are discussed in other sections. One thing that must be stressed here, however, is that the "hard core" are not weeded out by intake or the prosecutor.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL CLIENTS

A. Effectiveness of Identification Techniques

In the Camden County TASC project no effort is made to actively identify potential clients through jail screening or other means. Effectively, identification is carried out by the defense attorneys and assignment to TASC is but a special case of a larger pretrial intervention program. Clients may be interviewed in jail, but this occurs only after initial contact is made with TASC through the defense attorney. Also, the type of "hard drug" abuser normally sought by TASC projects are routinely rejected at intake by the Camden project. (This is dealt with in Chapter III, Section A.) Further, offenders considered for TASC are almost exclusively those with drug charges (such as possession) rather than drug related offenses (such as burglary).

B. Effect on Jail Tensions

The Camden County TASC program has little if any effect on jail tensions. The program is not designed to either obtain release to treatment or in-jail treatment of addicted offenders. In fact, as noted above, these offenders are almost entirely excluded from the program. The DSO and pretrial intervention processes might be presumed to have some effect on reducing the numbers of jailed persons, but the kinds of offenders in these two groups may be expected to be released on bail or ROR anyway. Consequently, what little effect there might be would be attributable to the DSO and PTI programs, not to TASC itself.

C. Effectiveness of Eligibility Rules

As will be detailed below (Chapter III, Section A), the rules for TASC client eligibility are not clearly defined, but insofar as they are defined, they would appear to exclude those clients normally sought by TASC programs. Generally, the most important rules for TASC admission are:

- o Apparent motivation (sincere, cooperative, punctual, truthful)
- o Usually, a drug offense (such as possession), but not a drug related offense (such as burglary)
- o No violent crimes
- o No prior convictions
- o No evidence of continuing criminal enterprise (such as bookmaking)
- o No "behavior not conducive to short term rehabilitation" (such as sex offenses)
- o No "heavy addiction"

These rules are administered jointly by the Probation Department and the Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary generally following their recommendations. It is not clear which party would have the most input in possible changes in these rules, but it seems that the prosecutor has the greatest effective control over the interpretation and application of the rules, and may therefore have the greatest influence on any changes. However, it appears that any changes would be limited by the inclinations of the judiciary and especially the larger context of pretrial intervention for non-drug offenses. A listing of the prosecutor's reasons for rejection is provided in Appendix B.

III. DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL

A. Effectiveness of Diagnostic and Referral Procedures

Camden TASC is part of the Camden County Probation Department, consisting partly in two types of clients; "regular" TASC and Dangerous Substance Offenders (DSO) cases which comprise about 50 percent of the pretrial case load. As the specialized drug portion of county wide Pretrial Intervention Program, TASC reflects the drug arrest pattern of the county. About 80 percent of these arrests involve marijuana. Therefore, TASC clients are 73 percent White, 95 percent male, 5 percent heroin users of which 97 percent were in outpatient drug free treatment and basically are first offenders. As described above, DSO cases are probated to TASC for supervision for a period of 6 months to 3 years which mainly involves a brief education program and sometimes individual counseling by TASC personnel, usually not drug related. TASC does not draw up a treatment plan for these cases in the same way it does for "regular" cases.

The major decision made by TASC is the decision to admit or reject a case, a process that is mainly carried out by the four screeners,* two probation officers and two investigators, one acting in an administrative capacity. Screener recommendations are reviewed by the TASC coordinator and/or two deputy coordinators, but the major decision making power in practice lies with the screeners.

The major variable determining admission is, according to TASC's coordinator, "the feeling that he's motivated (for treatment)... a person who is sincere and rehabilitatable." In brief, the process works as follows:

- o A folder is opened and all cases sent to the senior investigator who assigns each case to a screener (within two to four weeks).
- o The screener administers the initial interview, verifies the information given from outside sources, and conducts a second interview.

*These "screeners" do not conduct active outreach and identification procedures as generally expected in TASC programs; rather, they should be considered as initial contacts in the intake/diagnostic process.

- o A further interview is done by the court liaison officer who is another screener. The details of the current charge are checked again, and information is exchanged between the liaison officer and the initial screener.
- o A recommendation to accept or reject, plus a treatment plan, is devised by the screener.
- o The final decision to accept or reject is made by one of the two Associate Directors on the basis of a chart review.
- o In reality, where drug cases are involved, neither the screeners nor the Associate Directors are particularly knowledgeable, and most cases are then referred to one of two trackers*, who do a "drug evaluation" and refer clients to individual programs.

The screening process is a key point, since about 50 percent of applicants are dropped at this stage. The process is vital, since it accounts as much for the fact that only 5 percent of TASC's clients use opiates and 73 percent are White as does the arrest pattern in the county.

The first screening interview takes 45 minutes. The eight page interview form is completed, TASC procedures are explained, a contract with TASC signed, and a detailed version of the activities involving the current charge is obtained. A second interview is scheduled for two weeks later, partly to show "motivation" (lateness, no-shows, etc.), partly to allow time for a fairly extensive verification of the interview data. Screeners are aided in this process by an eight-person investigation unit, primarily funded to search for missing fathers, but who will obtain information for the screeners when requested. If there are discrepancies between the interview data and the verification checks, clients are confronted with them at this interview.

The next step is an appointment with a court liaison officer. In practice, the two screeners work as a team, functioning as both screener and court liaison officer. Each refers his cases to the other in the capacity of court liaison officer. The court liaison officer (the other screener) provides a second explanation of TASC's function at this point and reviews the details of the current

*Although titled "trackers," these two individuals also provide the services more usually performed by a diagnostic/referral unit in other TASC projects.

charge again. An appointment is made for the following week. During this time the two screeners compare versions of the current charge to detect falsifications. At the final interview the treatment plan is signed. For drug users this plan will ordinarily be a referral to one of the two trackers for further drug evaluation and placement. In order to reach this point, the process often requires about two months.

While the screeners state that they are primarily concerned with the "person, not the crime," and "assessing motivation," other factors are also brought into consideration. While, generally, current charge does not matter, violent crimes are screened out. Those with prior convictions are also screened out--even one prior conviction if the current charge is the same as the conviction.

Another decision to reject involves the screener's assessment of lack of motivation. Screeners do not assess signs of positive motivation. Lateness, missed appointments and falsifications are reasons for rejection. One screener stated that 25 percent of his cases never show for the first appointment. A letter, demanding an appearance within seven days is sent, but most of these cases are rejected when they do appear. The second most common reason for rejection is a client's denial of ever having been arrested. Another screener stated that a lateness of 20 minutes could occasionally be the prime cause of rejection. The "good" TASC client is a first offender who has committed a non-violent crime and is cooperative. The example of "lack of cooperation" given was the client who stated that he used no drugs and did not wish to go through the interview format in which four questions about each potentially abused drug are asked.

Other criteria for rejection include crimes which are judged to be part of a continuing enterprise (such as bookmaking), and "behavior not conducive to short term rehabilitation" such as the sex offender and the "heavily addicted" person. Since the screeners have, by their own admission, no experience in the area of drug abuse, this criterion might well be reviewed since it serves to screen out those very clients that TASC was designed to help.

The screeners know little about the drug treatment options available in Camden, so that the most common "treatment prescription" was a referral for "periodic counseling" to one of the trackers who are knowledgeable in the area.

It would appear that screening of drug users is done by people not knowledgeable concerning drugs and that a 50 percent rejection rate is accomplished largely at the expense of people who lie about previous criminal involvement or who come late to, or miss, appointments. There is no attempt either on the interview form (see Appendix C) or by the screeners independently to assess psychosocial needs or problems, nor is there any attempt made to judge potential for successful treatment except on the basis of current cooperation. This appears to us to be an unjust process that contradicts national TASC goals and guidelines. A program for marijuana users is not what TASC is meant to be.

The situation improves somewhat when we view the trackers' function vis a vis intake. Until July 1976, screeners were referring drug cases to a Central Intake Unit, now closed. The two trackers do no drug evaluations for post conviction cases and for some "obvious" pretrial clients. These trackers, both with a good deal of counseling experience and knowledge, make the actual referrals to drug treatment programs on the basis of a more extensive drug evaluation. One tracker carries 170 clients, about 85 of whom are pretrial, most arrests for marijuana possession. They are seen for up to 30 minutes biweekly for counseling by the parole officer. A few clients who are not in programs have their urines monitored, but TASC is funded for only 20 urines per month, so that this function is practically nonexistent. Counseling is non-directive, using a Rogenic Model. It is also not primarily drug related since most of these clients (who are, of course, not accepted in regular drug programs) don't have drug problems. We must question the usefulness of 30 minute therapy every other week and conclude that these clients are simply in a liberal probation situation.

Those clients who are not hard drug users and not in drug treatment programs (the majority) are either monitored by these trackers (who could provide good therapy if they had the time) or are placed in an education program. This group meets weekly for two hours for six weeks in a program designed for diverted arrestees ineligible for any other treatment. There are about 165

clients, almost all of them DSO's, 80 percent first offenders charged with marijuana possession. In return for participation in a total of 12 hours of discussion about life goals, drugs and other topics (including relaxation exercises and films), they are given an early release (after six months) and the opportunity to have their records expunged. Although this project clearly does not serve the offender population normally targeted for TASC, it should be said in defense of this project that it is responding to a situation over which it has no control, a situation which is created by the type of arrests generally made by the police of Camden County.

B. Relationships with Treatment Agencies and Community

1. Relationships with Treatment Agencies. Interviews were conducted with the Director and Associate Director of two treatment agencies, Reality House and Turning Point. Reality House had only four TASC clients, Turning Point has thirty-two. It might be said at the outset that treatment program contacts with TASC are through the two trackers and are excellent. While TASC can withdraw a client from a program, there are extremely friendly relations between the TASC trackers and these programs, and similar points of view exist concerning the process of therapy so that conflicts do not arise concerning matters of termination. TASC trackers are extremely well informed about each program. TASC attends many program meetings. Reality House submits monthly progress reports. Turning Point telephones TASC weekly and TASC attends their monthly conferences. TASC is consulted and is part of the decision to drop a client at both sites, although at Reality House TASC acts as "the heavy."

Little more can be said concerning TASC treatment interactions since they are based on personal friendships, similar outlooks, and mutuality of working relationships.

2. Relationship with Community. The Camden County TASC Project is so closely linked with the Probation Department that any separate public attitude toward TASC, or indeed, public identification of TASC as a separate entity, is most unlikely. One newspaper article did quote a judge as praising the Camden County pretrial intervention program as being "one of the most successful programs around," but TASC is never mentioned specifically and the judge is clearly referring to the larger pretrial program which applies equally to drug-involved and non-drug-involved offenses.

C. Relationships with the Criminal Justice System

1. Police.* An interview was conducted with the Chief of Police of Waterford Township, Atco, New Jersey, which is 20 miles from the city of Camden. There are 35 separate and distinct police departments in Camden County, and Atco (Waterford Township) is the force furthest from Camden. Camden County TASC is a somewhat unusual project in that as a county-wide project, it must interact not with one but numerous, quite disparate, police organizations ranging from a law-enforcement oriented large urban department (e.g., Camden) to police whose major role is peace-keeping (e.g., Waterford Township).

The Chief did not know very much about TASC. He had been chief of police for 7 months and had never been visited nor formally contacted by any TASC personnel. He said that if he was a little hazy about TASC, the other officers in his department were even less clear about its function and role. He suggested that TASC should run a short seminar on its activities for those police departments which might want to learn of it. Also he suggested that police were not informed about the outcome of their arrest particularly as regards conditional release and probation, until after the case was finished; that is, after an arrest and police processing, smaller police departments generally lost view of their cases until months later. It seemed to bother some officers that they lost track of their arrests and that no court disposition seemed to have resulted, whereas the cases had resulted in conditional release and probation soon after arrest.

There was a major complaint relevant to TASC in that any arrestee who might be desirous of becoming a client of TASC would have to travel 20 miles to Camden and public transportation in Camden County is notoriously bad. Thus, the distance the non-urban clients would have to travel to TASC would be a considerable handicap in their entry and continuance in the project.

2. Prosecutor. The First Assistant Prosecutor for Camden County was interviewed concerning his relationship with TASC. He handles all PTI cases

* Please note that the only interview with the police structure in Camden County was set by the Camden TASC Project with the Chief of Police in Waterford Township. It was unfortunate that we could not meet with the City of Camden police.

(both TASC and non-TASC). The PTI-TASC caseload is the prosecutor's only relationship with TASC.

TASC's relationship with the County Prosecutor is very good. As described in greater detail previously, TASC-PTI staff meet with the prosecutor on a weekly basis to review potential diversion cases. The prosecutor only turns down about 10% of the cases TASC approves and recommends. The principal reasons for rejection are:

- o The current criminal act is part of a continuing pattern of criminal enterprise.
- o The current criminal charge (usually possession, possession with intent to distribute, or distribution) is part of an organized crime circuit.

A Narcotics Strike Force operates out of the Prosecutor's Office. It is this group which usually collects the information for the prosecutor which would support the second principle reason for rejection. Other reasons for rejection are listed in the form letter already provided as Appendix B.

We asked TASC staff whether they felt the prosecutor arbitrarily used this second reason for rejection listed above. TASC staff told us that they really did not think so; they seemed to be convinced that the prosecutor had more information than they had and that his reasons for rejection were usually fair and legitimate.

All indications are that the relationship between the offices are quite good. TASC feels that the prosecutor is fair; he assesses TASC as competent and responsible. As with other CJS agencies interviewed, TASC was viewed as an ally of the CJS. One point that should be highlighted, however, is that the prosecutor sees TASC and PTI (non-TASC) as indistinguishable. The only distinction made is one between drug offenses and non-drug offenses. Practically speaking, the programs are indistinguishable.

Two other topics discussed should be mentioned: appeals and the impact on the system of intervention by diversion. Since none of the appeals have

been heard, it is difficult to assess their importance to the process. Currently, preparing for appeals is taking up a considerable amount of prosecutor's time. He indicated that many appeals might just be routine defense stalling techniques. Most appeals claimed an abuse of prosecutorial discretion. Concerning the impact of diversion on total systems flow, he anticipates that eventually it will relieve some prosecutorial burdens, but currently its impact is negligible. Also, the prosecutor's attitude toward TASC is that it should be used only for those clients where little risk was involved.

If a client was unsuccessful, e.g., uncooperative, the Probation Department holds a preliminary hearing with the client and tries to resolve his problems. If not resolved, a formal notice of termination is given and the case returns to court where the prosecutor will represent and argue for the Probation Department, asking for the termination of probation.

3. Public Defender. The Public Defender for Camden County and five of his attorneys were interviewed. Their attitude toward TASC might best be described as indifference. Like other CJS elements, the defender's office associated TASC exclusively with TASC-PTI. DSO was also discussed, but it was thought of as a program apart from TASC. Originally TASC was considered to be going rather well, but it currently operated in a cumbersome and rather selective manner. Upon further discussion it was revealed that the public defender's office thought TASC weak and neutral, dealing with a deliberately few cases so that they would not produce "bad" statistics, i.e., statistics which might show that drug treatment did not work well. The Public Defender himself was not too certain about the efficacy of drug treatment.

It was indicated that from the client's point of view, DSO is definitely preferable to TASC. Since TASC-PTI was considered to be a cumbersome process, it was to be avoided if DSO was an alternative. However, TASC would be considered if the client were a first offender and would be willing to go to a lot of trouble to have his record expunged. The public defender's office had about 1500 cases per month and represented about 80% of all defendants in

Camden County. Of all cases brought before him, about 25-35% were drug cases. Of all drug cases, about one third dealt with heroin and the rest, primarily marihuana. Heroin is simply not an important source of drug arrests in Camden County, probably because the users are generally supplied in Philadelphia.

Since the public defenders are usually the ones who initiate the process of diversion to TASC, their attitude is very important. Their position appears to be quite logical. Other than the case of the first offender, there isn't much benefit to the individual who applies for PTI. It can take up to two months applying, is tedious for the client and might end up in his being rejected anyway. The prosecutor's eligibility criteria are very conservative and the probation process is tedious. The alternative is going to trial as scheduled, trying for a plea to reduce the charges, and getting the case over with quickly. Even if accepted on PTI, the case is still open and hanging over a defendant's head. Bail money is also a consideration. If a case goes to PTI, bail money cannot be restored until the term expires; when going through regular processing this occurs when the case is closed. Defendants who already have one or two convictions really do not care about another and want to take the easier route, which appears in most cases to be the non-PTI route.

They believe also that the prosecutors tend to "load on" charges. There is hardly ever a simple possession arrest; a delivery or intent to deliver is usually always tagged on. This further complicates the process and gives them greater reason to want to go to trial and move to get the charges reduced. Alternatively, the Public Defender tries to get offenses reclassified downward to Disorderly Person Offenses because this kind of offense results in no jury trial, no penalties over 6 months, and is not considered a criminal conviction.

The public defenders were asked if they ever allied themselves with the TASC-PTI program, for example, on the cases that Probation recommends and the Prosecutor turns down. They said they never got together in appeals. The most they could expect from TASC is a neutral position in their cases. Generally, they see TASC (probation) and the prosecutor working as a close team.

According to the defenders, PTI-TASC does not have enough to offer to the defendant or to his attorney. It is too limited in its scope and its process is cumbersome. According to the defenders, many individuals begin the PTI route and tire of all the "run around" and opt for court in the usual manner.

4. Probation. TASC is part of the Probation Department. In fact, it is very difficult to distinguish TASC from the department. Although certain employees are assigned to TASC they do not appear to function much differently from others in the department. Also, they function both as TASC workers and regular probation or PTI non-TASC staff. The TASC Program is physically located within the PTI Program and appears to function as a part of PTI.

5. Judiciary. An interview was conducted with the judge assigned to diversion court. He hears all diversion cases and when he is unavailable there is one judge assigned to take his place. As with the prosecutor, his only relationship with TASC is the PTI route. Like other CJS components, he also sees TASC and PTI as indistinguishable.

The Judge told us that he usually goes along with the recommendation of the Probation Department and prosecutor. He says that he does not recall ever having turned down their recommendations. He admits to being a rubber stamp. He feels that the TASC-PTI program is administratively competent and responsible.

With regard to appeals concerning rejections, he distinguishes carefully between what he considers administrative decisions and judicial decisions. When he hears appeals motions, he decides them on the merit of the fairness of the process. Even if he does not agree with the administrative decision of the Probation Department and Prosecutor (that is, if he were deciding, he might recommend diversion), he decides the appeal based on the rationale and soundness of the decision making process. If the decision was not arbitrary and capricious, he denies the motion. He does not feel that he should apply "judicious reasoning" to a decision that he feels is an internal administrative one. He also does not recall a case where he granted a motion. However, if he considered the Prosecutor's

decision arbitrary or capricious, he will override the decision.

He does occasionally refuse to terminate a client. In these matters, he believes that he must make judgments and at times decides in favor of the client. The client then returns to the PTI Program for readmission.

D. Effectiveness of Tracking/Monitoring

Camden County TASC does not operate a systematic tracking/monitoring system. TASC's probation officers use case management techniques and rarely aggregate any kind of client data. The only place where information is systematically available at all is the card index file where cards are kept on all TASC clients, past and present. As noted, very little information is recorded even on these cards.

The basic and only tracking device is the Day Log. The trackers review their logs to check the status of each client, initiating phone calls and letters when indicated. Letters and postponement reports are filed individually in client folders.

The Day Log of one tracker who handles mostly DSO cases was examined. The client notes are in alphabetical order in a three ring binder. Each client section consists of a face sheet, an activity log and notes. These notes average one to two sentences per session reflecting more a probation officers' format than that of a drug counselor. The activities for six clients are provided below. These are representative examples, indicating that often clients are seen once a month although shorter intervals are the stated objective during the early period of client participation.

ACTIVITIES: Attended Appointment = A.A.
 Failed to Report = F.T.R.
 Urinalysis Given = U.
 Telephoned In = T.C.
 Home Visit = H.V.
 Called Treatment Program = T.P.C.
 Visited Treatment Program = T.P.V.

CLIENT A:	7/19/76	A.A.
	7/26	A.A./U.
	8/9	A.A./U.
	8/30	A.A./U.
	9/20	A.A./U.
	10/18	A.A./U.
	10/27	H.V.
	11/22	A.A.
	12/20	A.A.
	1/31	A.A.
	2/28	A.A.
	3/28	A.A.
CLIENT B:	8/16/76	A.A.
	8/23	A.A.
	8/30	A.A.
	9/13	A.A.
	10/4	A.A.
	11/1	T.C.
	11/29	A.A.
	12/27	A.A.
	1/24	A.A.
	2/28	A.A.
	4/18	A.A.
CLIENT C:	9/7/76	A.A.
	9/20	A.A./U.
	9/27	T.C.
	9/29	A.A./U.
	10/6	A.A./U.
	10/12	A.A.
	10/19	A.A./U.
	10/27	T.C.
	11/3	A.A.
	11/17	A.A.
	12/17	T.C.
	1/7	T.C.
	2/24	T.C.
	3/14	T.C.

CLIENT D:	7/19/76	A.A.
	8/2	A.A.
	8/23	A.A.
	9/20	A.A.
	10/18	A.A.
	11/22	A.A.
	12/27	A.A.
	1/24	A.A.
	3/21	A.A.
CLIENT E:	8/30/76	A.A.
	9/13	A.A.
	9/27	A.A./T.P.C.
	10/12	A.A.
	10/20	A.A.
	11/8	A.A.
	12/6	A.A.
	1/3	A.A.
	2/7	A.A.
	3/4	A.A.
4/18	A.A.	
CLIENT F:	6/14/76	A.A.
	6/28	A.A.
	7/12	F.T.R.
	8/9	A.A./U.
	9/13	A.A.
	10/13	A.A.
	11/8	A.A.
	1/3	A.A.
	2/22	A.A.
	3/28	F.T.R.
4/25	F.T.R.	

For the last client, there were no notes that suggest anything was being done about the failure to report. It is also notable that only one client was in treatment. The program was contacted once and visited once. The tracking log of another tracker who had more clients in treatment was examined. These indicated infrequent calls to programs and less frequent visits.

There is no self evaluation component built into the tracking procedures, nor apparently is any such component anticipated. Moreover, data are not currently collected in such a way that an evaluation component could easily be developed on a continuing basis.

The only outside reports generated by TASC are postponement reports for PTI clients and termination or rejection reports. These are standardized and are provided in Appendix D.

Having no other tracking device than the Day Log, some reliance must be made on the individual client file. But these are difficult to use. The file jackets of TASC clients and PTI clients are not readily identifiable, and the files are assembled by accumulation, not by a structured design. Client files are likely to contain in various combinations: rap sheets, correspondence, court sheets, probation reports, etc. The forms used are provided in Appendix E.

In sum, there is little evidence of a true system to track clients. There are no positive checks. It is expected that clients are often missed since some TASC probation officers have caseloads of 100 to 170. A great deal of data is gathered, but little is aggregated for use. The procedures used are of the most conventional kind employed by probation officers: case management through individual client folders and progress logs.

IV. COST ANALYSIS

The Camden County TASC Project presented some cost data acquisition problems in that it is an integral part of the Probation Department of Camden County. Our objective was to obtain a data set for a recent period, not less than twelve months, reflecting only TASC costs. We consider one year to be a sufficient time frame to avoid staffing, workload or other fluctuations which might skew cost data for shorter periods.

A. Budget vs. Expenditures

The budget period examined covers the thirteen month period from February 7, 1976 through March 6, 1977. Monies were allocated from two funding sources: LEAA through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) and Camden County. The budget plan for this period totalled \$198,376, of which \$178,538 came from LEAA through SLEPA and \$19,838 were earmarked for TASC by the County. The planned budget accounts (summary object classes) are shown in Table IV-1.

The actual expenditures were nearly one-fourth higher for the same 13 month period, \$246,268, even though the SLEPA allocation was not completely expended. This increase reflects actual County expenditures over three and a half times the budgeted amount, primarily for administrative personnel and an EMIT machine used by the tracking component. Expenditures by source of funds and summary object class are shown in Table IV-1 and compared with the budget data.

B. Functional Costs

From the Analysis viewpoint, comparisons of expenditures among the various TASC models will be more valid if all are for a recent 12 month period, preferably calendar year 1976. The data presented in Table IV-2 closely approximate

Table IV-1

Budget vs. Expenditures - Camden TASC
by Source of Funds and by Budget Account
February 7, 1976 - March 6, 1977

SOURCE OF FUNDS	BUDGET	EXPENDITURES:	PERCENT OF	
			BUDGET	TOTAL
SLEPA (LEAA)	178,538	176,508	99	71.7
County	19,838	69,760	352	28.3
Total	198,376	246,268	124	100.00
<u>BUDGET ACCOUNTS</u>				
Personnel Compensation	154,905	190,183	123	77.2
Fringe Benefits	28,003	34,235	123	13.9
Equipment & Supplies	1,500	8,278*	552	3.4
Rent & Utilities	8,808	8,799	100	3.6
Travel	5,160	4,773	93	1.9

* Includes \$6,829 for an EMIT machine and supplies.

Table IV-2
Annualized Expenditures* - Functional Costs

BUDGET ACCOUNT	DIAGNOSIS & REFERRAL COURT		TRACKING & MONITORING	ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT	TOTAL
	SCREENING	LIAISON			
Personnel	\$ 58,955	\$ 21,569	\$ 30,691	\$ 64,339	\$ 175,554
Fringe Benefits	10,613	3,882	5,525	11,582	31,602
Equip. & Supp.	450	164	6,537**	490	7,641
Rent & Util.	2,727	998	1,420	2,977	8,122
Travel	<u>841</u>	<u>1,232</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>4,406</u>
Total	73,586	27,845	45,942	79,952	227,325
Percent	32.4	12.2	20.2	35.2	100.0
Distributed Costs	113,663	42,737	70,925	----	227,325
Percent	50.0	18.8	31.2	----	100.0

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* Interpolated from data for the 13 month period February 7, 1976 to March 6, 1977.

** Includes \$6,304 for an EMIT machine and supplies.

this ideal data set and were interpolated from the expenditure data presented in the previous table. These annualized expenditures were then allocated to the following functional categories, description of the Camden County TASC operation, Court Liaison Tracking and Monitoring, and Administration and Management.

Administrative and management functions account for over one-third of the total annualized costs, reflecting large administrative and clerical personnel expenditures (36.6 percent of personnel compensation and fringe benefits). As discussed previously in Chapter III, Screening and Court Liaison are both part of the intake process and together comprise almost forty-five percent of total costs and over two-thirds of the distributed costs. Tracking and Monitoring, described earlier as more like liberal probation/parole than traditional TASC functions, comprises one-fifth of total costs and slightly less than one-third of distributed costs.

C. Unit Costs

Given the preceding annualized functional costs, it is possible to calculate representative unit costs based on client workload presented in Chapter I. The throughput data were derived for CY1976 while the cost data reflect a brief portion of 1977, thus it is stressed that the unit costs presented below are representative estimates, not precise "dollars and cents" amounts.

Unit Costs (Per Year)

Total Cost per Client in TASC	\$ 335
Screening* Cost per Arrestee Interviewed	118
Screening* Cost per Client Admitted	226
Court Liaison Cost per Client Admitted	85
Tracking and Monitoring Cost per TASC Client	104
Tracking and Monitoring Cost per Successful TASC Client	114
Total Cost per Successful TASC Client	365

Clearly, these costs are significantly less than any detention or detention/parole costs would be.

* Diagnosis and Referral

V. OTHER DIVERSION/INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Camden County had no other diversion/intervention programs comparable to TASC but not associated with TASC. Strictly speaking, the DSO and PTI programs are distinct from TASC, since their origins were not TASC connected and presumably they would continue without TASC. However, these two programs are functionally integrated with TASC under the Probation Department and could not, therefore, be studied apart from TASC.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

A. Identification

1. Techniques. The Camden County TASC project makes no deliberate effort to identify those potential clients sought by TASC programs. The "screening" component is, in fact, a preliminary stage of intake (diagnosis and referral). The identification process is effectively the function of the defense attorneys (who see TASC as among the least desirable alternatives), and occasionally other members of the CJS. Jail interviews are conducted only as a part of intake, after TASC participation has been requested, not for identification purposes.

2. Jail Tensions. Since the Camden County project is not designed to obtain release to treatment or in-jail treatment of addicted offenders, TASC is seen as having little if any effect of jail tensions.

3. Eligibility Rules. If not by design, at least by application, the eligibility rules employed in Camden effectively serve to screen out the potential clients generally sought by TASC programs. The restrictions of these rules (no prior convictions, no "heavy addiction") together with the availability of more attractive alternatives (speedy court disposition through plea bargaining) effectively eliminate the offender population normally targeted for TASC.

B. Diagnosis and Referral

1. Procedures. Because of the unusual "soft drug" clientele generally accepted into the Camden TASC program, few clients are actually referred outside of the Probation Department to community treatment agencies. Most clients are actually counseled by the TASC probation officers. For the few clients

actually referred out for treatment, diagnostic and referral decisions are largely the prerogative of two trackers who are in fact the Probation Department's "drug experts." The bases on which these decisions are made are not clearly defined but it appears that clients are often referred on the basis of geographic area as for any other reason.

2. Relationship with Treatment Agencies and Community. The relationships of the TASC project (through the two trackers who are primary treatment liaisons) with the community treatment agencies are excellent. The staff involved seem to share similar orientations with the treatment agencies and actively monitor most agencies so that they are well informed and maintain close contact. Difficulties are rare concerning problem areas such as terminations.

Community attitudes toward TASC may be considered positive only because TASC is clearly indistinguishable from the generally favored pretrial intervention program.

3. Relations with the Criminal Justice System. Relations with the Criminal Justice System seem to be generally positive although TASC has little visibility as an entity separate from pretrial intervention even within the CJS. The most important CJS actor is the prosecutor who works very closely with TASC and favors TASC's "low risk" approach to client selection. The judiciary thinks well of TASC and rarely, if ever, disagrees with joint prosecutor/TASC recommendations. Generally, the police have little, if any, involvement with TASC.

The single dissenter in the CJS is the Public Defender who views TASC as too cautious in client selection and too cumbersome in comparison with other alternatives.

C. General

Environment. Although the Camden TASC project clearly does not serve the offender population normally targeted for TASC, the project is responding to a situation over which it has no control, a situation which is stimulated by the type of arrests made by the police of Camden County. In this sense, expungement of first marijuana charges for many arrestees can have an extremely positive long term effect.

APPENDIX A

EVALUATIVE REPORT AND PLAN OF COUNSELING/SUPERVISION

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PROSECUTOR'S REASONS FOR PTI REJECTION
(Form Letter)

Office of the Prosecutor

CAMDEN COUNTY
Parkade Building
518 Market Street
Camden, New Jersey 08101

Re:

Dear

The above named defendant's application to the Pretrial Intervention/ Task Program has been rejected for the following reasons:

_____ Defendant has failed to demonstrate sufficient effort to effect necessary behavioral change and show that future criminal behavior will not occur.

_____ Defendant resides such a distance from Camden County so as to bar effective counseling or supervisory procedures.

_____ Defendant has a prior criminal record indicative of a behavioral pattern not conducive to short-term rehabilitation.

_____ Defendant at the time of the commission of the crime was on probation.

_____ Defendant has previously been enrolled in a P.T.I. program.

_____ Defendant is charged with a crime which is part of an organized criminal activity.

_____ Defendant is charged with a crime which is part of a continuing criminal business or enterprise.

_____ Defendant committed a crime with violence or threat of violence against another person.

_____ Defendant committed a crime involved a breach of the public trust.

Defendants who are subject to any or all of the above reasons are ordinarily excluded from the PTI/TASK Program unless they present to the Program Director and, through the Program Director, to the Prosecutor, facts or materials demonstrating an amenability to the rehabilitation process showing compelling reasons justifying admission, and establishing that a decision against enrollment would be arbitrary and unreasonable. Defendant in this case has failed to present such factors.

_____ Defendant's application is out of time.

Very truly yours,

Joseph F. Audino,
First Ass't. Prosecutor

5. Length of New Jersey Residence _____

- (1) less than 1 month
- (2) 1-3 months
- (3) 4-8 months
- (4) 9 mo. - 1 year
- (5) 1-3 years
- (6) 4-6 years
- (7) 7-10 years
- (8) 10 + years
- (9) N/A

6. Number of residence changes in last 12 months: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9+ _____ 10

7. Age: _____ (Date of Birth: ____/____/____) _____ 11

8. Sex: _____ (1) Male (2) Female _____ 12 13

9. Marital Status: _____ (1) Married (2) Single (3) Divorced
(4) Separated (5) Widow(er) (6) Common Law/Live with (9) N/A _____ 14 15

10. Number of dependent children: _____ code 0, if no children
code 9, if 9 or more _____ 16

11. Number of other dependents: _____ code 0, if none
code 9, if 9 or more _____ 17

12. Does applicant live as a family unit? (1) yes (2) no (9) N/A _____ 18

13. Years of schooling completed: _____
(1) 1-4 (2) 5-7 (3) 8-9 (4) 10-11 (5) 12 - H.S. Dip. (6) 13-14 (7) 15-16 (8) Post Graduate (9) N/A _____ 19

14. Is applicant currently in school? (1) yes, full time (2) no (3) yes, part time
Where _____ _____ 20

15. Is applicant: (1) Employed part-time (2) Employed full-time (3) Not employed (4) Student only
(5) Student part-time & work part-time (6) Student & full-time work _____ 21

Name of Employer: _____
Address: _____

16. Current Gross weekly wages: _____
(1) under \$50 (2) \$50 - \$75 (3) \$76 - \$100 (4) \$101 - \$130 (5) \$131 - \$150 (6) \$151 - \$200 (7) \$201 - \$300 (8) \$301 plus (9) No Work or N/A _____ 22

17. How long at current job: _____
(1) less than 1 month (2) 1-3 months (3) 3.1 - 6 months (4) 6.1 - 10 months (5) 10.1 mo. - 1 year (6) 12.1 mo. - 2 years (7) 2-4 years (8) 4 or more years (9) Unemployed or N/A _____ 23

18. Previous weekly wages: _____
(1) under \$50 (2) \$50 - \$75 (3) \$76 - \$100 (4) \$101 - \$130 (5) \$131 - \$150 (6) \$151 - \$200 (7) \$201 - \$300 (8) \$301 plus (9) Never worked or N/A _____ 24

19. How long on former job? _____
(1) less than 1 month (2) 1 - 3 months (3) 3.1 - 6 months (4) 6.1 - 10 months (5) 10.1 mo. - 1 year (6) 12.1 mo. - 2 years (7) 2-4 years (8) 4 or more years (9) Never worked or N/A _____ 25

20. Does applicant's spouse work? (1) yes (2) no (9) N/A _____ 26

21. Veteran: (1) yes (2) no If ever in Combat, where _____ _____ 27

22. Vietnam: (1) yes (2) no _____ 28

23. If applicant is unemployed, how supported? _____
(1) Welfare (2) Unemp. Ins. (3) Social Security (4) Family (5) Other (6) Savings (9) N/A _____ 29

24. How long has applicant been unemployed? _____
(1) less than 1 month (2) 1 - 3 months (3) 3.1 - 6 months (4) 6.1 - 10 months (5) 10.1 mo. - 1 year (6) 12.1 mo. - 2 years (7) 2-4 years (8) 4 or more years (9) N/A _____ 30

25. Is applicant on (1) Parole (2) Probation (3) Both (9) N/A
Name of Officer: _____
Which office: _____
(County, or Parole District Office #) _____ 31

26. Referred by: _____
 (1) Municipal Court (4) Prosecutor (7) Pub. Def. or Friend
 (2) Probation (5) Pvt. Atty. (8) Police
 (3) Parole (6) Comm. Agen. (9) N/A
 _____ 32

27. Charge I: _____ (see charge code sheet) _____
 _____ 33 34

28. Is charge I: (1) Indictable or (2) D.P. (2A: 170 or Ord.) _____
 _____ 35

29. Charge II: _____ (see code sheet) _____
 _____ 36 37

30. Is charge II: (1) Indictable or (2) D.P. (2A: 170 or Ord.) _____
 _____ 38

31. Total number of charges for PTI application: _____
 _____ 39

32. Type of PTI: (1) Ind.-R. 3:28 (2) Ind. - §27 (3) D.P.-R. 3:28
 (4) D.P. - §27 (If comb., code most serious (1) — (4) _____
 _____ 40

33. Pretrial Release Conditions at Initial Interview:
 (1) Bond \$ _____ (2) Cash Bail \$ _____ (3) Cash/10% \$ _____
 (4) Custody of Probation (5) Custody of _____ (6) ROR _____
 (7) Other: explain _____ 41
 (If combination, code most burdensome condition (1) (5).)

34. Any prior arrests? _____
 Charge _____ Where _____ Disposition _____

Prior convictions?
 35. If yes, are convictions for:
 (1) Mostly Indictable (3) Ind. & D.P.'s
 (2) Mostly D.P.'s (9) No Prior Convictions or N/A
 _____ 42

36. If ever incarcerated, for how long? _____
 (1) less than 1 month (4) 9 mo. - 1 year (7) 7 - 10 years
 (2) 1-3 months (5) 1-3 years (8) 10 + years
 (3) 4-8 months (6) 4-6 years (9) Never incarcerated
 or N/A
 Where incarcerated _____ 43

37. Any arrests between intake and exit? (leave blank) (If yes, see charge code sheet)
 for what _____
 _____ 44 45

38. What State, if other than N.J., did applicant spend the major portion
 of his/her life? _____ if N.J. use 0 0
 (see code sheet) _____ 46 47

39. Attorney at Initial Interview:
 (1) Public Def. (2) Private attorney (3) Not represented
 _____ 48

40. Town of Residence (town data by local program - code available)
 (to 96 towns)
 (01) _____ (07) _____ (13) _____
 (02) _____ (08) _____ (14) _____
 (03) _____ (09) _____ (15) _____
 (04) _____ (10) _____ (16) _____
 (05) _____ (11) _____ (17) _____
 (06) _____ (12) _____ (18) _____
 (97) other country (98) other state (99) N/A
 _____ 49 50

41. Geographic area for major portion of education:
 (1) North (4) Southwest (7) West
 (2) East (5) Midsouth (8) Foreign Country
 (3) Midwest (6) South (9) N/A
 _____ 51

42. Type of grammar school education:
 (1) public (2) parochial (3) private (4) one room schoolhouse
 _____ 52

43. Classification: 1 2 3 4
 _____ 53

44. Current PTI status: (1) Dismissed (2) Terminated (3) Rejected
 Enrolled: (4) 1st Adj (5) 2d Adj (6) 3d Adj (7) Pending enrollment
 _____ 54

45. Date of Dismissal / or Termination / or Rejection _____ day _____ month _____ yr.
 _____ 55 56 / 57 58 / 59 60

46. Date that Formal Enrollment ends _____
 _____ 61 62 / 63 64 / 65 66

10. Are you presently under the care of a doctor? () Yes () No If Yes;
 a. For What _____
 b. Doctor's Name & Address _____
11. Are you presently taking any prescribed medications? (1) () Yes (2) () No If Yes;
 a. What Kind _____ 9
 b. How Often _____
12. Has your health ever prevented you from holding a job at any time? (1) () Yes (2) () No If Yes;
 a. When _____ 10
13. Have you ever, or do you now have any of the following?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Tuberculosis | ___ 10. Loss of Arm, Leg |
| ___ 2. Heart Disease | ___ 11. Severe Headaches |
| ___ 3. Diabetes | ___ 12. Asthma |
| ___ 4. Epilepsy | ___ 13. Tumors or cysts |
| ___ 5. Difficulty in Hearing | ___ 14. Alcoholism |
| ___ 6. Difficulty in Seeing | ___ 15. Hepatitis |
| ___ 7. Ulcer of Stomach, Intestine | ___ 16. Frequent Stomach aches |
| ___ 8. Paralysis | ___ 17. Colitis |
| ___ 9. Bone Deformity | ___ 18. Arthritis |
| ___ 19. Fainting Spells or Dizziness | |

INITIAL INTERVIEW PART II (Cont'd.)

CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

14. What drugs do you use?

A. Heroin

(a) (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Other use (4) Used in past only
 (9) Never Used

11

(b) Weekly cost: (\$ only, lead with 0)

12 13 14

(c) How many times do you use weekly? (lead with 0)

15 16

(d) Number of months continuous use (if using now) (lead with 0)

17 18

B. Methodone

(a) (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Other use (4) Used in past only
 (9) Never Used

19

(b) Weekly Cost: (\$ only, lead with 0)

20 21 22

(c) How many times do you use weekly? (lead with 0)

23 24

(d) Number of months continuous use (if using now) (lead with 0)

25 26

C. Marijuana - Hashish

(a) (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Other use (4) Used in past only
 (9) Never Used

27

(b) Weekly cost: (\$ only, lead with 0)

28 29 30

(c) How many times do you use weekly? (lead with 0)

31 32

(d) Number of months continuous use (if using now) (lead with 0)

33 34

D. Cocaine

- (a) (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Other use (4) Used in past only (9) Never Used 35
- (b) Weekly cost: (\$ only, lead with 0) 36 37 38
- (c) How many times do you use weekly? (lead with 0) 39 40
- (d) Number of months continuous use (if using now lead with 0) 41 42

E. Barbiturates

- (a) (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Other use (4) Used in past only (9) Never Used 43
- (b) Weekly cost: (\$ only, lead with 0) 44 45 46
- (c) How many times do you use weekly? (lead with 0) 47 48
- (d) Number of months continuous use (if using now lead with 0) 49 50

F. Other CDS

- (Which) _____
- (a) (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Other use (4) Used in past only (9) Never Used 51
 - (b) Weekly cost: (\$ only, lead with 0) 52 53 54
 - (c) How many times do you use weekly? (lead with 0) 55 56
 - (d) Number of months continuous use (if using now) (lead with 0) 57 58

G. Whether or not defendant admits to use of drugs, is he/she physically or psychologically dependent on drugs as confirmed by a medical or drug-abuse program opinion? (1, Yes (2) No 59

H. Whether or not 14G is yes, in opinion of C.L., is charge connected to drug-use (1) directly (2) indirectly (3) Not connected 60

15. Have you ever been in treatment for C.D.S. or other non-alcohol drug abuse? a. (1) Yes (2) No 61

b. How many times (if 9 or more code 9) 62

c. Number of months between last treatment and now(lead with 0) 63 64

Where? (Program) _____ (Address) _____

16. Do other family members use CDS? a. (1) Yes (2) No 65

b. Relationship: (1) Father (2) Mother (3) Sibling (4) Other 66

ALCOHOL

17. Do you think you have a drinking problem? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Do not drink alcohol 67

18. How long have you been problem drinking? (1) less than 1 year (2) 1-2 years (3) 2-3 Years (4) 3+ - 4 years (5) 4+ - 5 years (6) more than 5 years 68

19. How much alcohol do you drink daily? (in pints) (lead with 0, if 9 or more, code 9) Weekly? 69

20. What alcoholic beverage do you drink most frequently? (1) liquor (2) beer (3) wine (4) comb. of 1,2,3 (5) Other (explain) 70 71

21. Have you ever been an A.A. member? (1) Yes (2) No (3) No, but another alcohol-abuse program. 72
If (1) or (3) where? _____
How many years? _____
(if less than 1, code 1; if more than 9, code 9) 73

22. Have you ever stopped drinking for a considerable amount of time? (1) Yes (2) No 74
If yes, how many years ago(lead with 0 if 9 or more, code 9) 75

If yes, how long did it last? (1) less than 1 year (2) 1-2 years (3) 2-3 years (4) more than 3 years 76

23. Is this person alcoholic (physically or psych. dependent on alcohol) as confirmed by medical or alcohol-abuse program opinion? (1) Yes (2) No 77

24. Whether or not #23 is yes, in opinion of C.L. is charge connected to alcohol abuse? (1) directly (2) indirectly (3) not connected 78

APPENDIX D

PTI TERMINATION AND REJECTION REPORTS

Prior Record: Yes ___ No ___

Defendant
 Address: _____
 DOB: _____

Order of Postponement Under
 R. 3:28

FIRST POSTPONEMENT

Upon application and recommendation of the Coordinator of the CAMDEN COUNTY Pretrial Intervention Program, in accordance with R. 3:28 (b); the consents of the prosecutor and the defendant appearing below, it is ORDERED that all further proceedings be and are hereby postponed until _____, 197____, and the defendant be and is hereby released into the custody of the Pretrial Intervention Program.
 Date: _____ Judge: _____

SECOND POSTPONEMENT

Upon application and recommendation of the Coordinator of the _____ Pretrial Intervention Program, in accordance with R. 3:28 (c), the consent of the defendant appearing below, and the prosecutor having been notified of such application and recommendation, it is ORDERED that all further proceedings be and are hereby further postponed until _____, 197____, and the custody of the defendant be and is hereby continued in the Pretrial Intervention Program.
 Date: _____ Judge: _____

THIRD POSTPONEMENT

Upon application and recommendation of the Coordinator of the _____ Pretrial Intervention Program, in accordance with R. 3:28 (e), the consent of the defendant appearing below, and the prosecutor having been notified of such application and recommendation, it is ORDERED that all further proceedings be and are hereby further postponed until _____, 197____, and the custody of the defendant be and is hereby continued in the Pretrial Intervention Program.
 Date: _____ Judge: _____

FIRST POSTPONEMENT

I hereby consent to an initial _____-month postponement of proceedings in my case. If so postponed, I waive my right to a speedy trial.

Defendant / Attorney

I hereby consent to the recommended postponement of this matter.

Prosecutor

1st Postponement Recommended

PTS coordinator

SECOND POSTPONEMENT

Consent

Defendant / Attorney

Recommended

PTS Coordinator

THIRD POSTPONEMENT

Consent

Defendant / Attorney

Recommended

PTS Coordinator

C.L. _____ Date Submitted: _____

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM
REJECTION/TERMINATION MEMORANDUM

- 1. Rejection at Initial Interview Date: _____
1.a. Not Interested
- 2. Subsequent Rejection Date: _____
2.a. Withdrawal before enrollment
- 3. Termination Date: _____
3.a. Withdrawal after enrollment

If Termination (3), Court: County Municipal
1st Adj. Date: _____ 2d Adj. Date: _____ 3d Adj. Date: _____

4. Date of Initial Interview: _____

5. Name: _____ ID# _____ Town of Residence _____

6. Sex: M _____ F _____ 7. Age _____ 8. Race: B _____ W _____ PR _____ O _____

9. Charge(s) _____ [] R.3:28 [] §27

10. Arrest Date: _____ 11. Court: _____ 12. Prior Convictions Yes _____ No _____

13. Employment Status at Initial Interview: E _____ (\$ wk) U _____ (\$ wk)

If E, where _____ S _____ P/T-E&S _____

14. Employment Status at Exit: E _____ (\$ wk) U _____ (\$ wk)

If E, where _____ S _____ P/T-E&S _____

15. Substance/Abuse Status at Initial Interview:
 Not dependent CDS-dependent Alcohol dependent
 Enrolled in Treat/Ed. Program (where) _____

16. Substance/Abuse Status at Exit:
 Active in Treat/Ed. Program (where) _____
 Completed Program (where) _____
 Dropped out of Program (where) _____

17. Referral Source (specify) _____

18. Reason for Rejection/Termination: _____
- a. Not interested in program
 - b. Withdrew &/or wants trial
 - c. Rej. by Pros. County Mun.
 - d. Rej. by Judge County Mun.
 - e. Case dismissed
 - f. Denied by Probation
 - g. Denied by Parole
 - h. Re-arrested. Conviction on arrest: yes no
 - i. Prior Record
 - j. Subst. Abuser - no program
 - k. Psych. Problems
 - l. Fail to keep appointments
 - m. Fail to cooperate
 - n. Heinous charge
 - o. Minor charge
 - p. §27a: prior drug convictions
 - q. §27a: ineligible charge(s)
 - r. §27c(1) danger to community
 - s. §27c(2) inadequate treat. facilities
 - t. Problems beyond scope
 - u. Other _____

Explanation (use reverse side and attachments)

19. Approved, Counseling Supervisor

Date: _____

20. Approved, PTS Coordinator

Date: _____

21. Preliminary Termination Hearing Date: _____

22. Classification at Intake 1 2 3 4

23. Classification at Exit 1 2 3 4

24. If unrepresented at initial interview (PT-3(5)#39), did participant obtain an attorney before or at exit? yes no

25. Principal program-participant activity:

A. PTI Staff contact (check one):

Mostly telephone Mostly personal contact

Both, in approx equal distribution. Average #contacts per month _____

B. Activity (check all applicable where services or activity actually received or took place):

1. Vocational Counseling (by PTI Staff or other program)

2. Job placement (by PTI or other program)

3. Obtained job on own initiative

4. Psychological/Psychiatric Services

5. Medical Services

6. Counseling by PTI Staff (Individual)

7. Counseling by PTI Staff (Group)

8. Drug-abuse program services

9. Alcohol-abuse program services

10. Family Counseling (by PTI Staff or other program)

11. Civil legal services

12. Emergency Welfare or housing

13. Public financial assistance (Welfare, S.S., Unemployment etc.)

14. Other (explain) _____

APPENDIX E

STANDARD FORMS CONTAINED IN CLIENT RECORD

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR TASC/PTI APPLICANTS

THIS IS TO ADVISE THAT SHOULD YOU BE ACCEPTED INTO THE CAMDEN COUNTY TASC/PTI PROGRAM YOU WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. You will obey the laws of the United States, the laws of any and all states in which you may be and the ordinances of any and all municipalities in which you may be. Should you be arrested for a new offense while you are enrolled in the program, your participation may be terminated.
2. You will report to your Probation Officer at such times and places as he may direct. Unauthorized failure to report will result in termination.
3. You will answer promptly, truthfully and completely all inquiries made by your Probation Officer. These inquiries may be of a personal nature regarding your family background, relationships with parents, spouse, brothers, sisters, etc.
4. You will permit your Probation Officer to visit your residence and see and talk with you at any other suitable place and to inquire about you of any person who may have information concerning you.
5. You will promptly notify your Probation Officer whenever you change your place of residence.
6. You will not leave the State of New Jersey for a period of more than 24 hours without first securing the permission of your Probation Officer.
7. You will cooperate with any physical and mental examinations or tests, treatment and counselling you Probation Officer recommends to maintain a satisfactory standard of health and conduct. You may be asked to sign forms authorizing our department to receive medical information concerning you.
8. You will comply with any additional special conditions which may be imposed now or in the future.
9. Your supervision under this program may be extended to (1) year from the date of your initial enrollment in the program. This will depend upon your Probation Officer's evaluation of your progress.
10. The following are specific criteria that may determine failure and possible termination: (A) Three (3) positive urines after in treatment for three (3) weeks, (B) two (2) consecutive unexcused absences from out-patient treatment or three (3) unexcused absences in a two week period, (C) being absconded from in-patient treatment for a period greater than 36 hours, and (D) re-arrest.

The above has been read and explained to me and I fully agree to all provisions.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

MARKET STREET

CAMDEN, N. J. 08102

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE

Date:

Dear

You have not reported to the Probation Department as requested. I must remind you that failure to report to your Probation Officer is a violation of probation.

Unless you report to the undersigned officer on _____ you may be returned to court and charged with Violation of Probation. If you are unable to keep the above appointment you should telephone this office immediately.

Very truly yours,
KENNETH E. SPAAR
Chief Probation Officer

Probation Officer

A 18

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08102

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 541-2300

Date:

Dear

Our office has been requested to supervise you during your term of probation.

Therefore, you are to report to the undersigned at this office on _____

Failure to keep this appointment could result in having a warrant issued for your arrest on Violation of Probation. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
KENNETH E. SPAAR
Chief Probation Officer

By: _____

P.S. This office is open on Monday evenings until 7:00 P.M. Every other day, Tuesday thru Friday we close at 4:00 P.M.

A 25

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 1928
CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
757-

DATE:

RE:
D.O.B.

Dear Sir:

The above named individual is presently being supervised by the Camden County Probation Department.

Below is a medical release form authorizing your officer to send to us any relevant information regarding this individual's status with your agency.

Your Cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
KENNETH E. SPAAR
Chief Probation Officer

By: _____

I, _____, give permission to _____
to release to the Camden County Probation Office any
information relative to my _____

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Witness: _____

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 1928
CAMDEN, N. J. 08102

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 341-2306

Date:

I, _____, hereby give permission to the
Defendant

Camden Central Intake Unit to provide the Camden TASC Unit with information regarding the type drugs I am using and the frequency with which I am using them. Also, I give permission to provide the TASC Unit with a treatment recommendation.

I realize the above information is vital to the administration of my case from a Criminal Justice point of view.

Defendant

Witness

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08102

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 541-2300

Date:

I, _____, hereby give permission to
_____ to release monthly reports
Name of Drug Program
concerning my progress to the Camden County Probation Department's TASC
Unit. Further, I give permission to notify my Probation Officer
_____ immediately upon my violation of any
Probation Officer
of the regulations of your program or upon my leaving the program with-
out permission.

I realize this information is vital to my probation supervision.

Defendant

Witness

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

PTI/TASC PROGRAM

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Dear Sir:

We have received a referral from _____
requesting admission to our Pretrial Intervention Program.

If you are interested in entering this program, please report
to the undersigned at the Parkade Building, 500 Market Street,
Camden, New Jersey on _____.

If you are unable to keep this appointment, please call
757 _____.

Very truly yours,
NICHOLAS CARUGNO
Deputy Program Coordinator

Investigator

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 1928
CAMDEN, N. J. 08102

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

PTI/TASC PROGRAM

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 841-2300

Date: _____

TO: _____

RE: _____

The person named above has visited the program to discuss the possibility of his/her participation. Participation has been found, however, to be inappropriate in this case.

Since the Pretrial Intervention Program involves voluntary participation, and since a defendant may elect to proceed to trial, no judgement of guilt or of this person's eligibility or fitness for participation should be inferred from this notice.

Thank you for your interest in making this referral.

Very truly yours,
KENNETH E. SPAAR
Chief Probation Officer

Nicholas Carugno
Deputy Program Coordinator

NC:lo

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REFERRAL TO CAMDEN COUNTY TASC- PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Defendant's Name _____
Defendant's Social Security No. _____
Address _____ City _____

1. Date: _____ 2. Source: (a) Jud. _____
(b) Pros. _____
3. Tel: (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____ Tel# _____ (c) Law Enf. _____
(d) Correct _____
4. (a) Race _____ (b) Sex _____ (c) DOB _____ (e) Atty. _____
(f) P.D. _____
5. Charge(s) _____ Statute _____ Date _____

6. Ind. No. _____ or, 7. Complaint No. _____ 8. Court _____

9. Pretrial Release Status: (a) Bail (amt) _____ (b) Cash (amt) _____
(c) ROR _____ (d) Other (specify) _____ (e) Custody _____
(f) Released _____

10. Number prior arrests: 0 1 2 3 4 5 +

Number prior convictions: 0 1 2 3 4 5 +
11. Prior Incar. Yes _____ No _____

Date ____/____/____ Charge _____ Disposition _____
____/____/____ _____
____/____/____ _____

Referral Recommendation & Comments: _____

12. Attorney (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____ 13. P.D. _____
If 12(a), Attorney's Name _____

Address _____ Tele. No. _____

14. Prelim. Acceptance: (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____
If 14(b), Reason(s) _____

REFERRAL SOURCE: Name _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____

* Please Attach Copy of Complaint

PT-2 1/75 A.O.C.

T 6

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM

(Address and Telephone)

Date _____

TO: Honorable _____

INELIGIBILITY REPORT
N.J.S.A. 24:21-27a(1)

RE: State vs. _____
Charge(s): _____

Complaint/Indictment No(s). _____

Arrest/First App./Arr. Date _____

The defendant named above has been interviewed for participation in the _____ Pretrial Intervention Program pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 24:21-27a(1).

It is the opinion of the program that in accordance with the standards set forth in N.J.S.A. 24:21-27a and c the defendant is ineligible for participation for the following reasons:

(continue on reverse)

Respectfully,

Pretrial Services Coordinator

cc: _____ Defendant,

Esq.
Attorney for Defendant

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM

APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT AND PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

The _____ Pretrial intervention Program is a program of the New Jersey Courts made available to you on a voluntary basis. Your successful participation may result in a recommendation that the charge(s) now pending against you be dismissed without trial or guilty plea. In order to become enrolled as a participant, you must agree to the following conditions:

1. I understand that if my application is accepted by the program an application for postponement of my case for a period of up to 3-months will be made to the court and the Prosecutor. I have voluntarily consented to this application and have waived my right to a speedy trial. I understand that the court or the Prosecutor may deny the application for postponement and if denied, I agree to return to court on the date set for my next appearance. I understand that if I fail to return to court, the court may issue a warrant for my arrest. I also understand that participation in this program may be required for 6-months or for 1-year if my case is considered to involve drug or alcohol abuse.

2. I understand that the program will, before accepting my application, investigate my eligibility for participation, and that this investigation may include contact with my family, employer, school, social agencies or other persons or agencies considered necessary by the program to complete such an investigation. I agree to permit these persons and agencies to cooperate with this investigation and release them from any and all claims that might arise as a result of such cooperation, with the following exceptions: _____

3. I understand that I may withdraw this application, or if enrolled, drop out of participation for any reason, and that I may be terminated from participation if I fail to live up to this agreement. If I drop out or am terminated, I agree to return to court on the date set for my next appearance. I understand that if I fail to return to court, the court may issue a warrant for my arrest. I also understand that if I withdraw, drop out, or am terminated, no information given by me to the Program, or resulting from the program's investigation or my participation may be used against me in any subsequent court proceeding.

4. I agree to assist the program in developing a plan of counseling/supervision for the term of my participation, and I understand that when I have accepted this plan, it will become part of this application and agreement. I understand that the plan may include a schedule of reporting and/or counseling sessions with program staff, test taking, referral to and cooperation with social service agencies, or other requirements.

5. I understand that no recommendation for the dismissal of the charges against me will be made unless I show convincing evidence that I will not now or in the future engage in criminal or disorderly conduct, and unless I live up to this agreement. If I am rearrested for a criminal or disorderly persons offense before the charges for which

CAMDEN COUNTY PRETRAIL INTERVENTION PROGRAM
327-329 MARKET ST., CAMDEN N.J. 08101
PHONE:(609) 757-_____

TO: _____, Participant

NOTICE OF IMPENDING TERMINATION;
OPPORTUNITY FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING

Date: _____

On _____, 197__ by Order of the _____
Court, criminal/penal proceedings against you for the
charge(s) of _____

_____ were postponed until _____, 197__, to allow your participation in the Pretrial Intervention Program.

The Counselor/Court Liaison to whom you are assigned has recommended that your participation be terminated and that you be returned to the ordinary course of prosecution for the following reasons:
[attach additional pages if necessary]

Before a recommendation of termination is made to the Court, however, you may have the opportunity of appearing at a preliminary hearing before the Pretrial Services Coordinator to contest your Counselor's/Court Liaison's recommendation. A date and time for this hearing has been set:

Date: _____
Time: _____
Place: _____ Pretrial Intervention Program

A.O.C. PT-8B(1)-1/75

T 15

At the preliminary hearing you may present evidence in your own behalf and you may be represented by your lawyer. If, after the hearing, your participation is not continued, you will be given, in writing, the Pretrial Services Coordinator's decision to recommend termination and the reasons for the decision. You have the right, thereafter, to a hearing before the judge who enrolled you in the program to contest your termination and return to the ordinary course of prosecution.

If you do not want to have a preliminary hearing, or a hearing before the judge, you should sign and return the attached waiver. YOU SHOULD TALK WITH YOUR LAWYER BEFORE SIGNING THE WAIVER.

If you do not appear at the time and date set for the preliminary hearing; or if you cannot come and you do not call and ask to set another date, a recommendation will be made to the Court that you be terminated from the program.

Pretrial Services Coordinator

cc: _____ Esq.

Attorney for Participant

A.O.C. PT-8A-1/75.

CAMDEN COUNTY PRETRAIL INTERVENTION PROGRAM
327-329 MARKET ST., CAMDEN N.J. 08101
PHONE:(609)757-_____

WAIVER OF PRELIMINARY AND TERMINATION HEARINGS

I have received notice that my Counselor/Court Liaison has recommended that I be terminated from the program and returned to prosecution. I have also been advised of the reasons for his/her recommendation, and that I may have a preliminary hearing and a termination hearing before the Judge who enrolled me in the program to contest this recommendation.

I do not want to have a preliminary hearing or a termination hearing before the Judge and I waive these hearings.

Date: _____

Attorney for Participant

Participant

A.O.C. PT-8B(2)-1/75

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM
(Address & Telephone)

TO: _____, Participant

TERMINATION HEARING
NOTICE

Date: _____

A hearing has been scheduled before the Honorable _____
at _____ o'clock, _____, 197____, at _____

to consider the recommendation of the Pretrial Services Coordinator that your participation in the pretrial intervention program be terminated. If you do not appear the Judge may order that you be returned to prosecution.

Pretrial Services Coordinator

cc: _____ Esq.

Clerk

Court

Indictment, Accusation, Complaint No(s). Court

ORDER OF TERMINATION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :

v :

Defendant

Upon application of the Pretrial Services Coordinator of the Pretrial Intervention program for an Order terminating the defendant from participation in said program;

The defendant, being charged with _____

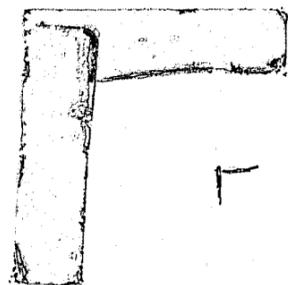
the defendant having waived his/her opportunity to a termination hearing/ the defendant having been notified to appear before this Court for a termination hearing and not having appeared/the defendant having appeared to contest such recommendation,

It is on this _____ day of _____, 197____ ORDERED that the defendant be and is hereby terminated from participation in the Pretrial Intervention Program and is returned to the ordinary course of prosecution and;

It is further ORDERED that the custody of said defendant in the Pretrial Intervention Program be and is hereby terminated, and that the pretrial release condition(s) previously set be and is/are hereby continued; and that the defendant be placed on a trial calendar; and

It is further ORDERED that all records relating to the defendant's application to and participation in said program, including the records of this hearing/proceeding be kept by the Pretrial Services Coordinator who shall not permit access to such records by any person not employed by such program until further order of this Court.

Judge



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Court
Indictment, Accusation, Complaint No(s)

ORDER DENYING APPLICATION FOR ORDER OF
TERMINATION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
V :
Defendant :

Upon application of the Pretrial Services Coordinator of the Pretrial Intervention Program for an Order terminating the defendant from participation in said program;

The defendant, being charged with _____

the defendant having waived his/her opportunity to a termination hearing/ the defendant having been notified to appear before this Court for a termination hearing and not having appeared/the defendant having appeared to contest such recommendation, the application for an Order of Termination is denied and;

It is on this _____ day of _____, 197__ ORDERED that the defendant's participation in the _____ Pretrial Intervention Program be and is hereby continued, in accordance with the Order of Postponement entered on _____ 197__, until _____ 197__.

Judge

(1-7 to be completed by C.I. before submission to Counseling Supvr.)

C.I. _____ Date Submitted _____

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM

DISMISSAL MEMORANDUM

1. Name _____ ID# _____
2. Address (current) _____
3. Dismissal during 1st. Adj. (date) _____ 2d. Adj. (date) _____
3rd. Adj. (date) _____
4. Date of Initial Interview _____
5. Dismissal Court: () County () _____ Municipal Court
6. Charge(s): _____ () R.3:28 () §27
7. Employment Status at Initial Interview: If Employed, where: _____
Address: _____
() Employment (\$ wk) () Unemployed () Student () Part Time Emp./Stud.
8. Employment Status at Dismissal: If Employed, where: _____
Address: _____
() Employment (\$ wk) () Unemployed () Student () Part Time Emp./Stud.
9. Substance Abuse Status at Initial Interview:
() Not dependent () CDS dependent () Alcohol Dependent
() Enrolled in Treat/Ed. Program (where) _____
10. Substance Abuse Status at Dismissal:
() Active in Treat/Ed. Program (where) _____
() Completed Program (Where) _____
() Dropped out of Program (where) _____
11. Approved by Counseling Supervisor
Date: _____
12. Approved by PTS Coordinator
Date: _____
13. Classification Intake 1 2 3 4
14. Classification at Dismissal 1 2 3 4

(print on reverse of Order of Dismissal Under R. 3:28)

R E L E A S E

I understand that as a result of my participation in the CAMDEN
COUNTY PRE-TRIAL Program, a recommendation will be
made that the charge(s) listed in the form of Order of Dismissal under R. 3:28
be dismissed.

If such dismissal(s) is/are granted, I agree, as a condition thereof,
that upon the entry of such Order(s) of Dismissal the complainant shall be
released from any and all claims which might arise from the complainant's
failure to prosecute these charges in the ordinary course.

Witness: _____

Participant's Signature

Date: _____

Attorney for Participant, Esq.

Court
Indictment, Accusation, Complaint No(s).

State of New Jersey :

v :

ORDER OF DISMISSAL UNDER
N.J.S.A. 24:21-27

Defendant :

Upon motion of the defendant/application of the Coordinator of the
CAMDEN COUNTY Pretrial Intervention Program for an
Order to dismiss the above captioned Complaint(s)/Indictment(s)/Accusation(s)
for _____

_____ pursuant to N.J.S.A. 24:21-27b, and upon the recommendation of the Coordin-
ator that such dismissal(s) be granted, and with the consent of the defend-
ant appearing below, the prosecutor having been notified of this motion/ap-
plication;

The Court having considered the report of the CAMDEN
COUNTY Pretrial Intervention Program concerning the defendant's
fulfillment of the terms and conditions of supervisory treatment;

It is on this _____ day of _____, 197____, ORDERED
that the Complaint(s)/Indictment(s)/Accusation(s) be and is hereby dismissed
without cost to the defendant;

And it is further ORDERED that the clerk of the _____
Court report this dismissal pursuant to the Controlled Dangerous Substances
Registry Act.

Judge

I hereby Consent to the entry
of the above Order

Defendant

Attorney for Defendant

CAMDEN COUNTY PRETRAIL INTERVENTION PROGRAM
327-329 MARKET ST., CAMDEN, N.J. 08101
PHONE-(609) 757--

Date _____

TO: _____

Dear _____:

As a result of your successful participation in the CAMDEN COUNTY Pretrial Intervention Program the charges for which you became enrolled have been dismissed.

A copy of the Order of Dismissal and the release you signed is enclosed. Keep it in a safe place. This order means that your records are marked "Dismissed." You may be eligible to have these records expunged or sealed under N.J.S.A. 2A:85-15 et seq., or N.J.S.A. 24:21-28. Ask your lawyer about this. You should also ask your lawyer how you should answer employment and other application questions if you are asked whether you have a criminal record.

We will continue to contact you from time to time for the next year to get information to see if this program is effective. If you have problems that we might help you with, you may contact your Counselor or Court Liaison who will be glad to help.

Sincerely,

Pretrial Services Coordinator

Enclosure.

cc: _____ Esq.
Attorney for Participant

A.O.C.
PT-9D 1/75.

T 22

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

500 MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 1928
CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 757-8929

DATE:

DEAR

Please be advised that your application to the Camden County Pre-Trial Intervention Program has been rejected by the Office of the Camden County Prosecutor.

We suggest that you contact your attorney concerning this matter as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Camden County
Pre-Trial Intervention
Program

IP/

T-27

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

DATE: _____

RE: _____

Dear Mr.

We have received an application from your office requesting admission of the above client to the Camden County TASC/PTI Program.

Please be advised that your client failed to keep an appointment for interview. He now has 7 days from the date of this notice to contact our office for another appointment. Should he fail to do so his case will be rejected.

Very truly yours,

NICHOLAS CARUGNO
Deputy Program Coordinator

757-

NC/mh
cc: Joseph Audino, Esq.
Camden County Prosecutor's Office
4th Floor, Parkade Building
Camden, New Jersey.

cc: _____

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

PTI/TASC PROGRAM

DATE:
RE:
D.O.B.:

Dear Sir:

According to our records, the above named individual was arrested in your municipality for the following offense(s): _____

We would appreciate your cooperation in furnishing the undersigned with the following information:

1- Copy of the Offense report/arrest report

Any further information that you feel pertinent to this case would be appreciated.

Signed: _____

Very truly yours,

NICHOLAS CARUGNO
Deputy Program Coordinator

757-

NC/mh

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

DATE:

RE:
P.T.I. APPLICANT

Dear

Your client's application to the Pretrial Intervention Program has been approved by our office and the Camden County Prosecutor's Office. Therefore we request that you come to our office in the Parkade Building, 500 Market Street, prior to _____ and sign the Order of Postponement documents. The case cannot be presented to the Court until all documents have been signed.

Your client does not have to be present in Court and will be notified by separate letter of the date and time to report to our office to begin the period of supervision. If you have any questions please feel free to contact us,

Very truly yours,

Camden County Pretrial
Intervention Program
757- _____

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

DATE:

Dear

Your case was brought before the Pretrial Intervention Judge on _____ and your initial three month postponement period has begun. Therefore, you are to report to my office in the Parkade Building, 500 Market Street on _____.

If you are unable to keep this appointment please contact me at _____.

Very truly yours,

Camden County Pretrial
Intervention Program

757-

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327-329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327 - 329 MARKET STREET

P. O. BOX 1928

CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

DATE

DATE:

Dear

This office has been requested to supervise you during the term of your conditional discharge. It is necessary for you to report to this office on _____, between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.

If you are unable to keep this appointment, please contact the undersigned officer at _____.

This office is located in the Parkade Building, 500 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey.

Very truly yours,
KENNETH E. SPAAR
Chief Probation Officer

By:
Probation Officer

Dear

You were scheduled to report to our office in the Parkade Bldg. on _____. Failure to keep a scheduled appointment slows down the processing of your application for entry into the Pretrial Intervention Program and could result in your application being rejected.

If you are still interested in applying to the program you may come in on _____. Our office is open every Monday from 9:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Very truly yours,

Camden County
Pretrial Intervention Program

757-

T-33

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327 - 329 MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 1928
CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 541-2300

DATE

Dear

You have not reported to the Probation Department as required. I must remind you that this is a violation of the conditions of your supervision, and could result in your case being returned to Court for further action.

It is necessary for you to report to this office on _____, and to contact the undersigned officer at _____ as soon as possible in reference to this situation.

Very truly yours,
KENNETH E. SPAAR
Chief Probation Officer

By:
Probation Officer

T-34

CAMDEN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

327 - 329 MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 1928
CAMDEN, N. J. 08101

KENNETH E. SPAAR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 609 541-2300

DATE:

Dear

You have missed your last scheduled appointment with this office. According to the standard terms and conditions for T.A.S.C./P.T.I. Applicants, you were informed that unauthorized failure to report will result in termination from the program.

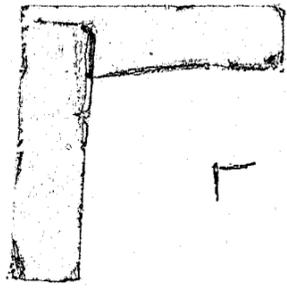
Unless you report to this office on _____ at _____, your case will be brought up for a termination hearing and possibly returned to court.

If you are unable to keep the above appointment, please notify me immediately at 757-8385.

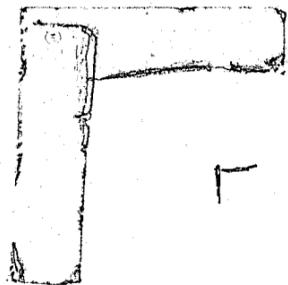
Very truly yours,

RICHARD T. WHELAN
Probation Officer
of T.A.S.C.

T-35



END



END