

STATE OF NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION

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Commission

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S.I. Newhouse Center for
Law and Justice
15 Washington Street
Newark, New Jersey

1990



ANNUAL REPORT



1990 ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION

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Chairman

Stephanie R. Bush
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February 15, 1991

The Honorable James Florio
Governor of the State of New Jersey

The Honorable John A. Lynch
President of the Senate
of the State of New Jersey

The Honorable Joseph V. Doria, Jr.
Speaker of the Assembly

Members of the Legislature
of the State of New Jersey

Enclosed is the annual report of the Criminal Disposition Commission, sent to you on behalf of the Members of the Commission. It describes the activities and accomplishments of the Commission during fiscal year 1990 and presents our recommendations to you.

As you know, the problems of ensuring public safety while not increasing the burdens of the citizens of New Jersey are nearing crisis proportions. The growth of the jail and prison population has not abated; problems of crowding in New Jersey's jails and prisons has not decreased; the partial remedy of greater use of punishments intermediate between probation and imprisonment has not yet reached its potential; and information systems for more effective policy development and management of criminal justice continue to need improvement.

Progress is being made and is outlined in our report. The work of the Commission was severely impeded last year by fiscal uncertainty; but it nevertheless continued to focus on developing and assessing methods for management of the growing

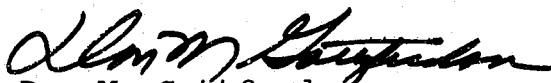
February 15, 1991
Page 2

populations of convicted offenders more efficiently and effectively. In the year of our report, we published and distributed reports on the use of intermediate punishments, on mandatory sentences for firearms offenses, and on the prior criminal history of prison inmates. A survey is in progress to assess the attitudes of New Jersey citizens toward the use of intermediate punishments. We completed a proposal for a needed merging of criminal justice data systems, finished a preliminary evaluation of a supervised pre-trial release program, and testified before the United States Congress in support of a proposal for federal funds to assist states in establishing a further use of intermediate sanctions.

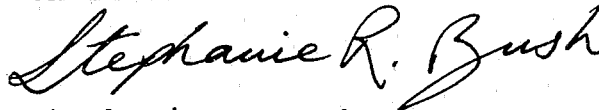
Our recommendations, commended to your attention, urge you to: establish an Advisory Committee to review and evaluate the mandatory sentencing provisions of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice; strengthen your parole and probation supervision systems; expand the use of intermediate sentencing options while continuing their evaluation; modify and improve the Court Disposition Reporting System; enhance the Commission's membership; and provide support to the Commission to permit the continuation of this work.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Don M. Gottfredson
Chairman



Stephanie R. Bush
Vice Chairwoman

DMG:mc
Enclosure

cc: Hon. Robert N. Wilentz
Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of New Jersey

NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION

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Don M. Gottfredson, Ph.D.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Stephanie R. Bush, Assemblywoman, 27th District

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Robert J. DelTufo - Attorney General, **Robert T. Winter**, Designee
Wilfredo Carabello - Commissioner, Public Advocate, **Thomas S. Smith Jr.**, Designee
Louis Nickolopoulos - Chairman, Parole Board, **Donald A. Dowches**, Designee
William H. Fauver - Commissioner, Department of Corrections, **Stanley Repko**, Designee
Richard E. Hickey III - President, NJ Prosecutors Asso., **Paul T. Koenig, Jr.**, Designee
Joseph L. Bubba - State Senator, 34th District, **Paul Graupe**, Designee
Stephanie R. Bush - Assemblywoman, 27 District
Ronald L. Rice - State Senator, 28th District
Patrick J. Roma - Assemblyman, 38th District
Dominick D. Allocca - Public Member
Wayne W. Hasenbalg - Public Member

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Chris Boyle - Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Law and Public Safety
William D. Burrell - Probation Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts
Steven Day - Office of Management & Budget, Department of Treasury
Wayne Fisher - Law Enforcement Services, Department of Law and Public Safety
Al Gray - Division of Field Services, State Parole Board
Ty Hodanish - Juvenile Delinquency Commission
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Dale Jones - Office of the Public Defender
Richard Mattek - Division of Planning, Department of Corrections
John P. McCarthy, Jr. - Criminal Practice Division, Administrative Office of the Courts
Sergeant Frank McNulty - New Jersey State Police
Lieutenant James Petrecca - New Jersey State Police
Edward E. Rhine - Probation Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts
Richard Sinding - Governor's Office of Policy & Management
Bruce Stout - Juvenile Delinquency Commission
Don Van Nostrand - Division of Policy & Planning, Department of Corrections
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Barbara Welch - Office of Management & Budget, Department of Treasury

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Marcella A. Christie - Secretarial Assistant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Criminal Disposition Commission wishes to acknowledge the contributions of former members and designees who have devoted their services to many of the activities discussed in this report. The Commission expresses its thanks and appreciation.

Alfred Slocum
Public Advocate

Peter N. Perretti, Jr.
Attorney General

The Late John H. Stamler
President, N.J. Prosecutors Association

NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION

1990 ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	xi
HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTSxiii
FACT SHEET	xv
SECTION I: ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMISSION ACTIVITIES AND UPDATES	1
Governor's Transition Team	1
Senate Bills No. 2165	1
Strategic Planning	1
Internal Audit	1
State Budget "Crisis"	1
Staff and Administration	2
COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	2
Criminal Justice Statistics (Data) Committee	2
Criminal Justice Statistics	2
Sentencing Trends	2
State Correctional Population	3
County Jail Inmate Population	3
Parole Release Data	3
System Processing: An Overview	4
Prison Population Estimates	4
Comprehensive Drug Reform Act	5
Court Disposition Reporting (CDR) System	5
Legislative Analysis & Research	6
Alternatives to Incarceration Committee	7
Victim/Offender Mediation	7
Residential Diversionary Drug Treatment Programs	7
Boot Camp Prisons	7
Supervised Pre-Trial Release (SPTR)	7
Empirical Evaluation	7
Alternatives to Incarceration Programs	8
Congressional Testimony	8
Education Committee	8
Public Opinion Survey	9
Criminal Justice Brochure	9
Speakers Bureau	9
Criminal Justice Legislative Update	10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

SECTION II: COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Title 2C	11
CDR System	11
Probation and Parole	11
Alternative and Intermediate Punishment Programs	11
Minority Representation	12
Commission Appropriation	12

SECTION III: THE CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION:

STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY	13
Mission	13
Powers	13
Goals and Priorities	13
Priority Areas	13
COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP AND COMPOSITION	13
Membership	13
Criminal Justice Agency Representation	14
ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION	14
Staffing	14
Budget	14
ORGANIZATIONAL OPERATIONS	15
Meetings	15
Committees	15
COMMITTEE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	15
Data Committee	15
Alternatives Committee	16
Education Committee	16
COMMISSION FUNCTIONS	17
Data Analysis Function	17
Planning and Coordination Function	17
Legislative Review Function	18
Research and Evaluation Function	18
Committee Membership	19
Table of Organization	20

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the activities and findings of the Criminal Disposition Commission during fiscal year 1990. This was a very eventful year for the Commission. Although it experienced major accomplishments it also suffered lengthy periods of disappointment and uncertainty.

Not unlike the predicament of many of the other State Support Agencies and Commissions, continuation funding for FY 1991 was uncertain. The Commission, however, via its leadership and staff, continued to be quite productive. It continued to remain abreast of the latest criminal justice developments and issues; and it pursued its activities, completing major projects and deferring only those that required additional time and resources. The Commission expended all efforts to convey to key decision makers its uniqueness and continuous contributions to the State's criminal justice system.

The Commission is most appreciative of the wide range of support it ultimately received and grateful for funding for fiscal year 1991. The Commission is encouraged by this reaffirmation of the Legislature's belief in its established and continued support. In its role as "change agent" for the State's criminal justice system and advisor to the legislature, the Commission will continue to foster an awareness, understanding and smooth transition of needed changes within the system and to assist in the coordination of its various parts — law enforcement, courts, and corrections.

HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Commission is very pleased with its accomplishments during the 1990 fiscal year. Despite conducting much of this year's business in an atmosphere filled with uncertainty and diversions, the Commission and its Committees continued to pursue activities to address the needs and issues of the State's criminal justice system.

The Commission is especially proud of the following FY 1990 accomplishments:

- Publication and dissemination of studies and briefing reports on: supervised pre-trial release, boot camp prisons, mandatory sentences for firearms offenses in New Jersey (Graves Act), and prior criminal history on inmates confined to the Department of Corrections facilities.
- Publication and distribution of an update of the Commission's 1985 Report describing intermediate sanctions available in New Jersey.
- Presentation of testimony before the U.S. Congress in support of federal monies for states to initiate additional intermediate sanctions.
- Development of a detailed plan and administration of a mail-survey to assess public attitudes toward the use of intermediate punishments in New Jersey.
- Completion of a preliminary empirical evaluation of a supervised pre-trial release program.
- Development of a proposal to merge existing criminal justice data information systems to create an integrated test data base.

The Commission urges consideration of the following recommendations:

- Review and Evaluate the mandatory sentencing provisions of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice (Title 2C).
- Modify the Court Disposition Reporting System to enhance data accuracy and completeness; and provide for the integration of criminal justice data and data systems.
- Strengthen current probation and parole supervisory systems making all attempts to increase their current level of resources.
- Expand the use of effective alternative to incarceration programs and intermediate sentencing options; and provide for the ongoing evaluation of these and newly developed programs and options.

- **Appoint a representative of the minority community to a future public member vacancy on the Criminal Disposition Commission.**
- **Appropriate sufficient funds to allow the Commission to meet its legislative mandate and continue to address the concerns of the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature.**

Commission activities, accomplishments and recommendations are discussed in greater detail subsequently in this report. The report is presented in three sections. Section I discusses the various activities of the Commission and its committees, depicting accomplishments during this fiscal year. Section II presents recommendations of the Commission. Section III provides a discussion of the Commission's development and organizational structure.

FACT SHEET:
NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
FISCAL YEAR 1990

New Jersey is faced with continued escalation of its correctional population and the resulting prison and jail overcrowding crisis. From July 1986 to June 1990, both the prison and jail population increased by approximately 7,500 and 5,300 offenders respectively. Not only are more offenders being sentenced, more are being sentenced to custodial terms. From FY 1989 to FY 1990:

The number of offenders sentenced in the State's Superior Courts increased by 3,850 (from 23,636 to 27,486).

The number of sentenced offenders receiving custodial terms increased from fifty three percent (53%) to fifty six per cent (56%).

The State inmate population rose sixteen percent (16%) while the County Jail backup of offenders awaiting processing to state facilities reached an unprecedented high of more than 3,000 offenders.

If New Jersey is to remain apprised of the developments within the individual facets of the criminal justice system and improve its management, a systemic perspective of the criminal justice system is vital. The Criminal Disposition Commission strives to provide such a perspective. Its scrutiny of key dispositional points within the agencies which comprise the criminal justice system permits analyses of important data about the entire system. The Commission continues to identify problem areas and develop viable strategies to address their resolution. The activities of this fiscal year depict its current efforts and findings.

SECTION I: ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES AND UPDATE

Governor's Transition Team

Following the establishment of the current State leadership, the Commission sent letters of introduction to several transition team members and key decision makers of Governor Florio's Administration. These letters provided an overview of the Commission and offered its assistance and services. Subsequently, several representatives of agencies of the new administration began attending Commission meetings and or receiving its correspondence. Also, the Commission has, upon request, provided various agencies with criminal justice data and information.

Senate Bill No. 2165

As initially introduced by Senator Wynona M. Lipman, Senate Bill No. 2615 required the study of sentencing disparity in criminal cases and amended P.L. 1982, C.77 and N.J.S. 2C:48-2. The original version of the bill mandated the Juvenile Delinquency and the Criminal Disposition Commissions to study disparity in the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems, respectively. Upon amendment by the Senate Judiciary Committee the provision requiring the Criminal Disposition Commission to conduct a disparity study was deleted. It is likely, however, that separate legislation requiring the Criminal Disposition Commission to study disparity may be introduced in the near future. The Commission urges the inclusion of a provision for supplemental funding in all proposed legislation addressing the study of this issue.

Strategic Planning

The Commission has always considered planning and coordination as one of its key functions. Since its inception, the Commission has primarily assumed a coordinating role. The advent of staff and developments in the area of research, data analysis and planning however, have resulted in questions as to the most appropriate role for the Commission.

The Commission established an ad-hoc Committee comprised of the Chairman, Vice Chairwoman, Committee Chairmen, Coordinator and Research Analyst to discuss the prospect of the Commission adopting a procedure for criminal justice planning. The primary focus of the Committee is the exploration of the Commission's roles and responsibilities in the planning process and its relationship to other entities that are involved with criminal justice planning. The Committee developed and prepared a concept paper outlining the Criminal Disposition Commission's role in the preparation of an overall criminal justice strategic plan using a systemic perspective. Further development in the area has been deferred until the fall of 1990. The final draft will be completed and available for full membership consideration in the near future.

Internal Audit

At the request of the Administrative Director of the Courts, the Commission participated in the Judiciary's internal audit process. The purpose of this audit was to assess whether the Commission had a system in place to allow for assessment of its goals and objectives. This process, required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is developed to provide reasonable assurances that systems of internal control are in place and operating as intended. Both accounting and performance reviews are conducted to ensure complete assessment of all program activities. The Commission received a very positive assessment of its system of internal control.

State "Budget Crisis"

Beginning early Spring 1990, the Commission actively engaged in activities to restore its funding appropriation for fiscal year 1991. The Commission initially was excluded from the Governor's FY 1991 budget proposal. Consequently it became necessary for the Commission leadership and staff to spend several months painstakingly engaging in activities geared toward the restoration of sufficient funding to assure its existence during the next fiscal year.

These efforts resulted in partial restoration of the budget for the fiscal year. Although restored funds were significantly less than those requested, the total funds available allow the Commission to operate at a minimal level.

Staff and Administration

From January 1990, to the end of the fiscal year, the Chairman, Don Gottfredson was on sabbatical from his full-time duties at Rutgers University. During his absence, the Vice Chairwoman, Stephanie Bush, served as Acting Chair. The advent of the "budget crisis", however, required ongoing participation of both "chairs" concerning fiscal matters.

Although the Commission maintained full staffing throughout the fiscal year, two of its five staff positions will be vacant for much of the next fiscal year. Funding uncertainty manifested itself in a long period of job insecurity for staff. Staff continued their best efforts through the "budget crisis" despite some doubt and speculation about the outcome of the Commission's budget. Given the circumstances however, some changes were inevitable. It is anticipated that these positions will be filled midway through the next fiscal year. The staff vacancies resulting from the budget crisis will continue to slow the work of the Commission during the next fiscal year.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Commission's present standing committees include: the Criminal Justice Statistical (Data) Committee, the Alternatives to Incarceration Committee, and the Education Committee. The activities and findings of the Committees are discussed below:

Criminal Justice Statistical (Data) Committee

The Criminal Justice Statistical (Data) Committee apprises the Commission of the flow of offenders through the state criminal justice system. The Committee continually monitors criminal dispositions, investigates system backlogs and analyzes various trends in

sentencing, corrections and parole. Other efforts include conducting research on key criminal justice issues, conducting estimates of the correctional inmate population and further exploration of the criminal justice information systems and their eventual integration.

Criminal Justice Statistics

Current dispositional data collected, monitored and analyzed by the Committee include sentencing, correctional and parole information. Relevant criminal justice agency data are discussed and analyzed both as distinctive entities and as contributing factors effecting the entire state criminal justice system.

Sentencing Trends

During fiscal 1990, there were 27,486 adult offenders sentenced in State Superior Courts. Compared to FY 1989 figures of 23,636 the number of sentenced offenders increased by 3,850 or sixteen percent (16%). Of the total number of offenders sentenced approximately fifty six percent (56%) received custodial terms, an increase of three percentage points in those receiving custodial terms during FY 1989. [See Figure 1.]

Comparison of Sentencing Patterns

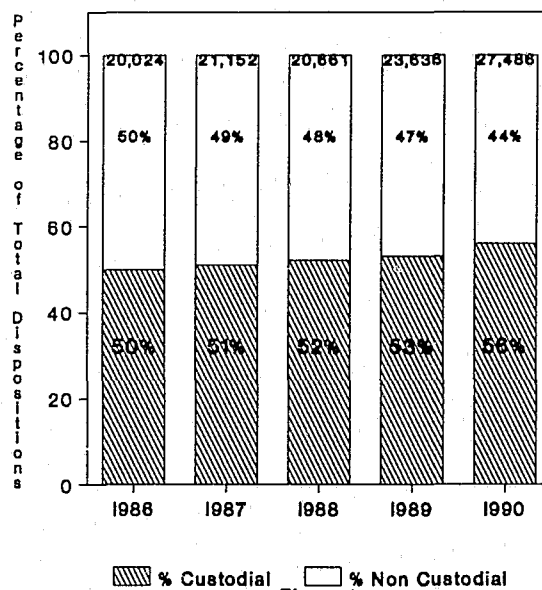
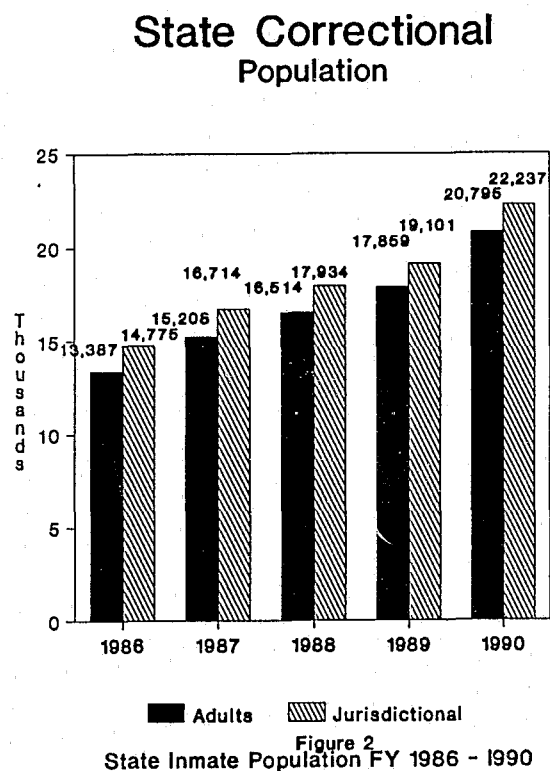


Figure 1
Comparison of Sentencing Patterns
Total Dispositions FY 1986 - 1990

Analyses of court sentencing trends reveal dramatic increases over recent years in both the number of sentences and the portion of custodial sentences. Sentencing trends over the past five years reveal significant increases. Since FY 1986, the total number of sentences has increased by thirty two percent (32%). The rate of incarceration has increased by six percentage points over the same time period.

State Correctional Population

The State correctional population continues to increase steadily. From FY 1989 to FY 1990, the Department of Corrections' jurisdictional population which includes juveniles, increased from 19,101 inmates to 22,237 respectively. This represents an increase of 3,136 or sixteen percent (16%) more inmates than last year. The number of adult state inmates in state and county facilities increased from a total of 17,856 in FY '89 to as many as 20,795 in FY '90, an increase of seventeen percent (17%). [See Figure 2.]

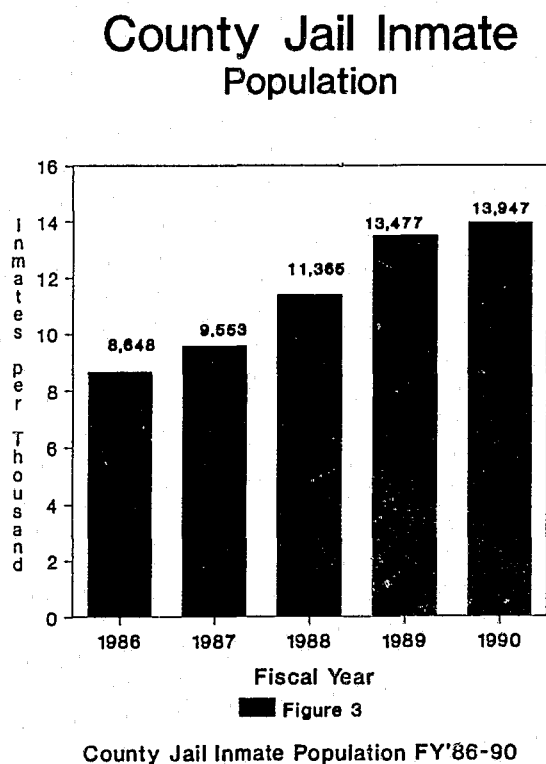


During the five year period from fiscal year 1986 through fiscal year 1990, the state correctional population has shown significant growth. The adult and jurisdictional population increased by 7,408 and 7,462 inmates,

respectively. This represents increases of more than fifty percent (50%) over a relatively short time span. [See Figure 2.]

County Jail Inmate Population

A key dispositional point in the processing of criminal offenders is detention in the county jail. Offenders can be held in the county jail for a variety of reasons: most offenders are held pretrial or presentenced; others are sentenced to the county jail for periods less than one year; some are held for the Department of Corrections via the state County Assistance Program; and others are held awaiting transfers to state facilities. Through FY 1990, the county jail population reached 13,947 inmates, a slight increase of 470 over last year's figures of 13,477. Compared to the county jail population over the past five years, the total number of offenders has increased by more than 61 percent (61%) from FY 1986 to FY 1990. [See Figure 3.]



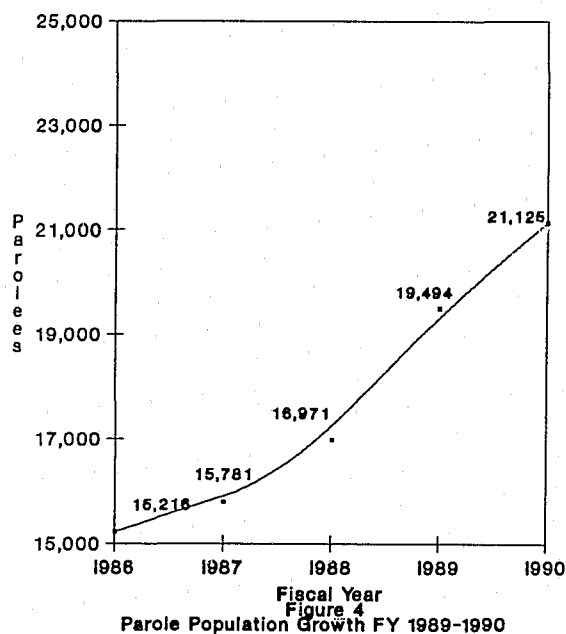
Parole Release Data

Despite a recent propensity for the State Parole Board to grant parole in a greater proportion of adult cases heard, the number of inmates paroled from the

State correctional system has only increased slightly. A total of 6,418 inmates were released on parole from the State correctional system during fiscal year 1990. This represents an increase of 373 inmates or approximately six percent (6%) over the FY 1989 figure of 6,045 inmates. It appears that the effects of mandatory minimum sentences may have begun to manifest in the reduction of the number of inmates eligible for parole.

The number of parolees under the supervision of the Bureau of Parole rose to 21,125 parolees at the close of the 1990 fiscal year. This represents an approximate eight percent (8.4%) increase since FY 1989 and an increase of thirty nine percent (39%) over the past five years. [See Figure 4.]

Parole Population Growth



System Processing: An Overview

The number of offenders in the criminal justice system continues to increase. More offenders are being processed at all key dispositional points. Not only are more offenders being sentenced in Superior Courts, more are being sentenced to custodial terms. This impacts upon jail and prison overcrowding and contributes to the

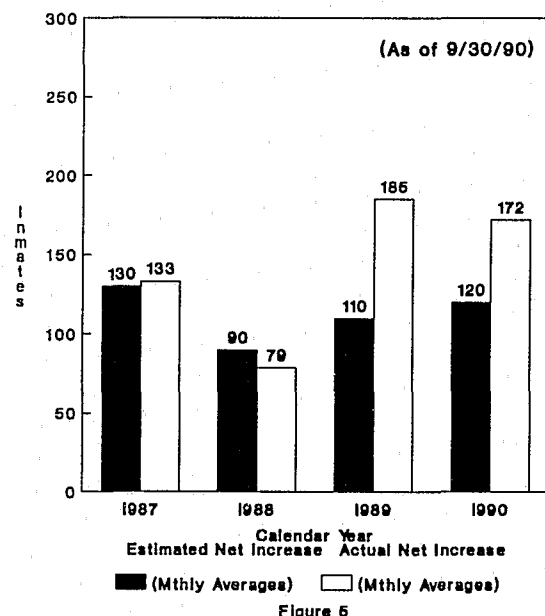
growing backlog of state inmates awaiting correctional placement.

Also, while the number of inmates paroled from the State correctional system has increased annually, it has not kept pace with the number of inmates entering the correctional system. Presently, more inmates are being incarcerated and for longer periods of time. The Commission's study of these key dispositional data has allowed it to remain abreast of major developments and concerns, and monitor problem areas and develop strategies to address them.

Prison Population Estimates

The Data Committee last updated its estimates of the inmate prison population in Spring, 1989. At that time, the Committee found the effects of Title 2C to be leveling off but, concomitantly, the effects of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act (CDRA) of 1986 had begun to manifest itself with substantial increases in the adult inmate population. Thus, the Committee's earlier estimates of a monthly net increase of 110 inmates in 1989 was offset by an actual monthly increase of 185 inmates at the close of the 1989 calendar year. [See Figure 5.]

Inmate Population Growth Estimates



The Committee continues to monitor the flow of offenders through the system and the factors impacting upon it. The Committee has not, however, formally made estimates beyond its 1986 estimate of a net increase of 90-130 additional inmates through January 1, 1990. Given current sentencing, correctional and paroling trends, the average monthly increase of the adult inmate population will far exceed past estimates. The effects of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act and attendant strategies, employed to combat the resulting impact on case backlogs at the sentencing stage of the criminal justice process, have confounded recent efforts to develop estimates of future population growth.

The Comprehensive Drug Reform Act (CDRA)

The effects of the Drug Reform Act of 1986 (CDRA) continue to manifest in the form of dramatic increases and fluctuations in the monthly rate of increase of prison inmates and in an unprecedented number of inmates backed-up in county jails. The average monthly increase in the adult prison population during 1988 was 79 inmates while the average for 1989 was 185. The first nine months of calendar year 1990 averaged monthly increases of 172 inmates. An example of the extent of the actual monthly fluctuations is evident in the figures for March and September, 1990. March saw an increase of 383 prisoners while September experienced a decrease of 209.

During FY 1990, the county jail waiting list reached an unprecedented count of more than 3,000 inmates awaiting processing to the Department of Corrections.

From December, 1987 to September 30, 1990, the county jail back-up increased from 1,847 to 2,922, an increase of slightly more than fifty-eight percent (58%). (Note that the county back-up had been almost 3,300 in July 1990 but has since decreased.)

There continues to be a significant increase in the backlog of cases awaiting disposition in the Superior Criminal Court System. In a 1989 initiative the Chief Justice temporarily transferred seventeen (17) Superior Court Judges from the Civil Division to the Criminal Division. Subsequently, he announced a plan for a

phased increase in the number of judges permanently assigned to the Criminal Division. This recent initiative increases the number of permanently assigned Criminal Court judges from 107 to 124. There also are plans to increase judicial productivity by ten percent (10%) and to provide resources for the expansion of support staff. With these initiatives, the court hopes to reduce case backlog to a manageable level over the next few years. However, this change can also result in both increases in the adult prison population and the backlog of inmates awaiting processing to the Department of Corrections facilities.

Given current efforts to reduce the backlog of criminal cases awaiting disposition, it is imperative that attention also be focused on the criminal justice process. It is likely that we will continue to see a large volume and proportion of criminal cases sentenced to custodial terms. Over the last two years the number sentenced to the Department of Corrections has increased by over 40 per cent. Fifty six percent (56%) of all criminal cases currently are so sentenced.

Also of concern is the rate at which the probation population is increasing at a time when limited resources are available. Even if the percentage of those sentenced to noncustodial terms declines, the number of persons sentenced to probation could increase due to the total increase in sentencing volume.

The drug law revision has resulted in an increase in drug complaints, indictments, and prison admissions with drug offenses. Should the historical sentencing distribution frequency (50 percent to probation, 25 percent to county jails, and 25 percent to the Department of Corrections) not hold for the increased volume of drug offenders, the growth rate of the state correctional population could increase for fiscal year 1991 to a level of 200 or more additional offenders per month.

Court Disposition Reporting (CDR) System

The Ad-hoc Criminal Justice Statistics (Data) CDR Sub-Committee was established to monitor the Court Disposition Reporting (CDR) System and provide analyses concerning CDR developmental needs and vi-

able implementation plans to better integrate criminal justice data systems. A long standing recommendation of the CDR Sub-Committee is modification of the CDR System to assure completeness of information, statute compatibility and amenability to statistical analysis. Toward realization of the goal of criminal justice data systems integration, the Sub-Committee, in conjunction with key criminal justice agencies, has engaged in pilot projects involving: data transfer between agencies, modernization of data hardware and software, modification of data and the merger of data collection forms. Most recently efforts have been devoted to the development of a program plan to merge criminal justice data systems.

Approximately five years ago the Department of Corrections (DOC), with the assistance of the State Police, Division of Systems and Communications, developed a report based on the merger of DOC's computerized records — Offender Based Correctional Information Systems (OBCIS) file — and the State Police computerized rap sheets — Computerized Criminal History (CCH) file. The resulting report included a distribution of prior arrests and convictions for adult inmates housed in state correctional facilities. The DOC's database and CCH files, via electronic file transfer, are currently at one location.

During this fiscal year, Commission staff developed a computer program to merge the two files to link prior criminal record data with correctional inmate data. This project represents the first time that primary criminal justice data bases have been moved to one location and worked on simultaneously. It also represents the initial step toward the merging of various criminal justice databases. A briefing report of this project entitled *Prior Criminal History/ State Correctional Inmates - October 10, 1989* is described below and is available upon request from the Commission.

Most recently, the Committee has developed a proposal to integrate the criminal justice information systems. The project will be approached in two phases: (1) data integration and (2) system integration. The data integration phase involves the creation of a test data base using the three largest data bases: the State Police Offender Based Transaction System/ Computerized Crimi-

nal History (OBTS/CCH), the Department of Corrections' Offender Based Correctional Information System (OBCIS) and Administrative Office of the Courts Automated Information and Case Management Systems (PROMIS/ GAVEL). The data integration phase will provide extended reporting capability and serve as the preliminary analysis for system integration. It is anticipated that the Commission will be able to provide the initial staff and resources required to proceed with Phase I (data integration). However, it is estimated that Phase II (system integration) will be quite costly and time-consuming. The Commission is hopeful that, with the assistance of the various state agencies, its proposal can be implemented.

Legislative Analysis & Research

The Commission continues to monitor key criminal justice legislation and proposed legislation that may impact upon the fiscal costs, administrative expenses and bedspace needs of the criminal justice's system. Also, upon request and as feasible, the Commission may review specific legislation. During this fiscal year the Committee completed Phase I of its study entitled *Mandatory Sentences for Firearms Offenses in New Jersey*. The study was originally designed to: (1) provide a descriptive analysis of offenders sentenced under the Graves Act and admitted to State prison in 1984 (Phase I); and (2) measure the release outcome of the Graves Cohort by tracking subsequent criminal activity (Phase II).

Phase I of the study encompassed comprehensive review of the gun law literature, a descriptive analysis of the legal and political development of the Graves Act, a discussion of the extent of "gun crimes" in New Jersey, and a typology of Graves Act offenses and offenders sentenced in 1984. The Commission has issued a limited distribution of this study. However, a briefing report of the same title summarizes the study findings and is available upon request.

Phase II of the study was designed to examine the post release criminality of Graves Act offenders released after serving mandatory prison terms thereby testing the deterrent effect of the sentencing provisions. Since the

majority of Graves Act offenders are still incarcerated, the second phase of the study can not be completed as yet. The Commission has proposed that a follow-up study be undertaken at a later date to ensure a representative sample of Graves Act offenders.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION COMMITTEE

Although initially established to address issues of jail and prison overcrowding, the Alternatives to Incarceration Committee has determined that the availability of a wide range of intermediate sanctions address the equity needs of the criminal justice system as well. The Committee suggests that decision makers not rely exclusively on jail and prison construction to solve problems of overcrowding. Rather, it recommends informed rational decision and policy making, full use of all sentencing options and the exploration of various innovative, yet viable, intermediate sanctions.

Initial projects undertaken by the Committee during the fiscal year include: the exploration of victim-offender mediation and diversionary drug treatment programs, review of boot camp programs, empirical evaluation of supervised pre-trial release programs and identification of available alternative to incarceration programs in New Jersey. While most of these projects have been completed, the advent of the budget crisis required modification or postponement of others. Also, at the invitation of New Jersey Congressman, William Hughes, the Committee Chairwoman, Stephanie Bush, testified before the U.S. Congress in support of Federal funding for State operated alternatives programs.

Victim Offender Mediation

The Committee decided to discontinue the victim-offender mediation project. Limited time restraints for project completions and concerns about the impact of victim-offender programs on prison and jail overcrowding warranted this decision.

Residential Diversionary Drug Treatment Programs

The Committee's plan to conduct an examination of residential diversionary drug treatment programs available in New Jersey has been delayed. Since the study of this issue began shortly before the Committee reconsidered its priorities, postponement was deemed appropriate. The Committee plans to continue this study next fiscal year. Key issues to explore include program needs and problems, viable treatment options and strategies to gain community support.

Boot Camp Prisons

Recently much media attention and political consideration has been given to the viability of boot camp prisons as intermediate punishment for youthful adult offenders. Many states, including New Jersey, have had bills establishing boot camp prisons introduced in their legislatures. Frustration with a growing correctional population and its attendant costs, as well as offender recidivism, have resulted in a surge in the appeal of boot camps as a means to address these concerns. The concept of boot camp prisons and other shock incarceration programs is not new to the criminal justice system. However, unlike past programs, current programs emphasize the certainty and severity of punishment rather than the uncertainty of release from incarceration.

In an attempt to promote a clear understanding of boot camp prisons, the Alternatives to Incarceration Committee has developed a briefing report depicting current research and concerns. The goals, uses and effectiveness of boot camp prisons are explored and descriptions of boot camp programs operating in various states are provided. Copies of this briefing report entitled: *Boot Camp Prisons* are available upon request from the Commission's office.

Supervised Pre-Trial Release (SPTR) Empirical Evaluation

The supervised pre-trial release (SPTR) empirical evaluation project represents continuation of a prior research effort to describe and evaluate local supervised pre-trial release programs (SPTR). The Committee pre-

viously completed a descriptive analysis of programs in Essex and Middlesex Counties and recently distributed a briefing report summarizing its findings. Subsequently, the Committee requested, and was granted, permission to conduct an empirical examination of SPTR programs in New Jersey. The Committee efforts were intended to coordinate with those of the Supreme Court Task Force on Drugs and the Courts and the activities of the Judicial Conference (October, 1990). However, budgetary concerns precluded a timely release of the final report. The Committee plans to release a report of its findings in the Spring of 1991.

Alternatives to Incarceration Programs

The Committee has just completed a study of alternative to incarceration programs available in New Jersey. This study both updates a 1985 Commission report concerning strategies to reduce prison and jail overcrowding and provides a program description of current efforts. The final report entitled *Alternatives to Incarceration Programs in New Jersey* is available upon request. The report urges consideration of the following recommendations to address the overcrowding problems of state jails and prisons:

1. Continued exploration of the viability of supervised pre-trial release programs by local county government.
2. Development of supervised community release programs for jail offenders sentenced for less serious offenses.
3. Continued development of group community service sites under the auspice of local probation departments
4. Expansion of Administrative Office of the Courts Intensive Supervision Programs to permit supervised release of offenders currently eligible under existing program criteria.
5. Expansion of the capacity for residential and outpatient drug treatment programs operating in the state.

6. Expansion of the Bureau of Parole's Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Program (ISSP) to allow for supervised community release of appropriate eligible inmates.
7. Enhancement of traditional probation; and parole expansion.
8. Development, implementation, expansion and evaluation of viable alternatives to incarceration.

Congressional Testimony Concerning Alternatives to Incarceration

On behalf of the Commission, Assemblywoman Stephanie Bush, CDC Vice Chairwoman and Alternatives to Incarceration Committee Chair, presented testimony concerning alternatives to incarceration before the U.S. Congressional Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary. Testimony was presented in support of the use of alternatives to incarceration and congressional efforts to provide annual financial assistance to states to fund and evaluate innovative alternatives to imprisonment and to reduce prison overcrowding. Chairwoman Bush was one of several state representatives who included a presiding judge and a criminal justice professor.

The Correctional Alternatives Act of 1989, H.R. 2374, has proposed an appropriation of \$4 million to implement and expand alternative to incarceration programs. Also, under the provisions of the Act designated funds would be set aside for public and private efforts focused on job training and the placement of offenders.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee was established to provide a mechanism to increase public knowledge of the criminal justice system. It also has served as a conduit for the public to convey its concerns and seek assistance to better understand the criminal justice system. The major activity of the Committee during this fiscal year was the continued development of a public opinion survey on public attitudes towards intermediate punishments. The Committee also conducted several speaking

engagements and continued to distribute its criminal justice information booklet.

Public Opinion Survey

The public opinion survey project was initiated as an attempt to address the seemingly relentless problems of jail and prison overcrowding. A survey of public attitudes toward intermediate punishments will provide policy-makers with more accurate information concerning public tolerance of various sanctions for specific offenses. The Committee, over the past several years, has: developed a plan for measuring public opinion and attitudes about sentencing, punishment, alternatives to confinement and intermediate punishments; consulted with experts in the area of criminal justice public opinion research; and sought funding via various internal and external sources.

The advent of recent budgetary revisions necessitated that the Committee seek various external funding options to provide for the completion of this project. Despite such efforts as soliciting support from private foundations and applying for grants from various criminal justice agencies, the Committee was unable to secure additional funding. Determined not to be discouraged by the lack of sufficient funding to complete the survey, the Committee decided to consider a proposal to have the survey completed as part of a Ph.D candidate's doctoral dissertation. Upon the Commission's approval, the Committee has allowed a Commission staff member to complete the survey as a part of his doctoral dissertation requirement at Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice. Hence the survey has been revised moderately to entail a study of public attitudes toward intermediate punishments and the fear of crime.

The Committee's role in this endeavor has been crucial. It has provided valuable input into the overall concept and design of the study and has held several meetings to address issues concerning the survey questionnaire which was distributed just prior to the end of the fiscal year. Preliminary data on the questionnaire responses should be available in the fall of 1990. Mean-

while, the Committee continues to conduct periodic reviews of the study's progress.

Criminal Justice Brochure

A primary goal of the Education Committee is to enhance knowledge about the criminal justice system: its functions, its policies and the mandates of its various agencies. A major accomplishment toward meeting this goal has been the development and publication of *Crime and the Criminal Justice System in New Jersey: A Public Information Booklet*. This booklet presents information about crime and criminal justice in New Jersey and identifies and discusses some of the major issues, developments and trends confronting our criminal justice system. Also presented are key criminal justice agency and dispositional data.

Since its initial publication in 1988, approximately 15,000 copies of the booklet have been distributed. The booklet has been distributed to a very diverse audience, within the State and nationally. Recipients include the public, the Legislature, the criminal justice community, secondary schools, colleges, and libraries of New Jersey, as well as, various criminal justice and government agencies located in other states and national criminal justice reference services. Booklets are available upon request. The Commission is presently considering the feasibility of updating the booklet for distribution in fiscal year 1992.

Speakers Bureau

In conjunction with the Committee's public information booklet, the Speakers Bureau serves to promote increased public knowledge of the criminal justice system, the Commission and its activities. During this fiscal year, the Speakers Bureau responded to nine requests for speakers to discuss various criminal justice issues. Presentations were made to at least a dozen audiences of twenty-five or more people. Organizations requesting speakers included high schools, universities, a civic club and a community volunteer program. Speakers are available upon request to the Commission's office.

Criminal Justice Legislative Update

During most of the fiscal year, the Education Committee provided the Commission with legislative updates on the status of proposed legislation related to the disposition of criminal offenders. These updates allow ongoing review of the most recent updated information concerning pending legislation that may impact the criminal justice system.

SECTION II

CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Commission's on-going study of the State's criminal justice system reveal the need for: changes in the way the system maintains information, the expansion and enhancement of various criminal justice policies and programs, and the review and evaluation of others. In light of recent fiscal concerns, the Commission also finds it necessary to make an appeal for its continued existence and development.

The Criminal Disposition Commission submits the following recommendations for consideration by the Governor and the Legislature:

1. Review and evaluate the mandatory sentencing provisions of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice (Title 2C).

The Commission recommends the establishment of an advisory committee comprised of representatives of the executive, legislature and judiciary, key criminal justice agencies, law and criminal justice experts and the Commission. The charge of the Committee will be to: review and evaluate the impact of sentencing legislation requiring mandatory incarceration, on the state criminal justice system and its component agencies; and to recommend any revisions deemed appropriate.

2. Modify the Court Disposition Reporting (CDR) System to enhance data accuracy and completeness; and provide for the integration of criminal justice data and data systems.

The establishment of a statewide integrated criminal justice data base is a long standing recommendation of the Commission. Since 1985, the Commission has urged changes in the Criminal Disposition Reporting (CDR) System and initiated several projects to resolve issues requisite to data and system integration. Recent developments in major criminal justice data bases such as OBTS/CCH (Department of Law and Public Safety), PROMIS/GAVEL (Administrative Office of the Courts) and OBCIS (Department of Corrections) have advanced progress to a stage where data integration can be tested. However, this endeavor requires both the support and financial assistance of criminal justice agencies and the State of New Jersey.

3. Strengthen current probation and parole supervision systems making all attempts to increase their current level of resources.

Not only is probation the most widely used sentencing option available to the Courts, it can be a cost-effective punishment. Parole provides the criminal justice system with both a means to monitor an offender's reintegration into society and a safety-valve for the removal of that offender from society, if warranted. However, much of the success of probation and parole is contingent upon maintaining a sufficient level of human and financial resources. The Commission recommends increasing the number of supervisory staff and lowering caseloads to ensure quality supervision of offenders.

4. Expand the use of effective alternative to incarceration programs and intermediate sentencing options and provide for the ongoing evaluation of these and newly developed programs and options.

Within the past decade, New Jersey has developed several alternative to incarceration programs and used intermediate sentencing options. Some that have demonstrated good results include the Judiciary's state and county intensive supervision programs (ISP), residential drug and alcohol treatment programs, the Bureau of Parole's Intensive

Supervision Surveillance Program (ISSP), electronic monitoring, home confinement and community service. Other potentially viable programs such as supervised pre-trial release (SPTR) programs and boot camp prisons, are just evolving. Efforts must be made to provide for on-going evaluation of all established programs and sufficient funds must be appropriated to assist in the continued growth of those assessed effective.

Alternatives to incarceration and intermediate sentencing options bridge the gap between traditional detention, probation and parole by extending the range of available criminal sanctions. The Commission urges, that with the exception of community service, these sanctions be reserved for offenders who would otherwise be held in jail or sentenced to jail or prison. Considerable effort should be undertaken to control "net-widening" and to limit the ways in which failure in an intermediate program can result in a prison term. These efforts are crucial to prevent exacerbation of current jail and prison overcrowding. The Commission believes that the evaluation and expansion of alternatives to incarceration and intermediate punishments will provide judges and the parole system with options that could reduce jail and prison overcrowding without compromising public protection.

5. Appoint a representative of the minority community to a future public member vacancy on the Criminal Disposition Commission.

The inclusion of a representative of the minority community as a member of the Commission will: enhance the Commission's credibility within the minority community; better enable the Commission to address such racially sensitive issues as equity and the perception of disparity within the criminal justice system; and ensure a broader representation of the community.

6. Appropriate sufficient funds to allow the Commission to meet its legislative mandate and continue to address the concerns of the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature.

Most of the Commission's recent activities and accomplishments would not have been possible without sufficient resources. Both staff and administrative funds are required for the Commission to meet its mandated responsibilities.

SECTION III: NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Mission

The New Jersey Criminal Disposition Commission was established in 1979 with the enactment of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice (*N.J.S.A. 2C: 1.1 et seq.*). The Commission is charged with studying and reviewing all aspects of the criminal justice system relating to the disposition of criminal offenders including, but not limited to, terms of imprisonment, fines and other monetary punishments, parole, probation and supervisory treatment. The Commission must submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature detailing its findings and recommendations.

Powers

N.J.S.A. 2C: 48-1 empowers the Commission to call upon the State and its political subdivisions as required and as available.

Goals and Priorities

The Goals of the Commission are to:

- Advise the Governor and Legislature on issues pertaining to the disposition of criminal offenders;
- Develop long-range planning capabilities for an improved criminal justice system response to the problem of crime.
- Provide education to the public and legislature about the criminal justice system;
- Promote equity in the criminal justice system; and
- Conduct research to determine whether undue sentencing variation exists and propose remedial action, if necessary.

Priority Areas

The Commission has assumed a criminal justice system planning and coordination role. Much of the Commission's efforts concentrate on pre and post dispositional issues and state-level concerns, with particular emphasis on prison and jail over crowding and identification of intermediate sanctions. Issues of equity and disparity in the criminal justice system remain key concerns of the Commission. Previously, the Commission initiated a pilot study to examine sentencing variability. Future plans of the Commission will include additional activity in this area.

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP AND COMPOSITION

Membership

Commission membership consists of twelve appointees designated by statute (*N.J.S.A. 2C: 48-1*). Members represent the legislature, the public and the criminal justice community. Commission membership consists of:

- Two members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate;
- Two members of the General Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly;
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or his designee;
- The Attorney General, or his designee;
- The Public Advocate, or his designee;
- The Chairman of the State Parole Board, or his designee;
- The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, or his designee;

- The President of the New Jersey Prosecutors Association, or his designee; and
- Two Public Members, appointed by the Governor.

All Membership positions are presently filled.

Criminal Justice Agency Representation

State criminal justice agency representatives constitute a major portion of the Commission's participants. In addition to exchanging pertinent information concerning criminal justice processing and developments, these "observers" serve on various committees and many participate in the activities of the Commission's Speakers Bureau. The following agencies have established ongoing participation in Commission activities and functions:

- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Department of Corrections
- Department of the Public Advocate
- Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice
- State Parole Board
- State Police
- State Law Enforcement Planning Agency
- Juvenile Delinquency Commission,
- Office of Management and Budget
- Governor's Office of Policy and Management

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL DISPOSITION COMMISSION

The Newark Campus of the Rutgers University Campus provides "in kind" office facilities to the Commission. The Commission occupies a suite of offices within the School of Criminal Justice. Rutgers Law

School, the Criminal Justice/NCCD Collection and the Law library are also located at this site. Although primary administrative support services are provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the Commission, via the AOC, has established an on-going contractual agreement with the University for mail, physical plant assistance, and student research assistance.

Three of the Commission staff positions and the office of the Chairman are located in Newark. However, the Commission has established office facilities for two of its positions at the Division of Criminal Justice and the Department of Corrections, located in Trenton.

Arrangements with these state agencies and Rutgers University have not only been cost-effective but have enhanced the coordination of criminal justice activities and have provided for information exchange and development.

Commission Staffing

The Commission hired its first full time professional staff in 1985. Since then, a total of five salaried positions have been allocated. The Coordinator is responsible for administration, coordination and management of the Commission and supervision of staff. The staff also includes a Research Analyst, an Administrative Analyst, a Data Processing Programmer, and a Secretarial Assistant. The Data Processing Programmer and Administrative Analyst are located in Trenton and many of their responsibilities relate directly to their host agencies. Hence, the Division of Criminal Justice and the Department of Corrections share responsibilities for functional supervision for the Data Processing Programmer and the Administrative Analyst, respectively. The Administrative Office of the Courts provides supplemental support services, data coders and computer assistance.

Commission Budget

The legislature appropriated a total of \$225,000 to the Commission for fiscal year 1990. This amount was designated for staffing four positions, personnel services and some staff office expenses. Other expenses which include one staff position, material and supplies, services other than personnel, capital construction and research

have been provided by "carry over" funds from previous years. The Commission's FY '90 carry forward funds were reduced by approximately \$45,000 in accordance with the Judiciary's requirement to release its total carry forward funds. The Commission's total operating cost for FY '90 was approximately \$260,000.

ORGANIZATIONAL OPERATIONS

Meetings

During fiscal year 1990, regularly scheduled meetings of the full Commission were held on the third Wednesday of every other month, excluding July and August. These meetings allow the Commission to discuss Committee projects and reports, conduct general business, plan future work agendas, and, generally direct the work of the Commission. Meeting participants include members and/or designees, observers, and staff.

Committees

In addition to regularly scheduled meetings of the full Commission, monthly meetings of its standing Committees are also conducted. Presently, the Commission's Standing Committees include: Criminal Justice Statistics (Data) Committee, the Alternatives to Incarceration Committee, and the Education Committee. The Commission also has ad-hoc personnel and budget committees. Recently, the Commission established an Ad-hoc Executive Committee consisting of a quorum of its current voting membership. The Committee serves in an advisory capacity for matters requiring expeditious resolution. All decisions made by this committee are reported at the next scheduled Commission meeting and are recorded in the minutes.

An Ad-hoc Committee on Strategic Planning met for the first three months of FY 1990. Meetings were later postponed until September, 1990.

COMMITTEE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES DATA COMMITTEE

Goals and objectives of the standing committees of the Commission for FY 1990-1991 are presented below:

Data Committee

1. **Goal:** To develop long range planning capability.

Objectives:

- Improve projection methods through the analysis of historical length of stay data.
 - Evaluate available population projection models.
 - Develop projection methods for probation populations.
2. **Goal:** To identify criminal justice information systems and explore integration among systems.

Objectives:

- Utilize PROMIS/GAVEL to audit and feed the CCH system.
 - Expand the PROMIS/GAVEL and CCH integration projects to include additional counties.
 - Examine the feasibility of integrating the Judiciary, Corrections and Law and Public Safety management information systems.
3. **Goal:** To monitor and refine arrest, indictment, sentencing, prison and parole data.

Objectives

- As need arises, meet with appropriate constituent agencies of the Commission in order to identify and assist in compilation of data necessary to carry out Commission's objectives.
 - Analyze sentencing patterns including the use of mandatory minimum sentences.
 - Analyze parole release data to determine the impact of prison overcrowding.
4. **Goal:** To provide research capability and data as requested by the full Criminal Disposition Commission, as well as, the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government.

Objective:

- Complete studies of proposed or actual policy changes as might be requested by the Legislature, the Executive or the Judiciary or as otherwise deemed appropriate by the Criminal Disposition Commission.

5. **Goal:** To improve impact analysis capabilities.

Objective:

- Complete impact analyses as requested by the Legislature in a timely manner.

Alternatives to Incarceration Committee

1. **Goal:** To investigate and identify viable alternatives to incarceration which enhance criminal justice effectiveness and address jail and prison overcrowding.

Objectives:

- Develop and complete a comprehensive report on Alternatives to Incarceration Programs in New Jersey.
 - Solicit information, comments and suggestions from the Judiciary and key criminal justice decision makers regarding alternatives program needs and system deficiencies.
 - Review other states' alternatives to incarceration/intermediate punishment program models and assess their viability for New Jersey.
2. **Goal:** To propose appropriate programs, implementation strategies, and assessments of available alternatives.

Objectives:

- Explore the feasibility of conducting an evaluation of the supervised pre-trial release program.
- Provide input, support and recommendations to key government and criminal justice policy makers concerning expansion of diversionary programs for drug offenders.

3. **Goal:** To increase the knowledge of the Judiciary, Legislature, criminal justice decision makers and the public regarding the various available alternatives to incarceration and sentencing options.

Objective:

- Dissemination of study reports to the Judiciary, Legislature, criminal justice decision makers, and the public.

Education Committee

1. **Goal:** To increase public awareness about the functions, policies and mandates of the agencies of the criminal justice system.

Objectives:

- Update the educational brochure *Crime and the Criminal Justice System in New Jersey* (1988)
 - Continue the Speakers Bureau to address agencies, organizations and schools about the criminal justice system.
 - Assist in the development and preparation of the CDC's Annual Report.
2. **Goal:** To increase knowledge of public opinion and priorities on the part of legislators, policy makers and system professionals.

Objectives:

- Develop and administer a public opinion survey on sentencing and corrections.
 - Sponsor an intensive seminar to share the results of the poll and current research on sentencing and corrections with key members of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches.
 - Publish a report of the results of the public opinion poll.
3. **Goal:** To increase knowledge of critical issues, current research and state of the art programs in sentencing and corrections.

Objectives:

- Sponsor intensive issue presentations and discussions with key national and state authorities at CDC meetings.
- Publish discussion papers or newsletters on critical issues in sentencing and corrections and provide them to a broad audience of policy makers, legislators, academicians, and practitioners.

COMMISSION FUNCTIONS

Most of the efforts of the Commission continue to be directed toward system planning and coordination, research and evaluation, and state level concerns regarding pre and post trial dispositions. The Commission places particular emphasis on prison and jail overcrowding, sentencing, alternatives to incarceration, criminal justice education and criminal justice information systems. The Commission's priority areas focus on the following functions:

- data analysis
- planning and coordination
- legislative review
- research and evaluation

Specific ongoing and planned activities addressed by Standing Committees and staff are emphasized.

Data Analysis Function

The Commission's role focuses on the following overall activities:

- assuring that critical data in such areas as arrests, convictions, sentencing, and recidivism are collected and accurately reported at appropriate points;
- assuring the proper maintenance and analysis of data and;
- providing analysis to address important issues.

Specific activities in this area include:

- continuing prison population analysis and developing projection methods for probation populations;
- monitoring and analyzing the Court Disposition Reporting System (CDR) data development needs and implementation plans;
- identifying criminal justice information systems and exploring ways to integrate these systems.

Planning and Coordination Function

The Commission's role focuses on the following overall activities:

- facilitation of dialogue, cooperation and coordination among and between components of the system;
- encouragement of planning efforts at various points;
- identification of critical issues and development of strategies to deal with them;
- establishment of a clearinghouse for information and resources.

Specific activities in this area include:

- continuing bimonthly CDC and monthly standing committee meetings;
- sponsoring Criminal Justice Conferences or other forms of Public Education Activity;
- investigating, identifying and assessing viable alternative to incarceration which will enhance criminal justice effectiveness and address jail and prison overcrowding;
- establishing mechanisms to increase public knowledge of the criminal justice system, i.e., education brochure, speakers bureau, etc.;
- developing a comprehensive strategic plan (draft) promoting rational policy development for the state's criminal justice system;

Legislative Review Function

The Commission's role focuses on the following activities:

- analysis of the impact of proposed legislation on the overall criminal justice system;
- dissemination of the Commission analysis to the Governor, individual legislators; legislative committees and staff;

Specific activities include:

- reviewing and analyzing proposed and amended criminal justice legislation; and
- remaining informed of recent information concerning the effects of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1986, (2C:35- 1) et seq.;

Research and Evaluation Function

The Commission has expanded its role in this area to include the following overall activities:

- providing research capability and data as requested by the full Commission, as well as, the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of government;

- proposing appropriate programs, implementation strategies, and assessments of available alternatives to incarceration;
- conducting research and disseminating information to enhance knowledge of critical issues, current research findings and state of the art programs in sentencing and corrections;

Specific activities in this area include:

- completing studies of proposed or actual policy changes as might be requested by the Legislature, the Executive or the Judiciary or as otherwise deemed appropriate by the Criminal Disposition Commission;
- preparing assessments and evaluations of current and proposed pre and post dispositional release programs;
- developing and administering a statewide public opinion survey on sentencing and corrections.

These activities enhance the Commission's ability to serve as a mechanism for providing long-range planning and coordination services for the State's criminal justice system and to assist policymakers in evaluating the criminal justice system and determining future policy needs.

COMMITTEES

Standing Committees

EXECUTIVE

Don M. Gottfredson, Chair
Dominick D. Allocca
Stephanie R. Bush
Wayne Fisher
Paul Graupe
Paul T. Koeing

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Stanley Repko, Chair
Joseph Barraco
Chris Boyle
Cynthia Corbo
Edward Coyle
Dr. Wayne Fischer
Al Gray
Lela M. Keels
Richard Mattek
John P. McCarthy, Jr.
Don Van Nostrand
Ellen Osborne

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Stephanie R. Bush, Chair
Dominick D. Allocca
Donald Apai
Joseph Barraco
Chris Boyle
William Burrell
Edward Coyle
Dr. Wayne Fisher
Lela Keels
Richard Mattek
John P. McCarthy, Jr.
Ellen Osborne
Thomas S. Smith

EDUCATION

William Burrell, Co-Chair
Edward Rhine, Co-Chair
Don Apai
Joseph Barraco
Cynthia Corbo
Edward Coyle
Lela M. Keels
Richard Mattek
Ellen Osborne
Stanely Repko
Meherji Wadia

Criminal Disposition Commission Table of Organization

