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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Republicans blocked plan for boot camp

By BILL SANDERSON 1/29/93
Trenton Bureau

TRENTON — Although boot camps for young criminals are part of Republicans' tough talk on crime this election year, top GOP officials quashed plans last year for a such a camp on federal land in Sussex County.

Rep. Marge S. Roukema, R-Ridgewood, and state Sen. Robert E. Littell, R-Sussex, blocked efforts by the Department of Corrections and Governor Florio's former attorney general, Robert J. del Tufo, to open a boot camp in the Long Pine Pond section of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

"I think [boot camps] are wonderful. As a matter of fact, I think they ought to put boot camps right in Paterson. They don't have to be in rural areas."

Rep. Marge S. Roukema

In interviews Wednesday, Roukema and Littell said they were responding to their Sussex County constituents, who feared that the state could not provide adequate security for the camp, which would have offered a rigorous work, recreation, and academic program for youths in trouble with the law.

Littell, chairman of the Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee, said he proposed a clause inserted in last year's state budget that barred spending on any boot camp program anywhere in the state.

And Roukema met in May 1992 with former Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr., whose department oversees the recreation area, to block the Sussex County proposal.

Because the area is remote and rural, Roukema and Littell said, security was a special concern.

"The Department of Corrections had failed to convince the public that they were able to provide appropriate security and safety for the surrounding citizens," Littell said.

"The location put it in close proximity to several towns in my district that are somewhat isolated and don't have a lot of police protection," Roukema said.

She was also worried that some of the youths would have encountered visitors while they performed outdoor work at the recreation area. "If you have these young people wandering around, coming into contact with the public, then you have got to provide

the security," Roukema said.

James Stabile, a spokesman for the Department of Corrections, said the security provided at the Sussex camp would have been the same as that at other minimum-security prison facilities.

"We have about 5,000 people in minimum custody, who are living without any fences or walls around them," Stabile said. "We think a boot camp would be a suitable facility not to have a fence or wall around."

Stabile said those sent to the camp would have worked cleaning debris, cutting trails, and maintaining recreation areas — as they do elsewhere in New Jersey. "We have people in parks and forests all over the state," he said.

Legislators from both parties have been talking about boot camps as a means to deal with the state's juvenile crime problem. Republican legislative leaders — who rule the Assembly and Senate with veto-proof majorities — included boot camps as part of an election-year anti-crime package unveiled before a crowd of police officers in April.

But the boot camp proposals have been stuck in committees for nearly a year.

Del Tufo, who left office in August, said in an interview that he traveled to Washington last year to discuss the subject with Lujan.

"Lujan essentially said to me, 'It's a great idea, and I think we should use parks for things like this,'" Del Tufo said.

But Del Tufo said that because

Claimed security risk at Sussex park

Roukema was opposed, Lujan would not approve the plan.

Lujan left office after former President George Bush lost his re-election bid. Del Tufo said the state could take up the idea with President Clinton's interior secretary, Bruce Babbitt.

Boot camps are an issue in the

gubernatorial campaign. Christine Todd Whitman, Florio's GOP challenger, said last week that the governor's failure to open a boot camp was "another Florio failure."

Though the plan was thwarted by Republicans, Whitman spokesman Carl Golden said Florio is still to blame, and should have suggested

opening the boot camp somewhere else.

Roukema and Littell said they support boot camps for youthful criminals — so long as they're built somewhere other than Sussex County.

"I think they are wonderful," Roukema said. "As a matter of fact, I think they ought to put boot camps right in Paterson. They don't have to be in rural areas."

TO
LIZ

started in legislature

Governor Jim Florio: "Fighting For The Safety Of Our Streets"

There are few experiences that destroy our worlds more than when our sisters are raped, or when our children are shot in the crossfire of the streets, or when our parents are mugged. Violent crime is not a stereotype; it puts fear in our hearts and makes us all victims. There are ways, however, to combat crime effectively and efficiently. Jim Florio's approach to crime is this: **tough measures to deter crime, tough measures to help victims, and tough measures to punish and incapacitate criminals.** Jim Florio made a commitment to the citizens of New Jersey that he would fight to make the streets safer. Jim Florio received the prestigious John F. Kennedy *Profile in Courage Award* in 1993 for keeping that commitment. Our Governor's actions prove that there is no shame in leading with principles, and that our desire for public safety is stronger than the gun lobby's expectation that money will buy political favors.

- **Jim Florio signed the toughest assault weapon ban in the nation on May 30, 1990. The ban outlaws the sale and restricts the possession of over 50 types of deadly assault weapons. Despite various attempts by the Republican Legislature and the NRA to eliminate the ban, Jim Florio refused to give in. While the Governor respects the right of legitimate sportsmen and women to collect and use guns for recreation and hunting, assault weapons such as the AK-47 are designed for no other purpose but to kill as many people in the shortest possible period of time. The ban has already removed thousands of these killing weapons from our streets, saving countless numbers of lives. [Attorney General's Annual Report Concerning Assault Firearms, 1/19/93] In order to prevent an increase in the number of victims among law enforcement officials, innocent bystanders, and our children, Jim Florio took a strong stand and did not budge.**

During the Florio administration, New Jersey became a safer environment for our families and neighbors:

- **In 1992, New Jersey's crime rate fell to its lowest point in seven years. Since 1990, murders have dropped 8.1%; robberies have fallen 4.5% after rising from 1988-1990. Aggravated assaults have dropped 1.8% since 1990 after rising for seven years in a row, and car thefts have decreased a substantial 12.5%. [Uniform Crime Report 1992]**
- **Drug use among teenagers has dropped under the Florio Administration. Fewer New Jersey teenagers used marijuana and cocaine in 1992 than in 1989, and alcohol use has decreased 4.5%. ["Fewer N.J. students using drugs, alcohol," Bergen Record, 5/28/93] The Governor's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program has**

seen a tremendous increase in enrollment: over 748 law enforcement officers have been teaching approximately 500,000 fifth and sixth graders about resisting drugs and alcohol. [NJ status report on the national education goals] According to Detective Michael Woods of the Moonachie Police Department, "It's working!" ["Fewer N.J. students using drugs, alcohol," Bergen Record, 5/28/93]

But as Governor Florio has said, "crime is more than statistics. It is . . . trauma that changes people's lives and has changed the way we see ourselves. We can't truly judge how best to keep our streets and neighborhoods safe if we forget the real costs of crime, in real terms, told in the real voices of victims." ["The Human Face: Victims can now address parole board," Star Ledger, 7/24/92]

- **That is why Jim Florio strongly supported and helped put into place the Crime Victims Rights Amendment, a constitutional amendment that finally recognizes and upholds the rights of victims. [NJ Constitution]**
- **That is why Jim Florio signed the law that, for the first time, allows crime victims and their families to testify at parole board hearings and describe not only their anguish, but the danger in freeing the assailants. ["The Human Face: Victims can now address parole board," Star Ledger, 7/24/92]**
- **And that is why Jim Florio signed a tough law that requires most criminals to compensate their victims and increases the minimum assessment criminals must pay to the State Violent Crimes Compensation Board.**

Jim Florio has enacted tough measures to help those victimized by crime.

- **That is why Jim Florio has granted just 1 pardon, the official forgiveness of a crime, and 2 commutations, the shortening of sentences; they were given to individuals with terminal illnesses. In sharp contrast, the previous administration pardoned or commuted the sentences of 120 inmates, including 15 murderers. Several of these criminals committed crimes again upon release, including murder. Jim Florio also signed the law which mandates public disclosure by Governors of the reasons for the pardons and commutations they grant. Previously, this use of power was cloaked in secrecy. ["Many convicted criminals found a friend in Tom Kean," Atlantic City Press, 4/5/92; "Florio issues 1st clemency report, no pardons given," Atlantic City Press, 3/3/93]**
- **That is why Jim Florio signed the nation's toughest domestic violence law, requiring police to press charges if they see signs of abuse. ["Domestic violence law sends sober message," Star Ledger 11/8/92]**
- **That is why Jim Florio will break ground for the largest State Prison ever built in New Jersey, a 3,000 bed medium-security prison in Bridgeton. ["Governor Announces Bridgeton as Site for New Prison," Press**

Release, 2/5/93] The Governor has already added over 2,500 prison beds during three years of his administration. [State beds added prior to 9/1/92]

- That is why Jim Florio has signed tough car-jacking measures.
- That is why Jim Florio has taken weekend furloughs away from violent criminals.
- And that is why Jim Florio supported and helped put into place a constitutional amendment strengthening the death penalty. *Now*, prosecutors can seek the death penalty for convicted murderers who inflict fatal injuries upon their victims, regardless of whether the murderers intended to kill. *Now*, prosecutors can seek the death penalty for drug kingpins who order killings even if they do not pay for the murders. Governor Florio supports a death penalty that is applied fairly, without racial bias; the fairest way to apply the death penalty is to remove the murderers from our streets. As the Governor has said, *"deadly crimes . . . will carry the strongest penalty."* ["Florio enacts death penalty tightener at memorial for slain officers," Star Ledger 5/13/92]

Strengthening the Thin Blue Line...

When our police are stronger, our communities are stronger:

- In January 1993, for the first time in four years, New Jersey graduated a new class of State Troopers -- the "Fighting 113th" -- containing 93 graduates. Jim Florio made this graduation possible by using drug forfeiture money to train these law enforcement officers. Two more classes, the 114th and 115th, will each graduate approximately 100 State troopers in March 1994 and July 1994 respectively.
- That is Jim Florio approved the placing of 1,000 new police officers in high crime areas across the state, to prevent crime from happening and put the offenders behind bars when crime does occur. ["Anti-crime bills advance," Bergen Record, 6/93]
- Cities have already received a total of \$4.6 million in federal aid for the creation of Police Community Partnership Programs, also known as "community policing." The money transforms worn-down, dilapidated buildings used by drug pushers into community/recreation centers, and puts more cops on the beat in our neighborhoods. Said Brother David Russo of St. Anthony's Church in Union City, *"I prayed for God to send help to this neighborhood and he has."* ["Druglord death penalty law keys bid to take back towns," Star Ledger, 1/27/93]

Stamping Out Hate Crimes in Our Communities

The existence of crimes perpetrated against victims simply because of their race or religion prompted the creation of, in January 1992, the first-ever Office of Bias Crime and Community Relations in the Attorney General's office. *"Hate crime is a crime that strikes at the soul,"* spoke Paul G. Goldenberg, chief of the newly created Office. ["Florio due in South River to sign a bias-crime bill," News Tribune, 6/9/93] Governor Florio has responded:

- **Jim Florio signed a law that gives some hope and dignity back to the victims of hate crimes by allowing them to sue their attackers for civil damages. While this law clearly serves to compensate victims, it also sends a tough message to perpetrators of hate: you'll pay the price in terms of both time and money.**

From passing an anti-stalking law with tough penalties to hunting down "dead beat dads," Governor Florio has acted where others have only put out plans. **And Jim Florio will continue to fight for the safety of all New Jersey citizens and neighborhoods:**

Expanding Community Policing to More Neighborhoods - There are few things more precious to New Jerseyans than the ability to feel safe and secure in their own homes and neighborhoods. There are signs that our "community policing" initiatives are helping to restore that security, putting more cops on the beat and insuring that playgrounds and local parks are safe so our children can once again enjoy them. And while this pilot program has been extremely successful, Jim Florio is committed to expanding it to more cities and towns, providing a greater police presence, more full-time neighborhood mini-precincts and substations, and more community programs for our children. Working with the Legislature and the federal government, "community policing" will continue to be a high priority in a second term.

Fighting for the Rights of the Individual - In today's advanced-technology world, our personal records are not-so-personal. If you use a credit card or an automated teller, make a telephone call, or go to the hospital, that data is not only on record, but is available to be shared to thousands of individuals and companies throughout the nation. In some cases, the result is an endless stream of junk mail that we receive in our homes asking us to buy insurance, order from a catalog, or expand your line of credit. Or you may get an annoying "computer phone call." In other cases, the result may not be quite as innocent: companies may be reviewing your credit reports without your knowledge. Other firms, like insurance companies, may be combing through your medical records without your knowledge. There are limits to what these firms should be able to know without our permission.

It is no longer enough for us to be physically safe from harm. By reviewing our personal records, whether accurate or inaccurate, firms that we don't even know about can hold our entire financial future in the balance. Enough is enough. **Jim Florio will ask the Attorney General to work with the Division of Consumer Affairs, other relevant state agencies and the Legislature to**

craft a bill to limit the ability of companies to probe our personal records without our consent.

If You Do the Crime...You'll Do the Prison Time - This Fall, Jim Florio will break ground for a new 3,000-bed state prison in Bridgeton. And while that's a start on insuring that we have adequate prison space, it's still not enough to adequately house those convicted of serious crimes. Jim Florio will work with the Legislature to provide the resources to build more jail cells -- and to keep those convicted of violent crimes behind bars.

Terrorism Task Force - The recent tragic events at the World Trade Center, and uncovered plots to destroy other regional landmarks, have once again made us painfully aware of our vulnerability at home to fanatical terrorists. Because of New Jersey's location as a gateway to the world, those inclined to commit acts of terrorism find the metropolitan region as a convenient point of entry. The federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, along with the FBI, often depend on local law enforcement personnel to help them track down suspects in our State. Jim Florio will work with the Attorney General and the Superintendent of the State Police to create a specialized Task Force to ferret out terrorists, and help deport them, if appropriate.

In sharp contrast to Governor Jim Florio's tough stance against criminals, Christine Todd Whitman has been a 20 year member of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and has even headed its Board of Directors. Some of the Council's well-known policy stances include:

- setting maximum sentences of 12 months for convicted felons.
- eliminating mandatory sentences.
- abolishing life sentences that do not allow parole.
- eliminating the New Jersey law that currently makes probation and parole unavailable to those who sell drugs near schools.

[“Whitman belongs to group with controversial views on crime,” Courier-News, 1/12/93]

What does Christine Todd Whitman believe? She believes the assault weapon ban is “lousy legislation” that needs to be “cleaned up.” What does Christine Todd Whitman want? She wants to dilute the ban, and she wants the NRA to finance her campaign. [Campaign message of the day, July 6, 1993]

THE CHOICE IS CLEAR: Jim Florio takes a back seat to no one on crime. He has a proven record of leadership in fighting special interests and criminals, and has been winning the battle. Christine Todd Whitman has

PM-NJ--Russia-NJ Victim,230

NJ Woman Injured in Russian Unrest Remains in Critical Condition

WEST ORANGE, N.J. (AP) A paralegal from New Jersey wounded during the uprising in Moscow was in critical condition in a hospital in the Russian capital, her law firm said.

Julie Brooks of West Orange, who colleagues have said was shot in the back by a sniper as she left her apartment near the parliament Monday, was in critical but stable condition Wednesday, according to a statement released by her law firm, Baker & MacKenzie, based in Chicago.

"She lives in the vicinity of the White House and was caught in the crossfire of government troops and snipers located in buildings adjacent to the White House, receiving two gunshot wounds," the statement said. "We are confident that she is receiving the best possible medical attention."

The law firm said no other employees of its Moscow office were hurt.

The woman's father, Jack Brooks, did not immediately return a message left at his West Orange home.

Julie Brooks moved to Pennsylvania with her mother when her parents divorced. She attended Cornell University in New York and majored in Russian studies, becoming fluent in Russian, according to The Star-Ledger of Newark. Her mother was with her, Jack Brooks told the newspaper.

Brooks was one of six Americans wounded in Russia during the unrest Sunday and Monday in Moscow. One man, Terry Duncan, a 26-year-old lawyer, was killed.

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AM-NJ--Naked Witch,230

Artist's Halloween Decoration Turning Heads

Eds: NOTE Contents

MEDFORD, N.J. (AP) A bigger-than-life cutout of a witch in a tree is turning heads in this rural Burlington County community.

The 20-foot sorceress is naked.

Some passersby have complained that the bare-chested figure in an oak tree is lewd. But creator Gerard Cerini says the Halloween decoration is art.

Police visited Cerini twice this week demanding that he paint over the witch's breasts or remove the art from the tree. Cerini complied, making slight alterations.

"It's not like she has flaming red breasts or something," said Cerini, 30, a professional artist and singer. "These are understated, but that's not the point."

Cerini said he has no plans to remove the witch with her vampire's teeth and flame-licked toes. He has been displaying the witch for the past three years for Halloween, but in a friend's tree in a more rural location.

"Somebody thought the breasts were too blatant for schoolchildren as they rode by and I respectfully disagree," Cerini said. "They're completely uptight."

The township is satisfied with the alterations, said police spokesman Steve Endt. No charges were filed against Cerini.

Cerini, however, is prepared just in case another resident complains about his naked witch.

"He's said he's going to put pasties on the statue," said his roommate, Kenny Baker. "That would make things legal in New Jersey, right?"

**** . filed by:APE-(NJ) on 10/07/93 at 16:08EST ****

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

AM-NJ--Bradley-Economy, Bjt, 650

Bradley Sets Out Elements of Basic Economic Security for American Workers
By JANE E. ALLEN= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Basic economic security for American workers struggling through uncertain times should be assured through guaranteed pension protection, lifetime education benefits and health care coverage, Sen. Bill Bradley suggested Thursday.

"I believe government has a role in this time of transformation. It must assure all Americans access to an 'economic security platform,'" Bradley, D-N.J., told the Center for National Policy, a liberal research institute here.

He cautioned that his prescription for America's threatened middle class "is strictly and intentionally limited."

"It is not a slippery slope back to expanded government entitlements," said the third-term senator. "It does not guarantee income or prevent failure or oversee how people live."

Bradley said Americans have been set "adrift on a gigantic river of economic transformation."

The transformation consists of the death of communism, which has eroded defense jobs; the explosion of world markets, which has forced American workers to compete outside their borders; advances in technical knowledge, which requires workers to pick up new skills; and the burgeoning debt, which has eaten up federal money that could be invested in ways that create jobs.

Bradley, a senior Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, is known for methodically planting the seeds of new policies by first launching his ideas to small groups like the Center, then moving to the Congress.

He said he would follow up in the Finance Committee, his base as the architect of the 1986 tax reform law, with a series of hearings on pension security.

Bradley, long the object of speculation about possible presidential aspirations, has come forward with a proposal that does what President Clinton said he wanted to do in the 1992 campaign: ease some of the uncertainty in the lives of the middle class.

The senator does it by reaffirming what the administration is trying to do in guaranteeing all Americans health benefits that follow them from job to job and even into unemployment.

But he also extends it to education, saying any American should be eligible for a lifetime of education and retraining to cope with the likelihood of multiple job changes.

He adds a call for portability of pension coverage.

"The worker should have his or her benefits guaranteed, companies should fund their pensions adequately, and government should assure that promises of income security for the aged are kept," the senator said.

Bradley also added other suggestions for stabilizing the economy and hoisting it out of debt.

For example, he suggests all government spending programs be written to expire automatically unless reauthorized; he wants a presidential line-item veto for spending and for tax loopholes; and he wants to replace payroll taxes now used for Social Security, Medicare and other entitlements with consumption taxes.

All his proposals are set against a backdrop of support for free trade, which Bradley believes produces jobs by enhancing exports.

As one of the prime Senate supporters of the North American Free Trade Agreement, he is trying to allay some of the worst fears that it will send a flood of jobs to Mexico.

The senator also is likely to fuel additional questions about his personal agenda by raising questions about American leadership something he readily did in the Bush years.

"What is needed for us to catch the next wave of growth is national leadership that levels with the people, that tells the hard truths as well as

the good news, that guides as well as empathizes, and that sees our path clearly and shows the energy to persevere," he said.

Bradley told the audience he hopes the current Democratic administration, which has taken on taxes and health care, will set an "economic security platform" in place before its four-year term ends.

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PM-NJ--Drug Fight, Bjt,500

Florio Says Drugs Dull New Jersey's Competitive Edge

AP Photo TN101,102 of Oct. 6

By HERB JACKSON= Associated Press Writer=

MONROE, N.J. (AP) Gov. Jim Florio endorsed a program that offers discounts to businesses that test workers and said drug abuse in the workplace dulls the state's competitive edge.

"No industry is immune from this problem," Florio told a meeting of the Governor's Council for a Drug-Free Workplace at Forsgate Country Club Wednesday. "It is not somebody else's problem."

Lee Brown, the national "drug czar" and the fourth member of President Clinton's cabinet to appear with Florio since Labor Day, praised the state for trying to reduce drug use among workers but said hard-core addiction is the crisis facing the nation.

The meeting was called to announce the development of an "employer's kit" designed to help eliminate drug abuse through education, training, testing and treatment.

Council members said abusing illegal drugs, alcohol and tobacco cost New Jersey industries an estimated \$5 billion a year through absenteeism, accidents, and increased health insurance premiums.

The kit was developed to help small- and medium-sized companies that currently have no drug programs and don't have much money to develop them. Companies that make a tax-deductible donation to the council receive the kit and are entitled to discounts from certain drug testing companies.

Florio said he has no philosophical problems with testing job applicants for drug use before they are hired and supports testing public employees whose jobs affect public safety. He said he believes existing employees found to be drug users should receive treatment rather than be fired.

Florio used the occasion to cheer news from the state Department of Education that drug use reported by students in a survey was lower last year than it was in 1989-90, the most recent year the survey was taken. Reports of one or more students using: alcohol declined from 83.9 percent to 80.4 percent; marijuana declined from 32.1 percent to 27 percent; and cocaine dropped from 9.4 percent to 6.9 percent.

Brown noted that nationwide, drug use has declined. But he said serious problems remain among the heaviest drug users.

"Heavy drug use is the core of the national drug problem and poses the greatest threat to society," Brown said. "It's our No. 1 domestic problem."

Brown said reducing demand would be the top priority of a new drug fighting strategy U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno will announce in a few days.

The state does not have a policy of testing all workers before hiring, although some departments, such as corrections, may have such programs, said Tom Vincz, a spokesman for the Department of Personnel.

Health Commissioner Bruce Siegel said his department was exploring, at Florio's direction, whether testing and other detection programs should be expanded. He also said the department was trying to determine if the employee assistance program developed to help workers who have drug or alcohol problems is adequate.

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PM-NJ--Income Geography,340

Newer New Jersey Suburbs Benefited Most from 1980s Growth

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (AP) A widening income gap between New Jersey's newer, wealthier suburbs and its older suburbs and cities will lead to political problems without economic growth in the state, a Rutgers professor predicted.

"We need to have strong economic growth to pull everyone along," said Professor James W. Hughes, associate dean of the university's School of Planning & Public Policy, on Wednesday.

Hughes and economics Professor Joseph J. Seneca co-authored a report that examines the changed distribution of income within the region over the last few decades.

Economic and population shifts during the 1980s led to almost one-third of the state's total personal income to be concentrated in a suburban "edge city," a large swath of territory encompassing Morris, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer and Monmouth counties, Hughes said.

An edge city is an economically self-contained area containing residences and businesses linked together by highways such as Interstate 287 and Route 1, Seneca said.

"That's where most office development and job growth took place in the 1980s," Hughes said. "That was the great transformation of the New Jersey economy."

A second and much smaller suburban ring developed at the same time in Burlington and Gloucester counties,

Because of great changes, older metropolitan areas and suburbs saw a relative loss in their overall level of personal income during the last decade, he said.

"Most of these changes came about when the state was doing quite well economically," Hughes said. As the economy has slowed in the past two years, the differences in relative income position will become more apparent.

The shift in income distribution has enormous economic and political implications, the study says. "The implementation of sound land use policies, the provision of new infrastructure and the enhancement of the quality of public services" like education will ultimately be affected by the changed economic landscape.

"The critical mass of purchasing power and affluence has shifted to suburban" New Jersey, Hughes said.

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BC-NJ--Somalia-Bodies Return,130

Bodies of Fallen Servicemen Arrive in Dover

With PM-NJ--Somalia-NJ-Smith, Bjt, and PM-NJ--Somalia-NJ-Pilla, Bjt

DOVER, Del. (AP) The bodies of 12 U.S. servicemen killed in Somalia awaited transfer from Dover Air Force Base Wednesday to next of kin, a base official said.

Arrangements had been made with the soldiers' families to transfer the bodies for burial, said Staff Sgt. Carl Norman, a base spokesman.

The soldiers, who were killed Sunday following a 15-hour battle with Somali militiamen in Mogadishu, arrived at the base 2:45 p.m. Tuesday.

There was no arrival ceremony and the arrival was not open to the press, Norman said.

The base mortuary is the largest operated by the Defense department on the East Coast. Bodies are prepared at the base mortuary before they are transferred to families.

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PM-NJ--Newark Schools,320

Commissioner Chastises Newark Education Officials

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) State Education Commissioner Mary Lee Fitzgerald criticized Newark school officials for not cooperating with investigators assessing the district's student performance, building maintenance and other areas.

Fitzgerald made the comments at a State Board of Education meeting Wednesday after a resolution was sponsored by board member Ronald Butcher that said the commissioner must make whatever ``application'' is necessary to complete the Comprehensive Compliance Investigation.

The state began its investigation last spring after a report concluded that the district's 48,000 students were performing poorly, buildings were falling apart, and the district administration was beset with mismanagement, nepotism, cronyism and rampant political interference.

The probe could lead to a state takeover, a prospect that district officials oppose. They say the state should try to help rather than making threats.

Fitzgerald said Newark education officials refused to speak to investigators even though the Board of Education rejected an appeal by the Newark school board to have attorneys and court reporters present during the interviews.

The commissioner said she has heard from investigators that school officials would not provide information requested, such as attendance rosters. Frequently, the investigators are told to call the Newark superintendent's office for the information.

Fitzgerald said she is expanding the investigation from 11 to 40 people to make sure it is concluded. The resolution made at the board meeting Wednesday requires that the commissioner take action before the board's next meeting Nov. 3.

``I have a responsibility to conduct the investigation,'' Fitzgerald said. ``If we have to serve subpoenas, we will.''

The Newark Board of Education has filed with the appellate division of State Superior Court to appeal the decision, said spokeswoman Toni Randolph of the Newark public school systems.

``It would make our point moot to go on with the interviews,'' Randolph said.

Randolph emphatically denied that school officials were not providing information to investigators.

**** filed by:APE-(NJ) on 10/07/93 at 00:22EST ****

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^AM-NJ--NAFTA-NJ, Bjt,580

^Hughes Comes Out Against NAFTA As White House Pitches It

^By JANE E. ALLEN= ^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Rep. William Hughes, a Democrat from Ocean City, N.J., came out against the North American Free Trade Agreement Thursday as the White House was pitching the pact to a group of New Jersey businessmen and public officials.

A Democratic colleague, freshman Rep. Robert Menendez of Union City, was poised to announce his opposition back home on Friday, top aide Michael Hutton said.

"It is the wrong pact at the wrong time and I intend to work against it," Hughes said, after concluding that the proposed treaty wouldn't adequately protect American industries and would hurt some basic industries in his south Jersey district.

Hughes said NAFTA side agreements lack adequate assurances that Mexico will bring its environmental and labor laws on a par with those in the United States.

Furthermore, his own experience with the Mexican government on law enforcement and drug problems hasn't given him much confidence.

"Frankly, their record has been less than satisfactory," he said.

Menendez shares the concerns about the environment. But he's most worried about any threat to jobs in a district with a state-high 10.5 percent unemployment rate, said Hutton.

"We can't afford to lose one job," Hutton said.

Hughes announced his decision as the White House directed its hard-sell to a group of "New Jersey opinion leaders" divided on NAFTA. They were given an earful from Vice President Al Gore, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and National Economic Council Director Robert Rubin.

Similar briefings already have been conducted for Massachusetts and North Carolina.

"The first thing people have to understand is the NAFTA creates jobs, it doesn't take jobs," said Bill Daley, the Chicago political veteran and brother of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, who was brought in just before Labor Day to run the White House NAFTA operation. "There's an absolute misconception about NAFTA."

The White House faces resistance on NAFTA in New Jersey, where only Democratic Sen. Bill Bradley and Republican Rep. Dean Gallo strictly support the three-way trade pact. Hughes and Menendez bring the number of Garden State opponents to seven. Six others remain uncommitted.

"There are some undecided votes, no doubt about it, that could be affected by this," Daley said in an interview on the eve of the gathering. "There's got to be a change out there. That comes first from an understanding of it."

Daley maintains that naysayers are overly influenced by independent presidential candidate H. Ross Perot, who predicted NAFTA would create the "giant sucking sound" of jobs heading south of the border.

An official of the United Steelworkers relayed similar fears to Bradley following a speech before the liberal Center for National Policy.

"I tend to think it will create more jobs instead of less jobs," Bradley responded. "Some lower wage jobs are going to leave the United States. The question is do you want them to go to Asia or to Mexico, where seven out of eight dollars goes to the United States?"

Bradley argued in his formal remarks that NAFTA offers "the test case" for whether the United States can accommodate to worldwide economic changes.

"To pass NAFTA will improve the chances for more jobs in America and a stronger economy to deal with the real threats to American jobs coming from Europe, Japan and China," he said.

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) Even if every American receives guaranteed health insurance, there will be a strong demand for public health services, Health Commissioner Bruce Siegel said Wednesday.

In a speech in New Brunswick to officials of local health departments, Siegel said the promise of national health reform would not remove the need for people to fight the spread of AIDS, lead poisoning and tuberculosis.

"Even if everybody has an insurance card, it will not stop children from being stricken with lead poisoning" by eating paint chips," he said in a telephone interview afterward.

He said the possibility of everyone being able to see a doctor for immunizations or checkups would be a significant help, since the uninsured frequently wait until problems become so severe they require hospitalization.

But he said people would still be needed to make sure, as they do now, that people with tuberculosis take the medicine they are supposed to.

"I wish there were no need for public health services," he said. "But unfortunately the need is still there."

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TRENTON, N.J. (AP) The state is preparing to field 10 inspection teams that will measure smoke emitted by heavy duty diesel-powered trucks and issue warnings to drivers of those violating environmental standards.

Eventually, fines of \$500 to \$800 per violation will be assessed to finance the inspection program, which will cost \$4 million to \$7 million.

The testing program was announced Wednesday by officials from the departments of transportation and environmental protection, along with the attorney general, who oversees state police and motor vehicle inspectors.

The inspection teams will operate at least 40 locations around the state at various times and will test an estimated 100,000 of the 655,000 trucks that travel state roadways each year.

The inspection program was developed in cooperation with trucking industry officials and is designed to help meet the goals of the new federal Clean Air Act.

The program "will help identify trucks that violate our emissions standards, get them repaired, and help clean the air that we all breathe," said acting Attorney General Fred DeVesa.

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TRENTON, N.J. (AP) Gov. Jim Florio signed an executive order Wednesday creating a task force to develop a plan to boost "fish farms" in New Jersey.

"New Jersey is uniquely suited to add aquaculture to its methods of producing food products and capturing this exciting new market," Florio said.

The idea anticipates there will be a greater market for fish grown on "farms" because of modern harvesting techniques, pollution and disease, as well as increased demand for non-meat foods.

The task force will be organized by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Technology Extension Center, sponsored by the state Commission on Science and Technology and housed at Rutgers University.

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TRENTON, N.J. (AP) A biology teacher at North Warren Regional High School has been named teacher of the year, Education Commissioner Mary Lee Fitzgerald said Wednesday.

Johnette Bennett of Easton, Pa., said her love of school was instilled in her by a third grade teacher and her father strongly influenced her decision to be a teacher.

Bennett has taught at North Warren since 1986 and previously taught chemistry at Warren Hills. She began teaching in 1972 at Bernards Township schools.

She was chosen Warren County Teacher of the Year earlier this year and was chosen for the state award from among seven county finalists.

Runners up were Maureen Startzel of Hunterdon Central Regional High School and John Graf Jr., a teacher in the Pequannock Township system.

PM-NJ--New Jersey Briefs, 630

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) A Gloucester County couple was charged Wednesday with tax fraud, accused in one instance of seeking a \$1.3 million refund they weren't due.

Vincent and Susan Maglione of Williamstown, Monroe Township, were charged in a three-county indictment handed up by a federal grand jury.

Vincent Maglione, 44, a farmer, faces up to 11 years in prison and \$450,000 in fines if convicted on all three counts.

Susan Maglione, 42, faces up to 3 years in prison and \$100,000 in fines on the two charges against her.

Vincent Maglione said Wednesday he only heard of the indictment from The Associated Press. "It sounds like the IRS is trying to make an example of somebody," Maglione said.

The indictment said that Vincent Maglione falsely claimed a \$7,384 refund on his 1988 return, and that both falsely claimed a \$1.3 million refund on their 1989 return.

On the 1989 return, the Maglione's falsely claimed \$1.8 million in accounts receivable for "services rendered," said Assistant U.S. Attorney John Peter Suarez. He would not elaborate on the services.

They were not owed that money, but even if they were, it could not be applied as a deduction, which the Magliones did, he said.

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) The former operator of a New York hair salon was sentenced to 8 months in federal prison for a scheme that defrauded banks in two states of nearly \$500,000.

Richard Janquart, formerly of Plainfield, was sentenced Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Harold A. Ackerman, who accepted his guilty plea in May.

Janquart, 32, admitted that he conspired with another person in the scheme. He is now cooperating with the government.

He confessed that in order to purchase property he inflated his income on applications to the Landmark Saving Association in Pittsburgh, Pa., for a \$298,500 mortgage, and to Dominion Federal Savings and Loan Association in Tysons Corner, Va., for a \$189,000 mortgage.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (AP) An alleged 18-year-old kingpin of a heroin ring that authorities said delivered about \$100,000 worth of the drug a week in the city was arrested along with three others on distribution charges.

The four were arrested Tuesday night after an investigation lasting more than five months, Hudson County Prosecutor Carmen Messano announced Wednesday.

Among those arrested was James Rodriguez, of Jersey City. Messano said Rodriguez and James Chisolm are the kingpins of the heroin ring. Police were still seeking Chisolm.

Investigators said the ring got the drugs from a supplier in New York and packaged it in bundles of 10 small glassine bags that carried the phrases "Second to None" and "Gotta Have It."

Also arrested were Lavell Williams, 19; and Jose Torres, 30, both of Jersey City. Another man who was arrested would not identify himself.

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) A 17-year-old Newark boy faces a 10-count indictment on charges that he stole a car and hit a college student who was walking across the street last winter, prosecutors announced Wednesday.

Sahib Jones, who is being tried as an adult, was charged in the indictment returned last week with driving a stolen 1986 Dodge Omni in Newark that hit 21-year-old George Velicky on Feb. 2.

Velicky, then a junior at Rutgers-Newark, was critically injured and on a life-support system. Prosecutors said he has made a substantial recovery though still suffers from the injuries.

Four other juveniles were in the car, but their cases were handled in juvenile court.

Among the charges Jones faces are possession of a stolen car, eluding

police, aggravated assault, and weapons and drug possession counts.

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PM-NJ--US-Next Mission, 650

Pentagon Gives Haitian-American Deckhand A Key Role In New Mission
EDs: NOTE NJ angle throughout, since Pierre is from Elizabeth, N.J.

By DAVID BEARD= Associated Press Writer=

ROOSEVELT ROADS NAVAL STATION, Puerto Rico (AP) Ten days ago, Jean Beely Pierre was just another deckhand on U.S. aircraft carrier. Since then, he has become a key member of America's latest overseas military operation.

As he leads all-day Creole-language classes to his fellow Haiti-bound servicemen, he thinks about the first look he will have at his homeland since he left as a teen-ager 12 years ago.

Perhaps more than any of the some 420 American soldiers and sailors aboard the USS Harlan County, Pierre is aware of the political divisions and the violence that will swirl around the Americans as they try to help rebuild Haiti and pave the way for a return to democracy.

"I joined the Navy for an adventure," quipped Pierre, 27, a former freelance photographer who enlisted a year ago. He never thought he would be going to Haiti, helping create the conditions for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the nation's first freely elected leader, who was overthrown by the Haitian military two years ago.

Like many of his sudden students, the Elizabeth, N.J., resident has a wife who has become increasingly concerned about the operations since the losses of American troops this week in Somalia on another U.N.-led mission. Pierre's warship is scheduled to steam from this eastern Puerto Rico base Thursday (today), arriving in Haiti as early as Sunday.

"I'm not concerned," Pierre asserted Wednesday, standing in his green flight deck uniform while cranes and a floating barge carried heavy equipment and pallets of food and tents aboard the amphibious warship.

By month's end, 600 American troops are to be in Haiti, part of the 1,600-member U.N. force. An advance team of 26 American soldiers and five Canadian policemen arrived Wednesday at the airport in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital. U.S. officials stressed that the mission to Haiti would be "non-confrontational," with the foreign troops firing only in self-defence and staying out of inter-Haitian disputes.

Pierre is one of two Haitian-Americans in this wave of U.S. military engineers, medics and civil affairs specialists to Haiti. His task so far: using several Creole texts and a photocopied U.N. handbook, teach rudimentary Creole phrases to his students.

"I'm doing this basically all day," Pierre said. On the way here from Norfolk, Va., Pierre taught on deck on clear days; in the library when it rained.

On arrival, Pierre will be translating for his fellow Americans and relearning Port-au-Prince, where he lived before leaving, at age 15, to join his father in New Jersey. He said the departure of his father, a Protestant minister, was not political, unlike the self-exile of thousands of Haitians during the 1957-86 Duvalier dictatorship.

His students know very little about his native land. At dockside, sunburned Seabee John Beatty said this was his first-ever visit to the Caribbean. Rubbing peeling facial skin, the 34-year-old Bostonian said his first lesson in the region was to protect yourself against the sun.

"It's eating me up and spitting me out," he said.

Several of his colleagues, concerned over Somalia and uncertain of their own futures during their six-month assignment, said they planned a last-night fiesta at a nearby club, which was holding its weekly country and western music night.

"It's going to be pretty exciting tonight," said Jeff Conner, a 31-year-old electrician from Roanoke, Va.

Conner spoke after a phone call with his wife, who was "definitely upset over the killing and kidnapping in Somalia."

But Conner said she noted that he has spent his Navy time building ballfields and doing other make-work base projects before this Haiti mission,

which is intended to rebuild schools, roads and medical clinics.

``Although she's scared, she also told me, `Finally you're doing something useful for other people.'''

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PM-NJ--Somalia-NJ-Pilla, Bjt,580

Vineland Native Killed in Somalia Dreamed of Being Army Ranger

With PM-NJ--Somalia-NJ-Smith

AP Photo TN105 of Oct. 6

By MELANIE BURNEY= Associated Press Writer=

VINELAND, N.J. (AP) The family of a U.S. Army machine gunner killed in Somalia is struggling to cope with his death by focusing on the military career that gave him the excitement he craved.

Spec. Dominick Pilla, 21, a three-year veteran and a member of the elite Ranger unit, was among 12 Americans killed Sunday in a clash with forces loyal to Somali warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid.

"He wanted to be the best the Army had Ranger or nothing," his mother, Diane said Wednesday. "He wanted to be in the thick of things."

A machine gunner, Pilla died when his Blackhawk helicopter was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade. His job was to guard the copter door.

"He had made quite a few missions," said his father, Ben, a Vietnam veteran. "This time he didn't come back."

A black Ranger hat bearing Dominick's jump wings a pin indicating he was trained for parachute jumps was perched on the corner of a floral sofa in the family's living room. Dominick sent the hat to his father two years ago.

"He was a great brother," said Frank Pilla, 23, the oldest of three siblings. "Everything he did was good."

As condolences poured in from around the state, family members sat at the kitchen table with military officials to make funeral arrangements. Florists delivered flower arrangements to the white ranch-style home where Pilla grew up.

"We're going to miss him all the rest of our lives," Mrs. Pilla said of her second-born. "We'll never be able to replace him."

The family was relieved to learn that his body had been recovered and flown to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, and was not the one seen dragged through the streets of Mogadishu.

"I couldn't believe it when I heard it," said his aunt, Yvonne. "I said 'oh my God Dominick!'"

Flags around the sprawling Cumberland County community of about 55,000 residents were ordered flown at half-staff. A local radio station dedicated its morning show to the family.

"They're a very patriotic family," said Mayor Joseph Romano, who presented the elder Pilla with a pin from a local veterans association.

"They're a close-knit family."

A member of Company B, 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., Pilla was deployed in August.

Family members, however, questioned the U.S. role in Somalia and said the mission has changed drastically since American troops were deployed last December to help feed the starving.

"American blood shouldn't be spilled for that," said Frank Pilla, a Navy veteran. "We don't have a real interest over there."

Callers jamming lines to a radio station in nearby Bridgeton echoed the growing sentiment for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Somalia.

"They all said we should re-examine why we're over there and get out," said host Bob Warner. "That was the single topic of discussion."

But Dominick, said his mother, wouldn't have wanted it any other way.

"He felt it was something he had to do," said Mrs. Pilla. "He always wanted to help."

Mrs. Pilla said the family is struggling to cope with the loss. Dominick was single, but had a girlfriend who lives near his base in Georgia. He is also survived by a sister, Jennifer.

**** filed by:APE-(NJ) on 10/07/93 at 00:36EST ****

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Pediatrician Charged Given Permission To Continue Limited Practice

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) A pediatrician charged with sexually abusing two children has been permitted to continue his practice, but a state-approved health professional must be present at all times, officials said.

The ruling Wednesday in the case of Dr. Marc Roberts, of Wycoff, will be reviewed next week when the full state Board of Medical Examiners meets, said Dr. Robert Johnson, the board's vice president.

Roberts, who practices in Newark, was arrested Tuesday and charged with sexually abusing 9- and 11-year-old sisters during visits to his office.

Roberts' arrest was the 10th by the Essex County Prosecutor's Office in its investigation of an alleged sex ring in Belleville. The children's mother and her boyfriend are alleged to have allowed a host of people, including a school principal, to sexually exploit the girls for money.

Roberts was present during Wednesday's hearing, but he did not speak. His attorney, Jerome Ballarotto, confirmed that Roberts had medically treated the girls for years but called the allegations a ``concoction.''

Ballarotto presented two longtime employees of Roberts', who testified there was never any indication of unscrupulous behavior by the doctor and that he always saw patients in the presence of an assistant and in rooms where doors were never locked.

Deputy Attorney General Brenda Talbot Lewis, who filed a complaint with the medical board urging Roberts' license suspension, said the statements of the girls was all Johnson needed to ``find that this doctor should not continue treating children.''

Ballarotto said he was pleased by Johnson's ruling, adding that they would immediately begin looking for a health practitioner to monitor the doctor's office visits.

Under the arrangement, Roberts will not resume work until he finds either a board-approved certified nurse practitioner, a physician's assistant, or a physician, to be present whenever he is with a patient.

In addition, Roberts will pay the health-care worker a salary, and is required to make available to the board a detailed log of all patients he sees.

The full medical board is expected to decide whether to ratify Johnson's decision at its regularly scheduled meeting in Trenton next week, or whether to temporarily suspend Roberts' license.

**** filed by:APE-(NJ) on 10/07/93 at 04:27EST ****

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URGENT

Princeton Professor Toni Morrison Wins Literature Prize

Eds: NOTE NJ angle throughout

By LAURINDA KEYS= Associated Press Writer=

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) American novelist and essayist Toni Morrison, cited for writing prose "with the luster of poetry," won the 1993 Nobel Prize in literature today.

The Swedish Academy awarded the prize to Morrison "who, in novels, characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality." Morrison teaches creative writing at Princeton University in central New Jersey.

The prize is worth the equivalent of \$825,000.

Morrison, 62, born as Chloe Anthony Wofford in Lorain, Ohio, was the second of four children in a black working-class family.

She made her debut as a novelist in 1970, with "The bluest eye," and soon gained attention for her "epic power, unerring ear for dialogue and richly expressive depictions of black America," the academy said.

The academy had not reached Morrison by the time the prize was announced. A message left on the answering machine at her Princeton home was not immediately answered.

Morrison is the Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Humanities at the Ivy League university. The school's directory says Morrison has a Master of Arts degree. Two spokespersons for Princeton said early today they had not been informed she had won the prestigious prize.

Morrison "delves into the language itself, a language she wants to liberate from the fetters of race," the academy said, "and she addresses us with the luster of poetry."

She won the 1988 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, a year after publishing "Beloved," in which she widened her themes of the black world in life and legend, first described in the 1978 "Song of Solomon."

"One can delight in her unique narrative technique," the academy said, "varying from book to book and developed independently even though its roots stem from (William) Faulkner and American writers from further south."

"The lasting impression is, nevertheless, sympathy, humanity, of the kind which is always based on profound humor," the academy said.

Morrison has written six novels, "each of them of great interest," the academy said.

Over the past decade, the 18 academy members writers, literature professors and linguists have searched the world to honor poets, playwrights, novelists and essayists.

Morrison was announced as the 90th winner at the 1 p.m. stroke (8 a.m. EDT) of a golden clock in the 207-year-old academy's 18th-century headquarters.

Last year's winner, poet Derek Walcott of St. Lucia, woke up early on prize day, listened to the radio news an hour too soon, then started writing a poem before he was interrupted by a long-distance phone call from Stockholm.

For a decade Walcott had reportedly been on the academy's five-name "short list," drawn up each summer from about 100 nominations.

Another West Indian, Trinidad-born novelist V.S. Naipaul, has been mentioned as a possible winner just as long.

The academy also has a stockpile of nominated poets, primarily Irish poet Seamus Heaney and Belgian poet, playwright and film director Hugo Claus, who writes in Flemish.

Middle East peace news focused attention on the Syrian-born Lebanese poet Ali Ahmed Saeed, who writes under the name Adonis, and Mahmoud Darwish, a poet who also writes speeches for Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The only Arab writer to win the prize was Naguib Mahfouz of Egypt in 1988. British writer Doris Lessing; Joyce Carol Oates and Thomas Pynchon among

American novelists; and Canadian writers Robertson Davies and Margaret Atwood are known nominees.

Morrison was not considered a likely winner this year in media speculation.

From 1901 to 1992, the literature prize had been awarded 85 times, shared five times, and withheld seven times. Western Europe dominated the prize with 59 winners. France had 13, and the United States 10.

The literature prize was endowed by Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel, who also established prizes in medicine, physics, chemistry and peace, to be awarded next week along with the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics. It was established by the Swedish Central Bank in 1969.

**** filed by:APE-(NJ) on 10/07/93 at 08:51EST ****

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Keyword BC-SOMALIA-USA 3RDLD CLINTON PLANS TO DOUBLE U.S. PRESEN (Eds: updates with Clinton address, By Steve Holland WASHINGTON, Oct 7 (Reuter) - Pres Congress on Thursday that he plans to Somalia and steer U.S. policy away fro warlord, congressional leaders said. In a spirited closed-door debate participants said Clinton met stiff op March 31 deadline for withdrawing all Lawmakers said that to set such a mistake and that Clinton was expected televise A>B=GenDOS/519d=Thursday(7)-Pf=0ff=0-1993=17:16:00-EST 10/07 RB

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AM-NJ--Economy-NJ,600

Per Capita Income Up 4.9 Percent Last Year

Eds: Note NJ angle graf 3; version on national news and financial wires.

By JOHN D. McCLAIN= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The growth of Americans' per capita income accelerated in 1992, exceeding inflation in all but seven states.

But the Commerce Department report released Thursday showed the lingering effects of the recession in California, which for the first time on record was not included among the 10 states with the highest incomes.

In New Jersey, per capita income grew 6.1 percent to \$26,969, ranking it second in the nation behind Connecticut.

Per capita incomes grew 4.9 percent nationally last year, up from 2.7 percent in 1991 when the economy was emerging from the 1990-91 recession.

The 1991 growth had been the slowest since 1961 when incomes increased just 2.5 percent, according to Rudolph E. DePass of the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

But income growth last year still suffered from the sluggish recovery. It had risen 6.5 percent in 1989, the year before the recession began.

Per capita income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by the state's population on July 1. Personal income is the pre-tax income received by all persons, minus social insurance payments.

An inflation measure tied to the report increased just 3.7 percent last year, lowest since a 3 percent advance in 1986.

Income growth outpaced price increases in all states except Florida, where it was up just 2.6 percent; Delaware, 2.7 percent; California and Hawaii, 2.9 percent each; Alaska, 3.2 percent; Maryland, 3.6 percent; and Wyoming, 3.7 percent.

In a second report Thursday, the Labor Department said the number of newly laid off Americans fell by 9,000 last week to 320,000, the lowest level in more than nine months. It was the second straight decline and the seventh in the last 10 weeks.

Analysts said the report suggested continued modest improvements in the labor market. Many are forecasting that more than 150,000 jobs were created in September, while the unemployment rate remained at 6.7 percent for a second month in a row.

New jobs averaged 150,000 a month during the first half of 1993 and the jobless rate has edged down from 7.1 percent in January. The Labor Department reports on the September employment situation on Friday.

The per capita incomes report showed that North Dakota had the most explosive growth, 8.9 percent, which was attributed to a surge in farm income.

At the bottom of the list was Florida, where incomes advanced just 2.6 percent because of a large decline in rental income due to damage from Hurricane Andrew.

States with the highest per capita incomes were Connecticut, \$27,137; New Jersey, \$26,969; New York, \$23,842; Massachusetts, \$23,811, and Maryland, \$23,249; New Hampshire, 22,596; Alaska, \$22,419; Delaware, \$22,201; Illinois, \$21,980, and Hawaii, \$21,779.

California, with \$21,472, ranked 11th, the first time it had not been among the Top 10 since 1929 when the bureau began keeping records.

DePass said incomes there had been curbed by "the post-Cold War defense cutback, coupled with the turmoil and losses in the airline industry, which resulted in an unusual number of job losses."

Most of the states with the fastest growth in 1992 had below-average population growth and above-average personal income growth, DePass said. The income growth resulted in part because of the recession's end, he said.

In addition, about \$80 billion in bonus payments that ordinarily would have been paid this year were paid in 1992 because of anticipated tax increases, he added.

The lowest per capita income states were Mississippi, \$14,128; West Virginia, \$15,332; New Mexico, \$15,563; Utah, \$15,624; Arkansas, \$15,765;

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Louisiana, \$15,874; South Carolina, \$16,197; Montana, \$16,264; Oklahoma, \$16,452, and Alabama, \$16,496.

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

AM-NJ--Doctor-Sex Charges,240

Accused Pediatrician Allowed To Continue Limited Practice

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) A pediatrician charged with sexually abusing two young girls may continue his practice, but a state-approved health professional must be present.

The ruling Wednesday on Dr. Marc Roberts by the state Board of Medical Examiners' vice president will be reviewed next week when the full board meets.

Roberts, who practices in Newark, was arrested Tuesday and charged with sexually abusing 9- and 11-year-old sisters during visits to his office.

Roberts' arrest was the 10th in an investigation of an alleged sex ring in Belleville. The girls' mother and her boyfriend are alleged to have allowed several people, including a school principal, to sexually exploit the girls for money.

Roberts, 46, of Wyckoff, did not speak at Wednesday's hearing. His attorney, Jerome Ballarotto, said Roberts had treated the girls for years but called the allegations a ``concoction.''

Ballarotto presented two longtime employees of Roberts to testify in his behalf.

But Deputy Attorney General Brenda Talbot Lewis said the medical board's vice president, Dr. Robert Johnson, needed only the girls' statements to stop the doctor from treating children.

Under the arrangement, Roberts will not resume work until he finds either a board-approved certified nurse practitioner, a physician's assistant, or a physician, to be present whenever he is with a patient.

Roberts must pay the health-care worker a salary, and must show the board a detailed log of all patients he sees.

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

BC-NJ--Mandatory Sentences, Adv10,990

\$Adv10

For release Sunday Oct. 10 and thereafter
Sentencing Issue Easier To Debate Than To Solve
With BC-NJ--Mandatory Sentences-Chart
AP Photos TN104, TN105

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

By THOMAS MARTELLO= Associated Press Writer=

James O'Brien cannot forget that knock on the door.

"Two-thirty in the morning," he said. "I'm groggy. There's a police officer. And in an instant, your life changes."

The police told O'Brien they feared his 25-year-old daughter had been murdered. Five hours later, an officer returned to O'Brien's home in Mendham, N.J.

"An unmarked car pulled up to the house," O'Brien said, talking slowly in his office in Morristown, where he is a freeholder. "When our parish priest walked out of the car, I knew."

Deirdre O'Brien was murdered on Oct. 24, 1982 by James Koedatich, a Morris County native just released on parole after serving 10 years for murder in Florida.

"If Florida had the mandatory minimum sentences for murder that New Jersey has today," said O'Brien, who heads a state victim's rights group, "this man would have still been in prison."

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Peter Pinto doesn't want to go back to jail.

After spending his teen years a drug addict, Pinto is an administrative assistant at Integrity House, a Newark drug rehabilitation center. He recently won a scholarship to the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

"I went from being a zombie to being a responsible human being," said Pinto, 20. "I've changed my life around."

But Pinto, who cleaned up his act after he was arrested for selling LSD to a former girlfriend, was sent to prison with a mandatory minimum sentence this year. After six months in jail, he is out on appeal because the attorney general's office intervened.

"I'm not the same me who sold LSD to that girl," Pinto said in an empty office at Integrity House. "I think addicts, especially first offenders, should be offered at least one chance to clean up without having to go to prison. They ought to have at least one opportunity to do the right thing."

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O'Brien and Pinto represent the opposite ends of a raging gubernatorial campaign debate over New Jersey laws that set mandatory sentences with no parole for certain crimes.

Between their extreme cases lies a difficult subject many believe won't be solved until the hot embers of election year rhetoric are doused.

Mandatory minimum sentencing, say those who study it, can't fit into the black-and-white arguments of a political campaign. Instead, answers will come in shades of gray. And a sentencing policy commission formed by the State Legislature won't propose anything until after Election Day.

"There's a lot of public passion about the issue," said Douglas Eakeley, chairman of the commission. "We don't want this to be a political football, so we won't issue a report until December."

But politics has placed the issue on the front burner during the campaign. Democratic Gov. Jim Florio strongly supports mandatory minimum sentences, saying they deter crime and that he adheres to the "Old Testament" view of punishment.

Republican Christie Whitman, however, said such sentences clog prisons but don't quell crime. She said judges need more discretion and options other than jail.

The governor portrayed Whitman as soft on crime when he signed a law stipulating a minimum five-year sentence for convicted carjackers, while she said she wouldn't support any new automatic sentences.

Later, Whitman grew tougher, proposing mandatory life sentences to anyone convicted of a third violent offense and an incarceration requirement for violent youths. She also vowed to enforce existing mandatory sentencing laws, including the one for carjacking.

New Jersey has 15 provisions for mandatory minimum sentences. Pushed by lawmakers as law-and-order measures, they range from 30 years for murder to 30 days for third-time shoplifters. The more famous provisions stipulate minimum time for committing a crime with a gun, and for selling drugs near a school.

The sentences have helped change the prison population.

A decade ago, New Jersey's prisons held 7,900 prisoners: 65 percent doing time for violent offenses and 6 percent for drug related offenses. The prison population has since grown to more than 21,000, with 46 percent in for violent crimes, and 35 percent for drug offenses.

Ten years ago, only one prisoner in ten was in because of mandatory sentencing. Today it's more than four in ten.

Prison costs are now more than \$600 million, at least \$100 million more than in 1989.

Opponents note that the crime rate hasn't dramatically decreased because of these sentences, and say drug treatment is better than "warehousing" prisoners on drug offenses. Supporters point to cases where judges gave light sentences for heinous crimes, and say mandatory minimums keep the crime rate from rising.

"People who are violent criminals need to be incarcerated," said Public Advocate Zulima Farber, who is on the commission. "But with other offenses, the question is whether or not it is effective. Is this a war on drugs, or a war on drug addicts?"

She and others on the commission favor drug treatment alternatives and early intervention programs to help juveniles. There is growing support for "truth-in-sentencing" provisions requiring judges to tell victims when the defendant is eligible for parole.

These ideas may get widespread support, but mandatory sentencing is a stickier issue.

Acting Attorney General Frederick DeVesa gathered county prosecutors for a news conference last month to denounce "myths" about mandatory sentences. He said the jails are not filled with inmates who should be serving lighter sentences. He said the average inmate has nine previous arrests.

"No one can say these inmates don't belong in prison," said DeVesa.

State Corrections Commissioner William Fauver, who has seen his prison population grow, says the sentences do deter crime. But he favors giving judges more discretion in some cases.

Fauver also says most offenders don't even know about the sentences they may face. Pinto agreed, saying "when people are in the drug lifestyle, you don't worry about anything except getting high."

Is there any common ground on the issue?

"That's the \$64 question," said O'Brien, who is also vice chairman of the sentencing commission. "I think most people support mandatory sentences for violent crimes like murder and rape. After that, there's a wide diversity of opinion."

End Adv for Sun Oct. 10

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PHOTOCOPY
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AM-NJ--Smokeless Malls,130

Two More Big Malls Snuff Out Smoking

WAYNE, N.J. (AP) Two large shopping malls in northern New Jersey have become the latest retail centers to announce smoking bans.

Announcements Wednesday by Willowbrook Mall and Paramus Park follow the smokefree policies instituted this year at Woodbridge Center, Cherry Hill Mall and the Bridgewater Commons shopping malls.

The changes at Willowbrook and Paramus Park will take effect Nov. 1.

Officials with The Rouse Co., the Columbia, Md.-based developer that owns the malls, told The Record of Hackensack that the company hopes the policy will encourage more nonsmokers to visit the centers.

Rouse, which also owns the Woodbridge Center and Cherry Hill malls, plans to make its 79 malls smokefree by the middle of 1994. The International Council of Shopping Malls estimates about 300 of the country's 1,800 malls ban smoking.

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AM-NJ--Doctors-Privacy,270

Judge Rules That Doctors Don't Have to Disclose Medical Histories

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) A federal judge has ruled that some questions on medical licensing renewal forms, including whether a doctor has had psychiatric or drug abuse treatment, are an "impermissible inquiry into the status of disabled applicants."

U.S. District Judge William G. Bassler added, however, that it is "proper, indeed necessary" to determine a doctor's behavior.

The ruling Tuesday, while denying the Medical Society of New Jersey a preliminary injunction barring use of the forms, agreed with them that the questions could allow illegal discrimination against the disabled.

Bassler refused an injunction, citing no irreparable harm to the doctors, because the state Board of Medical Examiners said licenses will be granted to qualified doctors regardless of their responses to those questions.

The issues stem from a lawsuit by the medical society, which represents 9,000 physicians, charging that the 1993 licensing renewal forms sent by the state board violate the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

Steven Flanzman, a state deputy attorney general representing the medical examiners, has said the society is trying to inhibit investigation and discipline of unfit doctors.

The Medical Society's lawyer, Steven Kern, has said the licensing procedure requires doctors to divulge information that may have little to do with their ability to practice.

Bassler gave the parties 30 days to resolve other issues before he issues a final ruling.

His 24-page decision suggested other methods of screening doctors, including employment histories, patient complaints, malpractice payments, sanctions by medical examiners, and whether an applicant can "perform certain tasks or deal with certain emotionally or physically demanding situations."

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AM-NJ--Disabled Band, 190

Westampton Band Invited to Play in London

WESTAMPTON, N.J. (AP) A group of disabled student musicians who performed in the Miss America pageant parade last month has been invited to march New Year's Day in London.

A decision is expected by next week on whether the Pioneers Band from the Burlington County Special Services School District will travel to England. The invitation was announced Wednesday.

"We know our youngsters would make an excellent contribution," said district Superintendent Carmine DeSopo. "It would be a once-in-a-lifetime experience for them."

The Pioneers are no strangers to the limelight. The band performed at President Clinton's Inaugural Parade.

The band performed in September in Atlantic City at the Miss America parade after Gov. Jim Florio and others appealed to pageant officials to include the developmentally disabled students. A Philadelphia group that was supposed to submit the band's application to march in the parade missed the deadline.

DeSopo said about \$150,000 would have to be raised to send the 100-member band and 50 chaperones and school personnel to London for the weeklong trip.

"At present, we are checking into every aspect of the trip to see if it's feasible," DeSopo said.

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DATE

October 7 1993

TO

Adria Camozzi

FROM

David Applebaum
Governor Florio

RE

Pages following

12



The New England Journal of Medicine

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**Pages including this
cover page:** 13

Comments:

Russ: following are copies of the Kellerman study and the Kassirer editorial from today's NEJM. I hope these articles are helpful to you and Governor Florio. I'm sure Dr. Kassirer would be interested in the Maryland Hart poll. If you wouldn't mind putting some information in the mail (to the address on the letterhead).

I'm also sending, FYI, an article from today's Boston Globe about Governor Florio's reelection bid.

SPECIAL ARTICLE

GUN OWNERSHIP AS A RISK FACTOR FOR HOMICIDE IN THE HOME

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BELA B. HACKMAN, M.D., AND GRANT SOMES, Ph.D.

Abstract Background. It is unknown whether keeping a firearm in the home confers protection against crime or, instead, increases the risk of violent crime in the home. To study risk factors for homicide in the home, we identified homicides occurring in the homes of victims in three metropolitan counties.

Methods. After each homicide, we obtained data from the police or medical examiner and interviewed a proxy for the victim. The proxies' answers were compared with those of control subjects who were matched to the victims according to neighborhood, sex, race, and age range. Crude and adjusted odds ratios were calculated with matched-pairs methods.

Results. During the study period, 1800 homicides occurred in the three counties; 444 of them (24.7 percent) in the home of the victim. After excluding 24 cases for various reasons, we interviewed proxy respondents for 93 percent of the victims. Controls were identified for 99

percent of these, yielding 388 matched pairs. As compared with the controls, the victims more often lived alone or rented their residence. Also, case households more commonly contained an illicit-drug user, a person with prior arrests, or someone who had been hit or hurt in a fight in the home. After controlling for these characteristics, we found that keeping a gun in the home was strongly and independently associated with an increased risk of homicide (adjusted odds ratio, 2.7; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.6 to 4.4). Virtually all of this risk involved homicide by a family member or intimate acquaintance.

Conclusions. The use of illicit drugs and a history of physical fights in the home are important risk factors for homicide in the home. Rather than confer protection, guns kept in the home are associated with an increase in the risk of homicide by a family member or intimate acquaintance. (N Engl J Med 1993;329:1084-91.)

HOMICIDE claims the lives of approximately 24,000 Americans each year, making it the 11th leading cause of death among all age groups, the 2nd leading cause of death among all people 15 to 24 years old, and the leading cause of death among male African Americans 15 to 34 years old.¹ Homicide rates declined in the United States during the early 1980s but rebounded thereafter.² One category of homicide that is particularly threatening to our sense of safety is homicide in the home.

Unfortunately, the influence of individual and household characteristics on the risk of homicide in the home is poorly understood. Illicit-drug use, alcoholism, and domestic violence are widely believed to increase the risk of homicide, but the relative importance of these factors is unknown. Frequently cited options to improve home security include the installation of electronic security systems, burglar bars, and reinforced security doors. The effectiveness of these protective measures is unclear, however.

Many people also keep firearms (particularly handguns) in the home for personal protection. One recent survey determined that handgun owners are twice as

likely as owners of long guns to report "protection from crime" as their single most important reason for keeping a gun in the home.³ It is possible, however, that the risks of keeping a firearm in the home may outweigh the potential benefits.⁴

To clarify these issues, we conducted a population-based case-control study to determine the strength of the association between a variety of potential risk factors and the incidence of homicide in the home.

METHODS

Identification of Cases

Shelby County, Tennessee; King County, Washington; and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, are the most populous counties in their respective states. The population of King County is predominantly white and enjoys a relatively high standard of living. In contrast, 44 percent of the population of Shelby County and 25 percent of the population of Cuyahoga County are African American. Fifteen percent of the households in Shelby County and 11 percent in Cuyahoga County live below the poverty level, as compared with 5 percent in King County.⁵⁻⁷

All homicides involving residents of King County or Shelby County that occurred between August 23, 1987, and August 23, 1992, and all homicides involving residents of Cuyahoga County that occurred between January 1, 1990, and August 23, 1992, were reviewed to identify those that took place in the home of the victim. Any death ruled a homicide was included, regardless of the method used. Assault-related injuries that were not immediately fatal were included if death followed within three months. Cases of homicide involving children 12 years of age or younger were excluded at the request of the medical examiners.

Selection of Case Subjects and Recruitment of Case Proxies

A home was defined as any house, apartment, or dwelling occupied by a victim (i.e., a case subject) as that person's principal residence. Homicides occurring in adjacent structures (e.g., a ga-

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Supported by grants (CCR 408424 and CCR 403519) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

rage) or the surrounding yard were also included. Murder-suicides and multiple homicides were considered a single event. In the case of a murder-suicide, the homicide victim was included if he or she was older than the suicide victim; in multiple homicides, the oldest victim was included.

Reports made at the scene were collected to ensure that study criteria were met. In King County, the medical examiner's staff conducted all investigations of the homicide scene. In Shelby County and Cuyahoga County, police detectives conducted these investigations. In addition to recording the details of the incident for law-enforcement purposes, investigators obtained the names of persons close to the victim who might provide us with an interview at a later date, thereby serving as proxies for the victim. These lists were supplemented with names obtained from newspaper accounts, obituaries, and calls to funeral homes.

Approximately three weeks after a victim's death, each proxy was sent a signed letter outlining the nature of the project. A \$10 incentive was offered, and a follow-up telephone call was made a few days later to arrange a time and place for an interview. At the time of this meeting, informed consent was obtained.

Selection and Recruitment of Controls

After each interview with a case proxy, we sought a control subject matched to the case subject according to sex, race, age range (15 to 24 years, 25 to 40 years, 41 to 60 years, and 61 years or older), and neighborhood of residence. To minimize selection bias, the controls were identified by a previously validated procedure for the random selection of a matching household in the neighborhood.²⁻¹⁰ After marking off a one-block avoidance zone around the home of the case subject, the interviewer started a neighborhood census at a randomly assigned point along a predetermined route radiating out from the case subject's residence. Households where no one was home were approached twice more, at different times of day and on different days of the week. If contact could not be established after three tries, no further efforts were made. After each neighborhood census was completed, an adult (a person 18 years old or older) in the first household with a member who met the matching criteria was offered a \$10 incentive and asked to provide an interview. Whenever possible, attempts were made to interview a proxy for the actual matching control subject. When no interview was granted, the next matching household on the route was approached. If a closer match on the route was found on the second or third visit to the neighborhood, an adult respondent in the closer household was interviewed and any earlier, more distant interviews were discarded. Overall, census data were obtained from 70 percent of the households approached to identify each match. Eighty-four percent of the interviews were obtained from the closest matching household, 13 percent from the second, 3 percent from the third, and <1 percent from the fourth.

Interviews

Case and control interviews were identical in format, order, and content. Each was brief, highly structured, and arranged so that more sensitive questions were not broached until later in the interview. Items drawn from the Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test,¹¹ the Hollingshead-Wilson two-factor index of social position,¹² and a 1978 poll of gun ownership by Decision Making Information¹³ were included. Particularly sensitive questions were preceded by "permissive" statements, such as the following: "Many people have quarrels or fights. Has anyone in this household ever been hit or hurt in a fight in the home?"

Statistical Analysis

Data from reports prepared by medical examiners and police were used to describe the study population. Interview data were used for risk assessment, because these were collected in an analogous manner from the case proxies and matching control households. Since members of a household might acquire firearms or remove them from the home in response to a homicide in the neighborhood, answers were adjusted to reflect the state of affairs on the date of the homicide. Mantel-Haenszel chi-square analysis for

matched pairs was used to calculate the crude odds ratios associated with each variable. Multivariate analyses used conditional logistic regression, the appropriate technique for a matched-pairs design.¹⁴

Potentially confounding variables were identified and controlled for by a two-step process. First, models containing closely related variables (such as those describing the use of alcohol in the home) were constructed to identify the variable or variables in each set that were most predictive of whether the household in question was a case or a control household. Next, a model that included just the variables selected in this initial step was constructed to select those that remained significant after we controlled for the effects of the remaining variables in the model. An additional model was constructed to look for interaction effects among the significant variables. Since no interaction terms significantly altered the adjusted odds ratios, the final model included six variables and was based on complete data from 318 matched pairs. After this analysis, an alternative modeling procedure was used to retain potentially confounding variables if they were even marginally significant ($P < 0.20$). Although this approach added two variables, it did not significantly alter the adjusted odds ratios of the six included in our final model.

After completing this initial series of calculations, we examined the relation between homicide in the home and gun ownership, using various strata of the full study sample. To limit bias resulting from potentially faulty reporting, one analysis was limited to pairs with a case interview obtained from a proxy who lived in the home of the victim. To determine whether gun ownership was associated with an increased risk of homicide by firearms as compared with homicide by other means, cases were stratified according to method. To discern whether guns in the home decrease the risk of an intruder-related homicide or increase the risk of being killed by a family member, additional analyses stratified according to circumstance and the relationship between the victim and the offender were also conducted. After these were completed, a comparable series of stratified analyses was performed to assess more clearly the relation between homicide and previous violence in the home.

RESULTS

Study Population

There were 1060 homicides in the three counties during the study period. Four hundred forty-four (23.9 percent) took place in the home of the victim. After we excluded the younger victim in 19 double deaths, 2 homicides that were not reported to project staff, and 3 late changes to a death certificate, 420 cases (94.0 percent) were available for study.

Reports on the Scene

Most of the homicides occurred inside the victim's home (Table 1). Eleven percent occurred outside the home but within the immediate property lines. Two hundred sixty-five victims (63.1 percent) were men; 35.9 percent were women. A majority of the homicides (50.9 percent) occurred in the context of a quarrel or a romantic triangle. An additional 4.3 percent of the victims were killed by a family member or an intimate acquaintance as part of a murder-suicide. Thirty-two homicides (7.6 percent) were related to drug dealing, and 92 homicides (21.9 percent) occurred during the commission of another felony, such as a robbery, rape, or burglary. No motive other than homicide could be established in 36 cases (13.3 percent).

The great majority of the victims (76.7 percent) were killed by a relative or someone known to them. Homicides by a stranger accounted for only 15 cases (3.6 percent). The identity of the offender could not be

established in 73 cases (17.4 percent). The remaining cases involved other offenders or police acting in the line of duty.

Two hundred nine victims (49.8 percent) died from gunshot wounds. A knife or some other sharp instrument was used to kill 111 victims (26.4 percent). The remaining victims were either bludgeoned (11.7 percent), strangled (6.4 percent), or killed by other means (5.7 percent).

Evidence of forced entry was noted in 59 cases (14.0 percent). Eighteen of these involved an unidentified

intruder; six involved strangers. Two involved the police. The rest involved a spouse, family member, or some other person known to the victim.

Attempted resistance was reported in 184 cases (43.8 percent). In 21 of these (5.0 percent) the victim unsuccessfully attempted to use a gun in self-defense. In 36.2 percent of the cases no specific signs of resistance were noted. Fifteen victims (3.6 percent) were killed under legally excusable circumstances. Four were shot by police acting in the line of duty. The rest were killed by another member of the household or a private citizen acting in self-defense.

Table 1. Characteristics of 420 Homicides Committed in the Homes of the Victims.*

CHARACTERISTIC	No. (%) OF VICTIMS
Scene	
Inside residence	273 (64.8)
Within immediate property line	47 (11.2)
Sex of victim	
Female	155 (36.9)
Male	265 (63.1)
Race or ethnic group of victim	
White	140 (33.3)
Black	260 (61.9)
Native American, Eskimo, Aleut	4 (1.0)
Asian or Pacific Islander	7 (1.7)
Other	9 (2.1)
Age group of victim (yr)	
15-24	58 (13.8)
25-40	171 (40.7)
41-60	106 (25.2)
≥61	85 (20.2)
Circumstances	
Altercation or quarrel	185 (44.0)
Romantic triangle	29 (6.9)
Murder-suicide	19 (4.5)
Religion-related	92 (21.9)
Drug dealing	32 (7.6)
Homicide only	56 (13.3)
Other	7 (1.7)
Relationship of offender to victim	
Spouse	76 (18.1)
Intimate acquaintance	58 (13.8)
First-degree relative	40 (9.5)
Other relative	12 (2.9)
Roommate	12 (2.9)
Friend or acquaintance	130 (31.0)
Police officer	4 (1.0)
Stranger	13 (3.1)
Unknown (unidentified suspect)	73 (17.4)
Other	6 (1.4)
Method of homicide	
Handgun	180 (42.9)
Rifle	10 (2.4)
Shotgun	13 (3.1)
Unknown firearm	4 (1.0)
Knife or sharp instrument	111 (26.4)
Blunt instrument	49 (11.7)
Strangulation or suffocation	27 (6.4)
Burns, smother, scalding	10 (2.4)
Other	14 (3.3)
Victim resisted assailant	
Yes	184 (43.8)
No	140 (33.3)
Not noted	96 (22.7)
Evidence of forced entry	
Yes	59 (14.0)
No	334 (79.3)
Not noted	7 (1.7)
Legally excusable circumstances	
Yes	15 (3.6)
No	405 (96.4)

*Because of rounding, not all percentages total 100.

Comparability of Case Subjects and Controls

Potential proxy respondents were identified for 405 of the 420 case subjects (96.4 percent). Interviews were obtained from 93 percent of those approached in Shelby County, 99 percent in Cuyahoga County, and 98 percent in King County. The households of those who agreed to be interviewed did not differ from the households of those who refused with respect to the age, sex, or race of the victim or the method of homicide (firearm vs. other).

Interviews with a matching control were obtained for 99.7 percent of the case interviews, yielding 388 matched pairs. Three hundred fifty-seven pairs were matched for all three variables, 27 for two variables, and 4 for a single variable (sex). The demographic characteristics of the victims and controls were similar, except that the case subjects were more likely to have rented their homes (70.4 percent vs. 47.3 percent) and to have lived alone (26.8 percent vs. 11.9 percent) (Table 2). Although efforts were made to conduct every interview in person, proxy respondents for the case subjects were much more likely than the controls to request a telephone interview (40.2 percent vs. 12.6 percent). Despite efforts to interview a proxy respondent for each control, only 48.2 percent of the control interviews were obtained in this manner.

Univariate Analysis

Alcohol was more commonly consumed by one or more members of the households of case subjects than by members of the households of controls (Table 3). Alcohol was also more commonly consumed by the case subjects themselves than by their matched controls. Case subjects were reported to have manifested behavioral correlates of alcoholism (such as trouble at work due to drinking) much more often than matched controls. Illicit-drug use (by the case subject or another household member) was also reported more commonly by case households than control households.

Previous episodes of violence were reported more frequently by members of case households. When asked if anyone in the household had ever been hit or hurt in a fight in the home, 31.8 percent of the proxies for the case subjects answered affirmatively, as compared with only 5.7 percent of controls. Physical fights in the home while household members were drinking and fighting severe enough to cause injuries were re-

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of 366 Pairs of Case Subjects and Controls.*

CHARACTERISTIC	CASE SUBJECTS	CONTROLS
Sex (%)		
Male	63.1	63.1
Female	36.9	36.9
Race or ethnic group (%)		
White	32.9	34.5
Black	62.1	61.6
Native American, Mexican, Asian	0.0	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.8	2.8
Other	0.0	0.5
Age group — yr (%)		
15-24	15.1	13.1
25-40	40.2	40.5
41-60	26.0	26.0
≥61	20.6	20.4
Median years of education of household head	12	12
Median socioeconomic status of household head†	4	4
Type of dwelling (%)		
House	54.6	60.3
Other	45.4	39.7
Rented	70.4	47.3
Owned	29.6	52.7
Median no. of residents/room	0.5	0.6
Lived alone (%)	26.6	11.9
Telephone interview (%)	40.2	12.6
Proxy respondent interviewed	100	48.7

*Because of rounding, not all percentages total 100.

†Socioeconomic status was measured according to the Hollaender score (at a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 as the highest score).¹³

ported much more commonly by case proxies than controls. One or more members of the case households were also more likely to have been arrested or to have been involved in a physical fight outside the home than members of control households.

Similar percentages of case and control households reported using deadbolt locks, window bars, or metal security doors. The case subjects were slightly less likely than the controls to have lived in a home with a burglar alarm, but they were slightly more likely to have controlled security access. Almost identical percentages of case and control households reported owning a dog.

One or more guns were reportedly kept in 45.4 percent of the homes of the case subjects, as compared with 35.8 percent of the homes of the control subjects (crude odds ratio, 1.6; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.2 to 2.2). Shotguns and rifles were kept by similar percentages of households, but the case households were significantly more likely to have a handgun (35.7 percent vs. 23.3 percent; crude odds ratio, 1.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.4 to 2.7). Case households were also more likely than control households to contain a gun that was kept loaded or unlocked (Table 3).

Multivariate Analysis

Six variables were retained in our final conditional logistic-regression model: home rented, case subject or control lived alone, any household member ever hit or hurt in a fight in the home, any household member

ever arrested, any household member used illicit drugs, and one or more guns kept in the home (Table 4). Each of these variables was strongly and independently associated with an increased risk of homicide in the home. No home-security measures retained significance in the final model. After matching for four characteristics and controlling for the effects of five more, we found that the presence of one or more firearms in the home was strongly associated with an increased risk of homicide in the home (adjusted odds ratio, 2.7; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.6 to 4.4).

Stratified analyses with our final regression model revealed that the link between guns and homicide in the home was present among women as well as men, blacks as well as whites, and younger as well as older people (Table 5). Restricting the analysis to pairs with data from case proxies who lived in the home of the victim demonstrated an even stronger association than that noted for the group overall. Gun ownership was most strongly associated with homicide at the hands of a family member or intimate acquaintance (adjusted odds ratio, 7.8; 95 percent confidence interval, 2.6 to 23.2). Guns were not significantly linked to an increased risk of homicide by acquaintances, unidentified intruders, or strangers. We found no evidence of a protective benefit from gun ownership in any subgroup, including one restricted to cases of homicide that followed forced entry into the home and another restricted to cases in which resistance was attempted. Not surprisingly, the link between gun ownership and homicide was due entirely to a strong association between gun ownership and homicide by firearms. Homicide by other means was not significantly linked to the presence or absence of a gun in the home.

Living in a household where someone had previously been hit or hurt in a fight in the home was also strongly and independently associated with homicide, even after we controlled for the effects of gun ownership and the other four variables in our final model (adjusted odds ratio, 4.4; 95 percent confidence interval, 2.2 to 8.8) (Table 4). Previous family violence was linked to an increased risk of homicide among men as well as women, blacks as well as whites, and younger as well as older people (Table 6). Virtually all of this increased risk was due to a marked association between prior domestic violence and homicide at the hands of a family member or intimate acquaintance (adjusted odds ratio, 20.4; 95 percent confidence interval, 8.9 to 104.6).

DISCUSSION

Although firearms are often kept in homes for personal protection, this study shows that the practice is counterproductive. Our data indicate that keeping a gun in the home is independently associated with an increase in the risk of homicide in the home. The use of illicit drugs and a history of physical fights in the home are also important risk factors. Efforts to increase home security have largely focused on preventing unwanted entry, but the greatest threat

to the lives of household members appears to come from within.

We restricted our study to homicides that occurred in the home of the victim, because these events can be most plausibly linked to specific individual and household characteristics. If, for example, the ready availability of a gun increases the risk of homicide, this effect should be most noticeable in the immediate environment where the gun is kept. Although our case definition excluded the rare instances in which a nonresident intruder was killed by a homeowner, our methodology was capable of demonstrating significant protective effects of gun ownership as readily as any evidence of increased risk.

Previous studies of risk factors for homicide have

employed correlational analysis¹⁴ or retrospective-cohort¹⁵ or time-series¹⁷ designs to link rates of homicide to specific risk factors. However, hasty suggestions by ecologic analysis may not hold at the level of individual households or people.¹⁶ In contrast to these approaches, the case-control method studies individual risk factors in relation to a specific outcome of interest. Case-control research is particularly useful when the list of candidate risk factors is large and the rate of adverse outcomes is relatively low. Under these circumstances, it is usually the analytic method of choice.¹⁸

Although case-control studies offer many advantages over ecologic studies, they are prone to several sources of bias. To minimize selection bias, we included all cases of homicide in the home and rigorously followed an explicit procedure for randomly selecting neighborhood control subjects. High response rates among case proxies (92.6 percent) and matching controls (80.6 percent) minimized nonresponse bias. Case respondents did not differ significantly from nonrespondents with regard to the age, sex, and race of the victim and the type of weapon involved. Although double homicides and murder-suicides were considered single events to avoid overrepresenting their effects, the number of cases excluded for this reason was small.

Other threats to the validity of the study were less easy to control. A respondent's recollection of events can be powerfully affected by a tragedy as extreme as a homicide in the home. To diminish the effect of recall bias, we delayed our contact with the case proxies to allow for an initial period of grief. We also used a simple, forced-choice questionnaire to ascertain information in a comparable manner from case proxies and controls. We tried to obtain data on victims and controls as similarly as possible by interviewing proxy respondents for the controls whenever possible. Although we were able to do so only 48 percent of the time, the responses we obtained from this subgroup were consistent with those obtained from the study population overall.

Potential misreporting of sensitive information was a serious concern, since we had no way to verify each respondent's statements independently. If case proxies or controls selectively withheld sensitive

Table 3. Univariate Analysis of Hypothesized Risk or Protection Factors Derived from Data on 888 Matched Pairs of Case Subjects and Controls.

VARIABLE	CASE SUBJECTS	CONTROLS	Crude Odds RATIO (95% CI) ^a
n. (%)			
Behavioral factors			
Any household member drank alcoholic beverages	277 (28.3)	217 (25.9)	2.4 (1.7-3.3)
Case subject or control drank alcoholic beverages	238 (22.8)	162 (21.9)	2.6 (1.9-3.5)
Drinking caused problems in the household	92 (24.8)	22 (5.7)	7.0 (4.2-11.8)
Any household member had trouble at work because of drinking	32 (9.0)	3 (0.8)	10.7 (4.1-27.5)
Case subject or control had trouble at work because of drinking	20 (5.5)	1 (0.3)	20.6 (4.9-88.4)
Any household member hospitalized because of drinking	41 (11.4)	9 (2.3)	9.8 (4.2-22.5)
Case subject or control hospitalized because of drinking	28 (7.6)	2 (0.5)	14.6 (4.7-41.6)
Any household member used illicit drugs	111 (31.3)	23 (6.0)	9.0 (5.4-15.0)
Case subject or control used illicit drugs	74 (20.3)	16 (4.2)	6.8 (3.8-12.0)
Any physical fights in the home during drinking	92 (25.5)	13 (3.4)	8.9 (5.2-15.3)
Any household member hit or hurt in a fight in the home	117 (31.8)	29 (5.7)	7.9 (5.0-12.7)
Any family member required medical attention because of a fight in the home	62 (17.3)	4 (2.1)	10.2 (5.2-20.0)
Any adult household member involved in a physical fight outside the home	103 (29.9)	70 (14.8)	2.1 (1.4-3.0)
Any household member arrested	193 (52.7)	90 (23.4)	4.2 (3.0-6.0)
Case subject or control arrested	132 (34.0)	40 (15.7)	3.5 (2.4-5.2)
Environmental factors			
Home owned	271 (70.4)	181 (47.6)	1.9 (1.3-2.9)
Public housing	41 (11.1)	38 (9.8)	1.5 (0.7-3.3)
Case subject or control lived alone	103 (26.8)	46 (11.9)	3.4 (2.2-5.1)
Deadbolt locks	143 (36.8)	207 (75.3)	0.8 (0.5-1.0)
Window bars	71 (19.2)	81 (20.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)
Metal security door	95 (25.4)	108 (28.8)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)
Burglar alarm	18 (7.1)	43 (11.1)	0.6 (0.4-1.0)
Controlled security access to residence	82 (13.9)	31 (9.8)	2.3 (1.2-4.4)
Dog or dogs in home	94 (24.2)	87 (22.4)	1.1 (0.8-1.6)
Car or cars in lot	174 (45.4)	139 (35.8)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)
Hand gun	194 (50.7)	90 (23.3)	1.9 (1.4-2.7)
Semioauto	30 (7.6)	65 (16.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.1)
Rifle	48 (12.3)	34 (8.7)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)
Any gun kept unlocked	105 (26.6)	69 (17.8)	2.1 (1.4-3.0)
Any gun kept loaded	99 (25.7)	48 (12.3)	2.7 (1.9-4.0)
Guns kept primarily for self-defense	126 (32.6)	86 (22.2)	1.7 (1.2-2.4)

^aValues were calculated with the Mantel-Haenszel chi-square analysis for matched pairs. CI denotes confidence interval. Percentages reflect the proportion of subjects who responded yes among all subjects who gave a response.

†The value is statistically significant if the upper bound of the 95 percent confidence interval is 1.0 because of rounding.

Table 4. Variables Included in the Final Conditional Logistic Regression Model Derived from Data on 318 Matched Pairs of Case Subjects and Controls.*

VARIABLE	ADJUSTED ODDS RATIO (95% CI)
Home rented	4.4 (2.3-8.2)
Case subject or control lived alone	3.7 (2.1-6.6)
Any household member hit or hurt in a fight in the home	4.4 (2.2-8.8)
Any household member arrested	2.5 (1.6-4.1)
Any household member used illicit drugs	4.7 (2.6-19.6)
Gun or guns kept in the home	2.7 (1.6-4.4)

*Conditional logistic regression analysis requires that data on all the variables of interest be available for both case subjects and their matched controls. Therefore, 72 pairs with missing data on any of the six variables of interest were excluded from this analysis. CI denotes confidence interval.

information about illicit-drug use, alcoholism, or violence in the home, inaccurate estimates of risk could result. We attempted to minimize this problem by reassuring our respondents of the confidentiality of their responses. We also placed "permissive" statements before each potentially intrusive question to encourage honest replies. Very few respondents refused to answer our questions, although all were assured that they were free to do so.

The rate of domestic violence reported by our control respondents was somewhat less than that noted in a large telephone survey.²⁰ This may be due to regional or temporal differences in rates of battering, variations in the way we phrased our questions (e.g., screening as compared with an exploratory line of inquiry), or the increased anonymity afforded by telephone interviews as compared with our face-to-face encounters.

Underreporting of gun ownership by control respondents could bias our estimate of risk upward. We do not believe, however, that misreporting of gun ownership was a problem. In two of our three study communities, a pilot study of homes listed as the addresses of owners of registered handguns confirmed that respondents' answers to questions about gun ownership were generally valid.²¹ Furthermore, the rate of gun ownership reported by control respondents in each study community was comparable to estimates derived from previous social surveys²² and Cook's gun-prevalence index.¹³

Four limitations warrant comment. First, our study was restricted to homicides occurring in the home of the victim. The dynamics of homicides occurring in other locations (such as bars, retail establishments, or the street) may be quite different. Second, our research was conducted in three urban counties that lack a substantial percentage of Hispanic citizens. Our results may therefore not be generalizable to more rural communities or to Hispanic households. Third, it is possible that reverse causation accounted for some of the association we observed between gun ownership

and homicide — i.e., in a limited number of cases, people may have acquired a gun in response to a specific threat. If the source of that threat subsequently caused the homicide, the link between guns in the home and homicide may be due at least in part to the failure of these weapons to provide adequate protection from the assailants. Finally, we cannot exclude the possibility that the association we observed is due to a third, unidentified factor. If, for example, people who keep guns in their homes are more psychologically prone to violence than people who do not, this could explain the link between gun ownership and homicide in the home. Although we examined several behavioral markers of violence and aggression and included two in our final logistic-regression model, "psychological confounding" of this sort is difficult to control for. "Psychological autopsies" have been used to control for psychological differences between adolescent victims of suicide and inpatient controls with psychiatric disorders,^{23,24} but we did not believe this approach was practical for a study of homicide victims and neighborhood controls. At any rate, a link between gun ownership and any psychological tendency toward violence or victimization would have to be extremely strong to account for an adjusted odds ratio of 2.7.

Given the univariate association we observed between alcohol and violence, it may seem odd that no alcohol-related variables were included in our final multivariate model. Although consumption of alcoholic beverages and the behavioral correlates of alcoholism were strongly associated with homicide, they were also related to other variables included in our final model. Forcing the variable "case subject or control drinks" into our model did not substantially alter

Table 5. Homicide in the Home in Relation to Gun Ownership, According to Subgroup.

SUBGROUP	NO. OF PAIRS	ADJUSTED ODDS RATIO (95% CI)*
Sex		
Female	121	3.6 (1.6-8.1)
Male	195	2.7 (1.1-6.6)
Race		
White	103	2.7 (1.0-6.9)†
Black	106	2.9 (1.3-5.7)
Age (yr)		
15-40	169	3.4 (1.4-8.0)
≥41	147	2.3 (1.2-4.6)
Suspect related to or intimate with victim		
Yes	138	7.8 (2.6-23.2)
No	178	1.8 (1.0-3.4)
Evidence of forced entry		
Yes	46	2.5 (0.7-8.4)
No	219	2.6 (1.5-5.2)
Victim resisted assailant		
Yes	141	3.0 (1.3-6.2)
No	103	3.1 (1.2-8.1)
Method of homicide		
Furnish	159	4.8 (2.2-10.3)
Other	157	1.2 (0.5-2.7)

*All the results were calculated by conditional logistic regression after control for the covariates listed in Table 4. CI denotes confidence interval.

†The value is statistically significant; the lower bound of the 95 percent confidence interval is 1.0 because of rounding.

Table 3. Homicide in the Home in Relation to Prior Domestic Violence, According to Subgroup.

Subgroup	No. of Cases	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)*
Sex		
Female	121	4.4 (1.6-11.8)
Male	195	4.4 (1.5-12.6)
Race		
White	103	6.9 (1.7-27.6)
Black	196	2.9 (1.2-7.3)
Age (yr)		
18-40	160	8.7 (1.7-16.4)
≥41	147	4.3 (1.7-12.0)
Suspect related to or intimate with victim		
Yes	158	30.4 (3.9-104.6)
No	178	1.0 (0.4-2.7)
Victim related assault		
Yes	141	7.2 (2.1-25.3)
No	104	4.0 (1.0-17.0)
Evidence of forced entry		
Yes	46	1.4 (0.4-4.4)
No	219	8.1 (2.8-23.1)
Method of homicide		
Firearm	159	3.1 (1.0-9.0)
Other	157	5.4 (1.9-15.6)

*All the results were calculated by conditional logistic regression after adjustment for the covariates listed in Table 4. CI denotes confidence interval.

the adjusted odds ratios for the other variables. Furthermore, the adjusted odds ratio for this variable was not significantly greater than 1.

Large amounts of money are spent each year on home-security systems, locks, and other measures intended to improve home security. Unfortunately, our results suggest that these efforts have little effect on the risk of homicide in the home. This finding should come as no surprise, since most homicides in the home involve disputes between family members, intimate acquaintances, friends, or others who have ready access to the home. It is important to realize, however, that these data offer no insight into the effectiveness of home-security measures against other household crimes such as burglary, robbery, or sexual assault. In a 1983 poll, Seattle homeowners feared "having someone break into your home while you are gone" most and "having someone break into your home while you are at home" 4th on a list of 16 crimes.²⁵ Although homicide is the most serious of crimes, it occurs far less frequently than other types of household crime.⁹ Measures that make a home more difficult to enter are probably more effective against these crimes.

Despite the widely held belief that guns are effective for protection, our results suggest that they actually pose a substantial threat to members of the household. People who keep guns in their homes appear to be at greater risk of homicide in the home than people who do not. Most of this risk is due to a substantially greater risk of homicide at the hands of a family member or intimate acquaintance. We did not find evidence of a protective effect of keeping a gun in the home, even in the small subgroup of cases that involved forced entry.

Saltzman and colleagues recently found that assaults by family members or other intimate acquaint-

ances with a gun are far more likely to end in death than those that involve knives or other weapons.²⁶ A gun kept in the home is far more likely to be involved in the death of a member of the household than it is to be used in self-defense.⁴ Cohort and interrupted time-series studies have demonstrated a strong link between the availability of guns and community rates of homicide.^{2,15-17} Our study confirms this association at the level of individual households.

Previous case-control research has demonstrated a strong association between the ownership of firearms and suicide in the home.^{10,23,24} Also, unintentional shooting deaths can occur when children play with loaded guns they have found at home.²⁷ In the light of these observations and our present findings, people should be strongly discouraged from keeping guns in their homes.

The observed association between battering and homicide is also important. In contrast to the money spent on firearms and home security, little has been done to improve society's capacity to respond to the problem of domestic violence.^{28,29} In the absence of effective intervention, battering tends to increase in frequency and severity over time.^{30,31} Our data strongly suggest that the risk of homicide is markedly increased in homes where a person has previously been hit or hurt in a family fight. At the very least, this observation should prompt physicians, social workers, law-enforcement officers, and the courts to work harder to identify and protect victims of battering and other forms of family violence. Early identification and effective intervention may prevent a later homicide.^{31,32}

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IMAGES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

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GUNS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

LAST October several bizarre coincidences led to the death of a 16-year-old Japanese exchange student in a suburb of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The student and his American friend, looking for a Halloween party, missed the correct house by a few doors and rang the wrong doorbell. The exchange student, in the spirit of the holiday, was moving around in mimicry of John Travolta in the movie *Saturday Night Fever*, and the frightened woman who answered the door called to her husband to get his gun. The husband mistook a camera in the student's hand for a weapon, and when the student failed to respond to the command "Freeze!" he shot the boy in the chest with a .44 Magnum.^{1,2}

We could be resigned about this unusual sequence of events; perhaps it is inevitable that unlikely coincidences from time to time create just the right circumstances for such a tragedy. But we should not forget that the Japanese student would almost certainly be alive today if not for the presence in that house of a loaded handgun. Given the circumstances and the local penchant for having such guns available for protection, the jury's decision to acquit the husband was not surprising, and perhaps it was even appropriate. In the United States accidental and intentional deaths due to guns in and around the home are commonplace in most major cities, and a substantial proportion of an entire generation of young people are armed and prepared to shoot with little or no provocation.³ People in Japan, however, lacked a framework for understanding either the shooting or the verdict; with few exceptions, private ownership of guns is not permitted in their country.⁴

The study reported in this issue of the *Journal* by Kellermann and his colleagues⁵ is the second of two population-based case-control studies that have focused on the home as a site of gun-related deaths. The current study focuses on homicides; the same authors reported on suicides about a year ago.⁶ In the current study, carried out in three counties in Tennessee, Ohio, and Washington, interviews with proxies of homicide victims and matched controls disclosed that homes where homicides occurred were significantly more likely to contain firearms than neighboring homes that were not the scenes of homicides. After matching for four potentially confounding variables (age range, sex, race, and neighborhood) and controlling for five other variables, the investigators found that keeping a firearm in the home was associated with a risk of homicide nearly three times as high. Almost all of this increase was due to a greater risk of homicide by a family member or close acquaintance. Not unexpectedly, illicit drug use and domestic violence were important independent risk factors for homicide. In the earlier study, of suicide, there was a nearly fivefold increase in the risk of suicide in homes where guns were kept.⁶ These are not the first studies to document the risk associated with having guns in the home, but they are among the most persuasive and, I

believe, justify routine warnings about this risk by physicians and other health workers.

If we know that keeping handguns around the house is so dangerous, why do millions of people continue to do so? Paradoxically, the primary reason is for protection. Surveys of gun owners indicate that they believe guns protect them from intruders,^{7,8} and the enormous increase in gun sales in the Los Angeles area following the riots in the spring of 1992 is further evidence of that conviction. Yet, we actually know little about the collective efficacy of guns in the home in warding off attacks. Estimates of the number of times per year that guns protect citizens (not necessarily only in the home) vary widely, from 80,000 to a million,⁹⁻¹¹ but neither statistics kept by law-enforcement agencies nor any existing polls of citizens have provided accurate data. And the anecdotal reports of crime rates that fall after part or all of the populace of small towns is armed are badly flawed.^{12,13} We do know that when guns are readily available, children accidentally kill their siblings and friends, depressed people impulsively kill themselves (they are more successful when the weapon is a gun), teenagers settle minor arguments with guns rather than with words or fists, drive-by shootings are reported nearly every week, and psychologically scarred people kill fellow workers and others seemingly at random. The study by Kellermann and his colleagues found no protective benefit of gun ownership in the home even in the homicide cases that followed forced entry.⁵

Meanwhile, Congress is idle on gun control. The Brady bill, which mandates a five-day waiting period and background checks before a gun may be purchased, failed to be enacted last year, but it will be introduced again this fall. I doubt that the Brady bill is strong enough to make a difference in handgun-associated deaths, and I favor more stringent regulations and restrictions on handguns and assault weapons. Although assault rifles account for less than 3 percent of the privately owned firearms in this country, they are used in a proportionately larger fraction of crimes.^{11,12} Despite the limitations of the Brady bill, it is a reasonable beginning. Might passage of this bill be the beginning of a series of more restrictive statutes? Yes, it could be and should be.

How can we get meaningful gun control legislation passed given the putative power of the gun lobby, which uses its funds to support national and local political candidates who oppose gun control, harasses gun-control advocates with thousands of letters and telephone calls, and carries out public relations campaigns to persuade citizens to support its views?¹⁴ There are promising signs. The National Rifle Association (NRA) is not the monolith its popular image projects; instead, it is chronically beset by internal squabbling over power.¹⁵ Even more encouraging, the popular movement to control the availability of guns is gaining acceptance. Many citizens have now concluded that we have exceeded the "killing threshold,"¹⁶ and a great many have decided that something must be done about private ownership of handguns

and assault weapons.¹⁵ Polls for the past 15 years have consistently shown that about two thirds of citizens support stricter gun control laws,¹⁶ and in a nationwide poll of adults reported only a few months ago, 52 percent favored a federal ban on handgun ownership, 63 percent supported a federal ban on the sale of automatic and semi-automatic weapons, and 82 percent favored handgun registration by federal authorities.¹⁵ Nearly 90 percent of those sampled (and 68 percent of NRA members) declared their support for the Brady bill.¹⁵

Many parts of society have begun to act. In recent years police departments across the country have led a campaign against possession of certain types of weapons and ammunition, and at least five states (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, New Jersey, and New York) have banned assault rifles.^{17,18} In some states (Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas) legislation has been defeated that would have allowed citizens to carry concealed weapons,¹⁹ and other states have defeated attempts to turn back gun-control legislation already on the books. Some cities have mounted gun buy-back programs. In 1993 alone, gun-control advocates have scored victories in 11 states (Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia).¹⁸ Even the Federal Bureau of Investigation has broken its tradition of neutrality on gun control and proposed national restrictions, including a five-day waiting period before a gun could be purchased, regulation of gun dealers, and restrictions on the possession of assault rifles and certain kinds of ammunition.²⁰ And finally, Attorney General Janet Reno recently urged the American people to rise up against the gun lobby's unswerving opposition to gun control.²¹

High-quality epidemiologic research is the latest challenge to the gun lobby. Although a cadre of gun advocates (some of them physicians) try hard to discredit all research of this kind, solid data are accumulating on the populations at risk for injury from firearms, the kinds of weapons involved, and the trade-off between the risks and benefits of private gun ownership.²¹⁻²⁴ Fortunately, the facts speak for themselves, as the two studies by Kellermann and his colleagues^{25,26} illustrate. Considerably more federal support for research of this kind is warranted.

Although the gun lobby has deep pockets, its resources are not infinite. Over the past two years the NRA has posted multimillion-dollar losses, and it anticipates a continued large loss this year.²⁵ In two local political battles alone (New Jersey and Virginia), the NRA spent close to a million dollars²⁶ (and Katz L: personal communication). Some of its members have expressed serious concern about its deficit spending.²⁵ As an index of its financial status, the NRA has had to shift funds out of its education and sports-shooting divisions over the past decade into its political arm.¹³ Resourceful advocates of gun control might consider enlisting the help of more courageous politicians, such as Governors Florio and Wilder, Congressman Andrews, and Senator DeConcini, and mounting campaigns to introduce gun-control legis-

lation around the country. Countering such efforts could be quite expensive for the NRA.

Gun-control advocates should not be unrealistic, however. Rather than set their sights next on a total ban on gun possession, they might try first to craft proposals that would receive wide public support. They could espouse new design standards for firearms, for example, mandating devices that indicate whether a gun is loaded and requiring locks on guns that can be unlocked only by those knowing the code. They could support the registration of firearms and licensing of all gun owners to make it easier for police to trace stolen weapons. They could introduce federal legislation that would proscribe bringing a gun into a school. And they could support a federal ban on the sale of automatic and semi-automatic weapons. If such laws were implemented we could assess their efficacy; if we still found them wanting we would be justified in supporting even more stringent restrictions.

No matter how reasonable some of these less restrictive proposals seem, the gun lobby in recent years has regularly taken an absolutist position, attempting to thwart all gun-control legislation and trying not only to maintain the status quo but also to roll back existing legislation. The efforts of this lobby should not be underestimated. One of their spokesmen, promising to use funds to unseat legislators in New Jersey who "betrayed" him, declared, "We're in this forever because we're fighting for freedom. You don't quit on freedom."²⁰ Even more compelling is a letter I received from a surgeon on the West Coast after publication of my 1991 editorial¹⁴ (Hunt TK: personal communication). He said, "Guns are single simple answers for situations they (members of the NRA) fear they will face. If anyone asks you, send them to me. I once had to go from the operating room to tell a young couple that their little boy was dead — shot while playing with his father's handgun. The mother collapsed into tears. The father, who told me he was an NRA member, did not cry, but became visibly angry, saying, 'I taught the dumb kid how to use it right.' That kind of passion dies hard."

JEROME P. KASSIRER, M.D.

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CARDIAC SURGERY AND THE BRAIN

Neurologic deficits remain the most dreaded of complications after cardiac surgery. In the past, analyses of outcomes after cardiac surgery have concentrated on survival. Now that techniques of myocardial protection and cardiopulmonary bypass have been refined, emphasis is being placed on improving the quality of life after cardiac surgery.¹ Neurologic deficits have the greatest impact on this variable. The study by Newburger and associates² in this issue of the *Journal* is the largest and most careful prospective study to date documenting neurologic sequelae in pediatric patients requiring complex surgical repairs. This study is not only valuable as a comparison of various strategies of cerebral protection, but it also serves as the standard for defining the types and incidences of acute neurologic complications in children undergoing complex open-heart surgery.

What are the neurologic sequelae of open-heart surgery? What are the mechanisms of injury to the nervous system? Which surgical procedures place patients at the highest risk for injury? Most important, how can we prevent injury? The answers to these questions are essential to making informed decisions about the potential benefits of surgery, to counseling patients or parents adequately about the risks, and to continuing to improve the results of surgery.

Defining the scope of the problem of neurologic injury is difficult because of the paucity of carefully designed prospective studies in adults undergoing cardiac surgery and because cardiac surgeons have reported results that ignore all but the most severe permanent motor deficits. Neurologic injury ranges from gross neurologic deficits to temporary confusion, memory loss, and behavioral changes. The National Data Base of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons reports the incidence of stroke to be 0.4 percent after coronary bypass surgery.³ A recent study of high-risk thoracic aortic surgery found that 34 percent of the patients had residual changes ranging from motor deficits (14 percent) to confusion (20 percent).⁴

There are three primary mechanisms of neurologic injury. "Mechanical" injury occurs from emboli, which are the result of trauma to diseased blood vessels or of the intracardiac entrapment of air or particles after cardiac procedures. Microemboli are produced by interactions between blood and the myriad

artificial surfaces present in the cardiopulmonary-bypass circuit. Transcranial Doppler monitoring of blood flow suggests that cerebral microemboli occur in all patients undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass (Clark RE: personal communication).

The second type of injury results from alterations in blood flow and distribution, leading to changes in pressure-flow autoregulation, cellular metabolism, and the response to reperfusion.⁵ Cardiopulmonary bypass may produce nonphysiologic flow because of the abnormal site of return of oxygenated blood from the pump, the lack of pulsatile flow from most pumps, the need to reduce or stop blood flow to facilitate surgical repair, and other factors that affect blood flow, such as blood pH and temperature.

Finally, environmental, pharmacologic, and patient-related factors influence the postoperative psychological state of surgical patients. The additive effects of sleep deprivation, neuroleptic drugs, anxiety, pain, and isolation from family have long been recognized as important determinants of psychological well-being. Extremes of age, cyanosis, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, and cardiac disease predispose patients to neurologic injury.

All cardiac surgical procedures are not created equal when it comes to neurologic injury. Circulatory arrest is defined as the cessation of all blood flow in the body (i.e., "suspended animation"), and it serves as the worst-case scenario for global neurologic ischemia. This procedure has been used routinely in children in the repair of congenital cardiac defects.⁶ The use of circulatory arrest has become more frequent in adults because it facilitates repair during complex cardiac, vascular, and neurosurgical operations. The vast majority of patients undergoing cardiac surgical procedures do so with full perfusion, with the use of cardiopulmonary bypass. "Open" heart operations, such as valve replacements, are associated with a higher incidence of neurologic injury than "closed" cardiac surgical procedures such as coronary bypass surgery.

How can we prevent neurologic injury? Cardiac surgeons recognize the role of meticulous surgical technique in decreasing the incidence of emboli. New imaging methods, such as transesophageal echocardiography and transcranial Doppler monitoring, aid in identifying atherosclerosis in the aorta and in detecting intracardiac air and particulate matter. Other procedures that may improve neurologic outcomes after

TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR GOVERNOR JIM FLORIO
ON THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1993

Good morning, Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for asking me to come here to speak about what I believe is the urgent need for a national ban against assault weapons.

There are some weapons that are so dangerous that society has a right -- and an obligation -- to take them out of circulation.

Assault weapons are not sporting weapons -- unless you consider murder a sport. They are military weapons of war designed for one purpose only -- to kill the most people in the shortest time.

It is indeed ironic that, as we sent troops to Somalia to take these weapons out of the hands of people there, they are increasingly being used by people here. Assault weapons are fast becoming the guns of choice for terrorists, drug dealers, mass murderers, street gangs, hate groups and cults.

In 1990, my state, New Jersey, banned assault weapons. The very day the law took effect a New Jersey mother and her two children were taken hostage by a man with an assault rifle.

The man shot the 20-year-old daughter 14 times. He shot and killed the mother. He forced the 9-year-old son to stand in the window with a toy gun to draw police fire while his mother lay dying.

As I said, this tragedy took place in New Jersey.

But the killer was from Connecticut.

And the assault rifle he used was purchased in Florida.

Mr. Chairman, that is why we need a national ban against these killing machines.

New Jersey has the toughest assault weapons law in the country. We fought hard to pass that law and to keep it on the books when the NRA tried to repeal it.

But no individual state's law, no matter how strong, can stop the deadly flow of assault weapons across state lines.

As you pursue this legislation, I can tell you from experience that you will get a lot of heat from some very powerful special interests.

For three years the NRA in New Jersey has used money, political intimidation and high-priced lobbying to try to get rid of our law.

They said that if they could turn things around in New Jersey, no other state would even dare to ban assault weapons.

But other states ARE acting. In the three years since New Jersey passed its law, more than 30 cities, states and counties all across the nation have followed. Most recently, the state of Connecticut, the city of Philadelphia and the Assembly of the state of New York.

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They acted because people are fed up with special interests standing in the way of safety and sanity. People are standing up, not only against gun violence, but also against those who would oppose even the most undeniably reasonable efforts to stem that violence.

Last winter, when it looked as though the NRA might succeed in repealing our law in New Jersey, people raised their voices in outrage. One state senator's answering machine burned out from overload -- in one day. The Senate President couldn't reach his own office by phone because the lines were jammed by people urging him to let the law stand.

As evidence of a turning tide against gun violence, an analyst from the American Enterprise Institute put it best when he said: "What those senators in New Jersey were saying is that I'm not going to vote against gun control and then go before the voters -- if I did, I'd be an ex-politician."

In the more than four years since the first national assault weapons ban was introduced in Congress after the schoolyard massacre in Stockton, California, we've seen too many killings.

- * Ten people killed, four wounded at an office in Jacksonville, Florida.
- * Four killed by a former postal worker in Ridgewood, New Jersey.
- * Twenty gunned down at a lunch counter in Killeen, Texas.
- * Two killed, three wounded outside CIA headquarters in Virginia.
- * Four ATF agents killed and 16 wounded in Waco.
- * Eight killed, six wounded in a San Francisco office with two TEC9s that were legal where purchased but cannot be bought in New Jersey.

I've talked to doctors and nurses who struggle to piece people back together after they've been shot with assault weapons.

I've listened to police officers tell me their worst fear is to be staring some night down the wrong end of an Uzi.

I've stood with the mother of a 15-year-old girl from East Orange, New Jersey, an honors student, murdered with a TEC-22.

I believe we did the right thing in New Jersey. I'm gratified that, even as some still try to weaken our law, you are looking to us for ways to protect people all over the nation.

A few months ago, I met the husband of the woman who was killed in the terrible crime I mentioned a few moments ago. He momentarily put his grief aside to tell me there should be a national ban on assault weapons. He said, and I quote, "These weapons should not be in the hands of everyday people."

For his family and families all across this nation, I join him in asking you to get these battlefield weapons out of our neighborhoods. Ban assault weapons and you will get rid of weapons 10 times more likely to be used in crimes than other guns. You will save the lives of people whose names you will never know. Thank you.

Information on Gunshot Injuries and Mortality in New Jersey

- o Each year more than 400 New Jersey residents die from injuries caused by firearms.
- o More than 50 percent of the gunshot wound deaths occur in persons aged 15 through 34 years.
- o In recent years, an annual average of 50 children under the age of 20 have died from the use of guns in New Jersey. Forty-five percent of the homicides and more than a third of the suicides in this age group are affected through use of guns.
- o Almost one-third of the gunshot wound deaths of state residents occur in four urban areas: Newark, Camden, Jersey City, and Paterson. However, firearm deaths occur throughout the state, in both urban and rural areas.
- o The number of yearly deaths of New Jerseyans from gunshot wounds has declined over the past decade, from 499 in 1980 to 411 in 1991.
- o New Jersey's rate of gunshot wound deaths is lower than that of the country as a whole. Even when the effect of age is removed, the national crude death rate from gunshot wounds was more than 2 1/2 times the comparable New Jersey rate in 1990.
- o Nationally, from 1980 through 1989, more than 11,000 persons died as a result of homicides committed by high school-aged youth using firearms, cutting instruments, or blunt objects (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Supplementary Homicide Report Files, unpublished data, 1980-1989). Firearm-related homicides accounted for more than 65 percent of these fatalities.
- o In a 1989 report to Congress, findings were presented that showed that injuries resulting from the use of firearms were the second leading cause of injury death in the U.S. Firearms ranked third in the economic toll on society, amounting to \$14.4 billion, or 9 percent of the total cost of injuries (in 1985). Firearm injuries accounted for \$1.4 billion in morbidity cost and \$12 billion in mortality cost. The average per person cost of a firearm injury was \$53,831. The average per person cost for a fatality caused by a firearm was \$373,520, the highest cost of any cause of injury. The average cost for hospitalization due to firearm injury was \$33,159 and, for an injury treated outside the hospital, the cost was \$458. (all of the figures in this paragraph apply to 1985).

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S 1993 STATEWIDE NARCOTICS ACTION PLAN



MARCH 1993

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S 1993 STATEWIDE NARCOTICS ACTION PLAN



Robert J. Del Tufo
Attorney General

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Superintendent of State Police



MARCH 1993

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State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ROBERT J. DEL TUFO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 12, 1993

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY
LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY

Re: The 1993 Statewide Narcotics Action Plan

It is with a sense of great anticipation that I announce the release of the 1993 Statewide Narcotics Action Plan. This plan is the product of a Working Group representative of the law enforcement community in New Jersey. Using the Statewide Action Plan for Narcotics Enforcement of 1987 as a starting point, the Working Group solicited input from recognized leaders in law enforcement and from professionals associated with Corrections, the Judiciary, Education, Health and other disciplines. The information received was compiled into a source document by the Working Group. Specific areas were highlighted, from which the Directives included in this document were developed. A draft plan was then reviewed by the Working Group before submission to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice and to me.

Illegal narcotics and narcotics-related crime affect our communities, our workplaces, our government institutions and our schools. It directly impacts each citizen's standard of living and the State's economy. Accordingly, as Attorney General, I have made narcotics enforcement the number one priority for every law enforcement agency in the State. A comprehensive plan, executed by dedicated enforcement personnel at the State, county and local levels is our best hope for success.

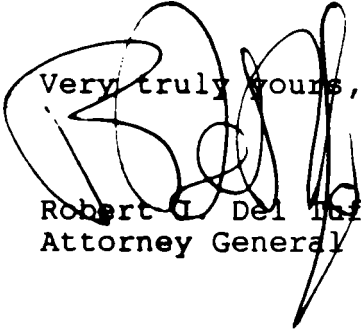
The 1993 Statewide Narcotics Action Plan reaffirms the original Action Plan's commitment to mobilize the State's enforcement assets to identify, investigate, prosecute, convict and incarcerate narcotics criminals at all levels of the

ALL MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY
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distribution chain. The 1993 Action Plan goes one step further, by identifying and refining programs and enforcement techniques which have proven successful. The Weed & Seed and Community Policing programs, unheard of in 1987, now form a principle part of our efforts against narcotics traffickers in 1993.

I would like to extend my appreciation to all of those people who participated in the process leading to the release of the 1993 Action Plan. Further, I wish to express my continuing confidence that all of the recipients of this Plan will execute its directives to the best of their abilities. The citizens of New Jersey have the right to expect nothing short of our best efforts in this critical endeavor.

Very truly yours,



Robert L. Del Tufo
Attorney General

CHAPTER 1

PERSPECTIVE

The Statewide Action Plan for Narcotics Enforcement (hereinafter, The Action Plan or The Narcotics Action Plan of 1987) was published in October 1987. The Action Plan complemented the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in July 1987. The Drug Reform Act provided for determinate sentences for drug offenses, added new offenses that reflected public policy regarding the drug menace and enhanced penalties for certain repetitive criminal conduct. Common to both the Action Plan and the Drug Reform Act was an emphasis on the conduct of juveniles.

The law also enabled New Jersey to enhance drug prevention efforts through the imposition of the new Drug Enforcement and Demand Reduction (DEDR) penalty. The DEDR penalties are dedicated, by the Drug Reform Act, to fund the Governor's Alliance to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse--a network of community-based education, prevention and treatment initiatives. The local Alliance network is viewed as the fundamental instrument for community attention and action in preventing drug and alcohol use by community youth.

The Action Plan established 103 directives, 36 guidelines, 8 strategic objectives and 23 tactical objectives for narcotics enforcement operations around the State. Its strategic objectives were:

- ° to put every actor along the drug distribution chain at enhanced risk of identification, apprehension, swift prosecution and stern punishment;
- ° to target repeat offenders, large scale or prolific distributors, upper echelon members of organized trafficking networks, manufacturers and persons who distribute to, or employ juveniles in, drug distribution schemes for investigation and prosecution;
- ° to eliminate open and notorious commercial drug transactions;
- ° to discourage all persons, and especially young people, from using or purchasing illicit substances and to discourage the misnomered concept of "casual" and "recreational" drug use;
- ° to prevent, or to delay as much as possible, students' exposure to the use of illicit substances;

- ° to eliminate all drug presence and distribution activities from established school safety zones and to provide a secure environment conducive to education;
- ° to disrupt organized drug trafficking networks by targeting key network members;
- ° to reduce the profit margins currently enjoyed by drug trafficking networks by (1) reducing drug demand and (2) increasing perceived and actual "overhead" costs associated with operating the network and avoiding detection and stern punishment.

These objectives were to be met by a strategy which called for the establishment and enhancement of county task forces; for the use of interagency task forces; for enhancing the patrol, investigation, asset forfeiture and prosecution functions; for instituting programs to protect youth, specifically in school "safety zones"; and for increasing training, coordination and grant availability.

All New Jersey law enforcement agencies were provided directives for narcotics enforcement activities. The primary agencies cited in the Action Plan responsible for narcotics enforcement were municipal and county police, the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, the Division of State Police, the Division of Criminal Justice, County Prosecutors, County Sheriffs and the New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. The County Prosecutors were designated to have primary responsibility for implementing all of the directives and guidelines established within their respective counties.

In order to facilitate and manage the Action Plan, an Implementation Plan was developed. The Implementation Plan created nine working groups, each of which monitored and provided policy input regarding the directives and guidelines related to its area of expertise. The directives were to be accomplished over four phases, each lasting six months. A final report based upon the activities of the working groups and site visits with the County Prosecutors was prepared in 1989. Although the objective of some directives was not obtained, general compliance with the Action Plan was accomplished.

To address a core goal of the Action Plan and the Drug Reform Act, the School Zone Narcotics Enforcement Working Group prepared the Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement Guide. The guide was published under the auspices of the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the Department of Education and included three documents: Attorney General Executive Directive 1988-1 entitled, Law Enforcement Operations On or Near School Property; School District Guidelines for Cooperation with Law Enforcement Authorities; and A Model for an Agreement Between Education and Law

Enforcement Officials. These documents provided the policies for interaction and cooperation between law enforcement and school officials. Included were guidelines under which law enforcement personnel could conduct undercover operations in the schools and guidance about police presence at schools or school functions, arrest protocols, joint training, dispute resolution, and the referral of matters by school officials to law enforcement authorities. The Model Agreements were required to be executed between all school districts and the appropriate police agencies.

The Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement Guide and the Model Agreements are the practical guides to school zone enforcement efforts and are reflective of the very successful partnership between law enforcement and educational communities to achieve the goal of protecting New Jersey's youth from drug sales. First published in 1987, the Model Agreement was revised in 1992 to also address violence in schools and, particularly, the presence of guns. At the publication of this document, more than 80 percent of the public school districts in the State had executed the Revised Model Agreement.

The impact of the Action Plan and Drug Reform Act was immediate. Drug arrests rose in the second half of 1987 and throughout 1988 and 1989. Between 1986 and 1989, drug arrests rose, statewide, by 71 percent. In some counties, the number of arrests doubled. All counties reported increases.

Significantly, certain types of drug arrests have remained consistent from 1988 to 1990. School zone arrests rose from 1,375 in 1987, to 6,582 in 1988, and to 9,497 in 1989. In 1990, 8,750 school zone arrests were reported; 1991 indicates a certain leveling off with about 8,400 arrests reported. This reflects a continuing effort to enforce the drug-free school zone policy of the Action Plan.

Supplementing New Jersey's narcotics enforcement plans were the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1987 which made significant funds available to the various states for Drug Control and System Improvement. The Action Plan served as New Jersey's required submission to the U.S. Department of Justice for a comprehensive drug control strategy as a prerequisite to funding. In New Jersey, these narcotics block grant funds were received, administered and distributed by the Division of Criminal Justice. More than 90 percent of the federal funds received were distributed to county and municipal law enforcement agencies.

The most recent New Jersey submission, the New Jersey Statewide Strategy for the Fiscal Year 1992 Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program, dated December 1991, adds the following to the comprehensive strategy:

The key component of New Jersey's Statewide Drug Control Strategy is the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force operation . . .to augment the Task Force Program, a community policing initiative has been added to this year's strategy. . .in addition, funding continues to support court and correctional initiatives. . .

The Narcotics Action Plan of 1987 impacted significantly on other government agencies. In particular, the judiciary and corrections were faced with new demands. The statewide strategy was required to comprehensively address the enforcement-courts-jail-treatment continuum. The Administrative Office of the Courts reported a 40 percent increase in the number of indictments between 1987 and 1989. Programs were initiated to meet the new demands. In 1989, the Chief Justice established drug courts by transferring Superior Court judges from civil to criminal court. Additionally, a program called Expeditious Processing of Narcotics Cases was initiated in seven counties.

The Department of Corrections reported that, between 1987 and 1989, the percentage of those incarcerated for narcotics-related crimes rose from 15 to 24 percent. The group of inmates most likely to engage in recidivistic conduct, those in need of drug abuse treatment, constituted over 60 percent of the inmate population. To meet this problem, the New Jersey Department of Corrections adopted a Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Plan in 1989. Also, alternatives to traditional incarceration have been explored; the Juvenile Campus Program has been implemented and the Juvenile Boot Camp is being developed.

The Juvenile Campus Program is one among a broad spectrum of programs supported by federal narcotics block grant funds. Law enforcement, the judiciary, corrections and community-based initiatives all benefit from the funding. Among the programs funded are those listed below.

Juvenile Campus Program

The Juvenile Campus Program is a residential, seven-day-a-week, 24-hour-a-day, service program for juveniles who have been adjudicated as offenders with ongoing substance abuse problems. The program provides four to eight months of treatment. The residents spend half of the day working and half in an academic or vocational school, five days per week. Intensive counselling is an integral element of the program.

Comprehensive Correctional Drug Treatment Program

This program provides comprehensive substance abuse treatment to drug-addicted offenders at five juvenile correctional facilities. Treatment is based on the TRAP model and includes three phases: Orientation, Treatment and Re-Entry. The treatment usually lasts approximately one year.

Intensive Parole Drug Program

This program provides an opportunity for the State Parole Board to release inmates who have a history of drug involvement at their first eligibility date. The supervision includes an assessment, within five days after release, to determine the need for treatment and to establish a supervision plan and monitoring level. Thirteen parole officers, carrying a maximum caseload of 25, are assigned to the program. One salutary effect is the reduction of the prison population while maintaining intense inmate management at 20 percent of the cost of incarceration.

Narcotics Intervention Program (NIP)

The Narcotics Intervention Program is a supervisory program that combines the efforts of probation officers and community volunteers in Middlesex County. Inmates are drug tested prior to release at either a parole hearing or bail hearing. Upon release, if the inmate is admitted into the NIP Program, a NIP officer is assigned to that inmate. NIP volunteers assist the parole officer by monitoring the defendant's participation in the program. An example of a volunteer's duty would be contacting an employer on a daily basis to ensure regularly scheduled employment hours are being kept by the former inmate.

Seth Boyden Model Drug-Free Housing Project

New Jersey has instituted a model drug-free/community revitalization program for public housing residents at Newark's Seth Boyden Housing Project. This initiative is a comprehensive approach involving enhanced police presence, education, treatment and community/tenant participation. Many departments in state government--Law and Public Safety, Education, Health, Community Affairs and Corrections--are working together with the Tenants' Association, the Newark Housing Authority and the federal Housing and Urban Development Authority to improve the quality of life for residents at the complex.

Operation Green Giant

Operation Green Giant is a Division of Criminal Justice program designed to encourage the use of asset forfeiture as an added strategy in narcotics investigations. The program supports the work of specialized accountant investigators and analysts who

work on cases with the potential for significant asset seizure. The investigators and analysts are used to identify assets, primarily through financial analysis, which might otherwise go undiscovered. These investigations are cooperative efforts between Criminal Justice and the Division of State Police. The program's resources are available to municipal and county law enforcement agencies for case assistance or for training.

Weed and Seed

Trenton, New Jersey, was selected as a pilot site for the United States Department of Justice's Weed and Seed Program. This program combines law enforcement efforts and social and rehabilitative resources in a mutually supportive and dependent methodology. The program "weeds out" crime from targeted neighborhoods through the use of concentrated law enforcement efforts aimed at removing and incapacitating violent criminals and drug traffickers. At the same time, it "seeds" the targeted sites with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and human service agency resources.

Police/Community Partnership Program

New Jersey is expanding the Weed and Seed strategy through the Police/Community Partnership Program. Anti-drug abuse block Grant funds are being used to implement this program in urban centers throughout the State. The program is based on the Weed and Seed concept and incorporates the four basic components of Weed and Seed: (1) the Violent Offender Removal Program, (2) the Community-Oriented Policing Program, (3) the establishment of Safe Haven/Community Centers and (4) neighborhood revitalization.

Expeditious Processing of Narcotics Cases

This program addresses the increased volume of drug cases by funding "drug courts" in seven counties (Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Ocean and Passaic). These grants fund judicial support staff to accommodate the transfer of judges from the civil to criminal courts. The program contains both pre- and post-indictment components.

Narcotics/Court System Improvement Program

The Narcotics/Court System Improvement Program provides funding for judicial support staff in four counties (Essex, Hudson, Mercer and Middlesex) where one additional judge was transferred from civil to criminal court. Additionally, state court system improvement is directed toward the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and Department of the Public Advocate/Office of the Public Defender (OPD). The AOC effort is geared toward Criminal Systems Automation Improvement. Funding provides additional staff and equipment to integrate the county correctional system and

PROMIS/GAVEL. OPD efforts center on the addition of staff and support costs to enable the office to initiate early screening of drug cases and participation in the development of alternatives to incarceration.

Treatment Assessment Service Center (TASC)

TASC grants are funded in five counties (Atlantic, Gloucester, Essex, Monmouth and Union). TASC is a pre-disposition drug use detection and monitoring program. Counties had previously lacked an established system of substance abuse assessment, urine monitoring, referral and placement into treatment centers. Grant funds allow for the hiring of a TASC evaluator and for contracting for urine testing.

Drug-Free Workplace (Department of Law and Public Safety)

This project serves as a model for addressing substance abuse by state employees. The primary activities are training employees regarding policy and guidelines, providing supervisors with training and skills needed to comply with policy and guidelines, monitoring the effectiveness of the employee advisory service, and addressing and resolving grievances associated with the policy.

Drug Diversion Unit

The Drug Diversion Unit conducts proactive and reactive criminal investigations and prosecutions of the diversion of pharmaceutical prescribed and controlled dangerous substances into the illicit market. The Unit supports the regulatory investigative function in the critical review of diversion allegations; provides the coordination of cases, dissemination of information and training for county investigators on the subject of diversion; investigates and prosecutes large-scale diversion schemes; and investigates and prosecutes cases which may have a significant impact on the professional community or on the public.

Computerized Criminal History Upgrades

For fiscal year 1992, the Bureau of Justice Assistance had required that a minimum of 5 percent of the total block grant funds be devoted to improve the quality of automated criminal justice records. The set-aside will be split between the New Jersey Department of Treasury, Office of Telecommunications and Information System (OTIS), and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). OTIS will redesign the New Jersey Computerized Criminal History System to increase the accuracy and completeness of criminal history information. AOC will streamline and interface the PROMIS/GAVEL, County Corrections Information and Automated Complaint systems.

County Narcotics Task Forces

The 21 County Narcotics Task Forces in New Jersey are dedicated to increasing the ability of county and municipal criminal justice agencies in the removal of specifically targeted drug offenders and drug networks. The Task Forces utilize multi-jurisdictional operations to combine the intelligence, personnel and enforcement resources of county, local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The utilization of multi-jurisdictional operations has resulted in amenable relationships developing across law enforcement agencies as well as the targeting and solving of drug cases that cross law enforcement jurisdictions.

Commission to Deter Criminal Activity

The Commission to Deter Criminal Activity was legislatively enacted in 1984 to educate the public about criminal statutes for the purpose of deterring criminal behavior. The Commission, composed of law enforcement officials, elected officials and private citizens, has been instrumental in developing and distributing demand reduction materials statewide. The Commission is also involved in initiatives regarding bias crime and cultural diversity.

Many of these described programs are consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy, published annually by the federal government. The stated goal of the National Strategy is to reduce drug use. The federal block grant and discretionary grants have been employed in New Jersey to meet that goal.

In addition to federally funded programs, other programs using state, county and local resources have been initiated. Beginning in 1987, state law enforcement agencies, with the cooperation of education officials, introduced the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program into New Jersey schools. Known more commonly as D.A.R.E., the program trains police officers in an established curriculum that those officers then teach in their local schools. D.A.R.E. emphasizes values and positive decision-making processes. In 1988, D.A.R.E. started with the training of six State Police officers. Currently there are more than 900 state, county and municipal officers certified to train the D.A.R.E. curriculum. Since 1990, the State Police has trained close to 500 of those individuals. This is the second largest number of trained officers in any state in the nation.

Since 1986, the Division of Criminal Justice has conducted periodic surveys. Entitled Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students (hereafter, the High School Survey), the surveys measure the experience and opinions of high school students regarding drugs and alcohol. The surveys may be used as a barometer of the success of various programs undertaken to thwart drug and alcohol use and abuse. The 1990 report, based on survey

data collected from 2,000 tenth through twelfth grade students, showed positive trends. The percentage of students who have used an abusable substance other than alcohol in their lives decreased, as did the percentage of students who reported regular use of an abusable substance other than alcohol.

To determine factors that explain trends, the High School Survey also asks the students their opinions about factors preventing substance abuse. The two highest ranking factors cited by students were fear of physical harm and fear of trouble with the law. The awareness elements of the various enforcement and prevention programs should be credited for this trend.

The Statewide Narcotics Action Plan of 1987 sought to mobilize all elements of the law enforcement community to both enforce the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act and to carry that mobilization to the communities, groups and agencies with whom law enforcement interacts. The recognized limits to law enforcement authority required that the State establish a mechanism for comprehensively melding the enforcement, prevention and rehabilitation interests. Thus, in 1989, the Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse was established. Included as members were representatives of the Attorney General; the Judiciary; and the Departments of Health, Corrections, Education and Community Affairs. The Council publishes the Comprehensive Statewide Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Master Plan. An updated Master Plan is to be published annually. Among the Council's responsibilities are the review and coordination of all State departments' efforts regarding drug and alcohol abuse.

The purpose of the Governor's Council is to provide a forum which allows for a comprehensive approach to drug abuse issues. This is based on the recognition that single-pronged approaches do not work. This strategy allows for the cross-fertilization of ideas among the disciplines and results in a holistic, coordinated and effective solution to drug abuse in New Jersey.

The Attorney General's 1993 Statewide Narcotics Action Plan (hereafter, Action Plan II) is built on the experiences and successes of the past five years. From the 1987 Action Plan to the 1992 Comprehensive Master Plan, New Jersey has remained at the national forefront in drug enforcement and deterrence. Further, the resource that law enforcement brings to the ultimate goal of demand reduction has been reinforced by a continuing comprehensive strategy. For that reason, Directive 1.1 from the 1987 Action Plan has been adopted without change in the 1993 Action Plan II.

Directive 1.1: It shall be the responsibility of all sworn law enforcement officers, operating through their appropriate chain of command, to cooperate with public and private organizations within their respective communities for the purpose of developing and implementing education, prevention and public awareness programs designed to reduce the demand for illicit substances.

CHAPTER 2

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVES

The dynamics of the implementation of The Narcotics Action Plan of 1987 demonstrated an enthusiastic response from all disciplines within the law enforcement community. The implementation process resulted in the submission of ideas and recommendations for modifications of the directives in the original Action Plan. Correspondingly, experience demonstrated that, despite good efforts, some guidelines and directives could not be accomplished. That experience has been incorporated into Action Plan II.

Those directives which require continuing effort have been adopted into the Action Plan II. Many of the original directives have been successfully accomplished and require no restatement in this document. Accordingly, there are fewer directives in Action Plan II. Nevertheless, Action Plan II's foundation remains firmly rooted in the accomplishments of the Narcotics Action Plan of 1987.

Like the Narcotics Action Plan of 1987, the Action Plan II does not create any never-before-conceived tactic or strategy. The tactics and stratagems set forth in both plans are derived from the experience of patrol officers, detectives, investigators and prosecutors. The objective of both Plans is to harness that experience, identify the priorities, mobilize law enforcement resources and continually assess the effectiveness of law enforcement activities.

Like the Action Plan, the Action Plan II recognizes that law enforcement resources are finite, perhaps more so in 1993 than in 1987. It also recognizes that directives, no matter how many or how substantive, and no matter how completely achieved, are not the totality by which the drug problem will be met and overcome. Law enforcement is a single resource among many. Government agencies that address education, treatment and prevention must muster and organize services. Concepts of community, neighborhood and the family institution are all necessary components to achieve success.

The law enforcement component is looked to for leadership and to hold the line. While the devastation drug abuse can bring to a person and family is very tragically personalized, public safety is still foremost on the minds of citizens. The linkage between illegal drug activities and crimes against people and against property is highlighted every day. Despite the dimensions of the problem, the public expects a best law enforcement effort.

Finally, while crime prevention and detection remain principal objectives of law enforcement, law enforcement plays a significant

role in the treatment process. An arrest can be a drug user's opportunity to confront the problem. Drug testing as a condition of a diversionary or probationary program opens the way to rehabilitation. The role of law enforcement is critical to the success of both the supply and demand side of the drug problem.

New Jersey's law enforcement structure is complex. In order to study that structure and define with some particularity the roles of the various agencies, in 1991, the Attorney General convened the Law Enforcement Study Commission. The Commission was composed of representatives of each type of law enforcement agency in the State, and its purpose was to define the core responsibilities of each type of agency. Using the Commission's Study as a reference, and based upon five years of experience under the Action Plan, the tasks of each participating agency under the Action Plan of 1993 can be identified.

Two law enforcement officers' associations provide valuable coordinating and informational roles. The New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association (N.J.N.E.O.A.) continues to play a lead role in promoting interagency communication and cooperation among New Jersey law enforcement. The Association publishes a monthly bulletin and conducts training seminars and conferences which reach a significant number of New Jersey sworn officers. The County Task Force Commanders Association plays an important role in the coordination and communication between the county task forces, including providing training for county and municipal narcotics officers.

Directives in this Chapter of the Action Plan II are organized based upon their applicability to the participating agencies.

ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Directive 2.1: Narcotics enforcement is designated to remain the number one priority for every New Jersey law enforcement agency.

Directive 2.2: All sworn law enforcement officers shall arrest any person who commits a controlled dangerous substance offense, including a disorderly persons offense, unless such action would jeopardize an ongoing law enforcement operation or there is a compelling public safety reason not to arrest.

Directive 2.3: Every law enforcement agency with five or more sworn officers shall designate at least one officer as its narcotics enforcement officer and shall submit the name of the designee to the County Narcotics Task Force and to the Statewide Narcotics Task Force. This officer shall, at a minimum, represent that agency to the County Task Force and shall also assist the task force when possible on major raids and in other enforcement activities. To facilitate training and integration into Task Force

methods of operation, the designated officer should be assigned to the County Task Force for a period to be determined by the municipal chief and County Prosecutor.

Directive 2.4: The state, county and local law enforcement agencies should work together to prepare and finalize within 90 days of the release of this document a plan of action to attack the narcotics problem within all communities with a population of 25,000 or more (77 municipalities), incorporating strategies which best suit the jurisdiction. The plan is to be implemented and in force for a period of one year and shall thereafter be evaluated in light of plan objectives. The plan must include directed overall strategies (Task Force participation, drug education, etc.) and should include strategies that address problems particular to the jurisdiction. These strategies must be developed by municipalities with the concurrence of the County Prosecutor. County strategies must be developed with the approval of the Attorney General. (See Directive 2.26).

Directive 2.5: All law enforcement agencies must comply with the regulations governing the distribution of forfeited property and proceeds.

Directive 2.6: All law enforcement agencies must comply with the Attorney General's guidelines, issued periodically, addressing the acquisition, management and disposition of forfeited property.

Directive 2.7: A Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program shall be introduced by local, county and state law enforcement agencies in every municipality.

THE STATEWIDE NARCOTICS TASK FORCE

The Statewide Narcotics Task Force serves as the Attorney General's coordinating agent in all matters relating to narcotics enforcement. The Statewide Narcotics Task Force is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of major narcotics networks and for specialized narcotics enforcement, including asset investigation, the application of analytical techniques and information gathering and sharing. It is also responsible for developing statewide narcotics policy and initiatives. The Task Force coordinates statewide law enforcement activities in the schools and statewide implementation of this document and attendant strategies. Through agreement with varied federal agencies, the Task Force is responsible for coordinating specialized narcotics enforcement programs across the State. The Task Force receives, distributes and monitors federal block grant and discretionary grant funds. The Task Force also surveys, conducts, arranges and develops training courses in matters related to narcotics enforcement for law enforcement officers. The Task Force monitors Action Plan II.

DIRECTIVES TO THE STATEWIDE NARCOTICS TASK FORCE

Directive 2.8: The Attorney General shall continue to maintain a Statewide Narcotics Task Force comprised of Division of State Police and Division of Criminal Justice personnel, with liaison participation from all County Task Forces and selected other entities, including federal enforcement agencies.

Directive 2.9: The Statewide Narcotics Task Force shall work with the County Narcotics Task Forces in the development of specific criteria for selecting targeted drug offenders or offenses which reflect the statewide narcotics crime problem and law enforcement priorities.

Directive 2.10: The Statewide Narcotics Task Force is responsible for overseeing the implementation of law enforcement strategies and reporting to the Attorney General on the progress of those strategies.

Directive 2.11: There shall be an exchange of information among all law enforcement agencies to enhance ongoing investigations and prosecutions. The Statewide Narcotics Task Force shall be responsible for implementing the mechanism to ensure this process which will be put in place within six months of the adoption of this plan.

Directive 2.12: The Statewide Narcotics Task Force shall encourage and assist in the development of information sharing by all County Task Forces through the existing framework and mechanism provided by the Middle Atlantic/Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLN).

Directive 2.13: The Statewide Narcotics Task Force is responsible for developing a plan to collect and analyze data and to produce tactical and strategic analytical products which will be disseminated to authorized law enforcement agencies.

Directive 2.14: The Statewide Narcotics Task Force shall ensure that adequate narcotics training is being provided on a statewide basis. A training assessment of current and needed training will be done within 60 days. The Task Force will survey the County Prosecutors, the New Jersey State Police, the New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, the Task Force Commanders Association and the Division of Criminal Justice, and the Police Training Commission to perform this analysis.

Directive 2.15: A program will be developed within 120 days of the release of this document based on the assessment prepared for Directive 2.14 to ensure the availability of comprehensive narcotics training. This program will rely upon existing resources.

Directive 2.16: The ALERT Unit of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force will assist in all searches of suspected clandestine laboratory sites to ensure compliance with protocols for the safety of investigators and the public.

Directive 2.17: The Statewide Narcotics Task Force shall be notified of all existing and future contracts or formal agreements entered into by the counties or municipalities with federal agencies.

Directive 2.18: An Executive Board, comprised of the Working Group members convened by the Attorney General to assist in preparing the Action Plan II, shall convene quarterly, or as otherwise required by the Attorney General, to review the implementation of Action Plan II. The Statewide Narcotics Task Force shall provide staffing to the Executive Board and shall conduct surveys and site audits.

Directive 2.19: Any failure to comply with any directive contained in Action Plan II will be reported through the Statewide Narcotics Task Force to the Attorney General for his review and action.

THE COUNTY PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

The County Prosecutors, as the chief law enforcement officers within their respective jurisdictions, have primary responsibility to ensure that all of the directives of this document are properly enforced and implemented within their counties. All narcotics enforcement conducted by municipal or county law enforcement agencies shall be coordinated with the County Narcotics Task Force. The County Prosecutors have the lead role in regard to narcotics enforcement within their respective counties and all multi-jurisdictional municipal narcotics enforcement is to be coordinated with the County Narcotics Task Forces. The County Prosecutors' Offices also coordinate county-level law enforcement demand reduction programs in the schools. The County Prosecutors are responsible for the vigorous enforcement of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1987 within their jurisdiction.

DIRECTIVES TO THE COUNTY PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

Directive 2.20: The County Prosecutors shall coordinate all narcotics enforcement activity within their counties and ensure the implementation of this Action Plan II within their jurisdictions.

Directive 2.21: Within 60 days of the release of this document, all County Prosecutors' Offices shall complete an assessment of current law enforcement personnel within the county devoted to narcotics enforcement and shall forward that assessment to the Statewide Narcotics Task Force which shall report to the Attorney General on same within 30 days thereafter.

Directive 2.22: County Prosecutors shall maintain County Narcotics Task Forces and each police department, as specified in Directive 2.3, shall participate in the task forces. The County Prosecutor is responsible for overseeing the supervision of the County Task Force.

Directive 2.23: The County Prosecutors' Offices shall each maintain a computerized data system which shall include names, identifiers, criminal specialties, associates, arrest records and other relevant criminal data on all those persons known to be, or reasonably suspected of being, involved in narcotics distribution, transport, manufacturing or ancillary, narcotics-related criminal activity. This data shall be made available to assist other law enforcement agencies in their investigations. The data shall be submitted to MAGLOCLIN consistent with procedures developed by MAGLOCLIN working with the Statewide Narcotics Task Force.

Directive 2.24: "Reverse sting" operations (enforcement sales to drug buyers) shall be conducted only on targets suspected to be drug distributors. Prior to initiating this investigative process, contact with other law enforcement agencies possibly operating in the jurisdiction should be undertaken.

Directive 2.25: Each County Prosecutors' Office shall assign an assistant prosecutor to supervise all forfeiture actions within the jurisdiction.

Directive 2.26: The County Narcotics Task Forces shall assign a member as the operational liaison to the Statewide Narcotics Task Force. This member will be responsible for coordinating requests for data and other joint operational activities.

Directive 2.27: Each County Narcotics Task Force shall:

- ° develop criteria to identify and prioritize investigative targets operating within the county;
- ° determine the most effective and efficient deployment of resources;
- ° determine those strategies which are best employed within the county based on demographics, geographics;
- ° assign cases for investigation;
- ° identify law enforcement resources dedicated to narcotics enforcement within the county;
- ° maintain liaisons with the various County Task Forces.

Directive 2.28: Each county narcotics task force should adopt an operational plan incorporating the elements of **Directive 2.27** within 90 days of the release of this document.

Directive 2.29: The County Narcotics Task Force shall be advised about and review all municipal narcotics investigation initiatives. Such initiatives are to be consistent with the local and county strategic plans (See Directives 2.4 and 2.27).

Directive 2.30: County Narcotics Task Forces shall analyze data on high drug trafficking areas and transmit that analysis to the Statewide Narcotics Task Force to support the development of statewide analysis of drug trafficking areas.

Directive 2.31: Each County Narcotics Task Force shall identify all airports, public storage facilities and marinas within its jurisdiction and shall provide the information to the Statewide Narcotics Task Force. The information shall be updated as required. Each County Narcotics Task Force shall establish a liaison with each airport, public storage facility and marina and shall provide awareness information to the employees of those facilities regarding drug trafficking indicators.

Directive 2.32: County Narcotics Task Forces shall update municipal police departments concerning current narcotics case law development and issues involving litigation and procedures concerning forfeiture actions.

Directive 2.33: County Narcotics Task Forces shall ensure that school zone enforcement policies are executed.

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Municipal Police Departments remain the first line of enforcement of the narcotics laws and are responsible for patrol, surveillance and investigative functions. Municipal police are key to the Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement and are responsible for patrolling the schools and for providing a police presence at extracurricular school activities. They provide law enforcement programs, including D.A.R.E., in the schools. Municipal police are responsible for between 65 and 80 percent of all narcotics arrests in this State. Many of those arrests are for offenses carrying enhanced penalties. Their cooperation with, and support of, the County Narcotics Task Forces is critical to the effectiveness of those organizations.

DIRECTIVES TO MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Directive 2.34: Municipalities shall identify local drug market locations and routinely patrol those areas and roadways. The locations of drug markets and drug transportation corridors

shall be reported to the County Narcotics Task Forces to support the task forces' targeting of high drug crime areas.

Directive 2.35: Municipal police departments shall enforce school zone enforcement policies.

Directive 2.36: Municipal police departments shall ensure that school zone maps are redrawn and amended as necessary.

Directive 2.37: The chief municipal law enforcement officer shall carry out the mandates of the Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement Guide and shall revise and execute the A Model for an Agreement Between Education and Law Enforcement Officials.

THE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Division of Criminal Justice fills a dual role of enforcement and oversight in narcotics law enforcement. By law, all the functions, powers and duties of the Attorney General relating or pertaining to the enforcement and prosecution of the criminal business of the State and of any county of the State are exercised by the Attorney General through the Division of Criminal Justice. The Division maintains a general supervision over the County Prosecutors to obtain effective and uniform enforcement of criminal laws. Through the implementation of the Action Plan II and federal Drug Control and System Improvement Grant, the Division is responsible for developing, implementing and evaluating criminal justice and multi-disciplinary, narcotics-related programs. The Division, in conjunction with the County Prosecutors, implements and monitors policy. The Division, as part of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, is responsible, in partnership with the Division of State Police, for investigating and prosecuting complex narcotics cases, as well as cases having statewide significance, and for investigating and litigating asset forfeiture matters.

DIRECTIVES TO THE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Directive 2.38: The Division of Criminal Justice shall pursue civil forfeiture actions against assets which are the fruits of, or were used to further, illicit drug trafficking activities.

Directive 2.39: The Division of Criminal Justice shall amend the manual on Civil Forfeiture within 90 days and will distribute that manual to all County Prosecutors' Offices.

Directive 2.40: The Division of Criminal Justice shall monitor the implementation of forfeiture laws and ensure their uniform application around the State. The Division shall designate a Deputy Attorney General to answer questions from County Prosecutors' Offices on forfeiture issues.

Directive 2.41: The Division of Criminal Justice shall appoint a Deputy Attorney General to provide advice upon request to the County Prosecutors concerning the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act and to assist the County Prosecutors in the preparation of briefs and the conduct of litigation arising under the Act.

Directive 2.42: In conjunction with the Statewide Narcotics Task Force and the County Prosecutors, the Division of Criminal Justice will undertake an ongoing study of the impact of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act on charging, case disposition and sentencing practices; state and county prison population projections; and speedy trial goals.

Directive 2.43: The Division of Criminal Justice shall continue to conduct the drug and alcohol survey of high school students.

Directive 2.44: A Grants Administration Unit shall be maintained within the Division of Criminal Justice which shall be responsible for coordinating, monitoring, evaluating and facilitating all law enforcement grant applications. This Grants Administration Unit will maintain liaison with federal grantor agencies and will notify county and local agencies of the availability of federal and state law enforcement grants.

Directive 2.45: The Division of Criminal Justice, in conjunction with the County Prosecutors' Offices, shall develop guidelines governing prosecutorial charging discretion and guidelines for the imposition of mandatory sentences.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

The Division of State Police is responsible for narcotics enforcement in more than 70 jurisdictions not served by municipal police departments. In those jurisdictions, they serve as the "local" police agency. The State Police patrols the highways and are charged to interdict the flow of narcotics into, through and throughout the State. Through its participation in the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, the Division of State Police, in partnership with the Division of Criminal Justice, detects, investigates and arrests drug offenders, and are particularly responsible for targeting conspiratorial groups and significant drug traffickers operating within the State. The Division provides training, information, intelligence and resources to other law enforcement agencies.

DIRECTIVES TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

Directive 2.46: The Division of State Police shall conduct a drug interdiction program with an emphasis toward targeting large scale movement of narcotics.

Directive 2.47: Directives 2.34 through 2.37 shall be carried out in those municipalities in which the State Police serves as the local enforcement agency.

Directive 2.48: The Division of State Police will continue training for, and coordination of, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program throughout the State of New Jersey and provide the D.A.R.E. Program in those schools for which local officers are not available.

Directive 2.49: The Division of State Police, through the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, shall provide assistance to County Narcotics Task Forces, including intelligence data to assist those agencies in planning strategies.

Directive 2.50: The Division of State Police, through its forensic laboratories, shall assist in the analysis of evidence seized during arrests for narcotics violations and shall annually report trends indicated by analysis and collation of test data.

Directive 2.51: The Division of State Police shall monitor the implementation of the D.A.R.E. Program statewide and shall provide an annual report about the program to the Attorney General.

THE COUNTY SHERIFFS

The County Sheriffs in each county have responsibility for security at the courthouses and other county facilities. In many counties, the Sheriffs are responsible for county jail operations. In addition to having county-wide identification and recordkeeping responsibilities for criminal offenders, the Sheriffs have provided resources for narcotics enforcement, including officers and specialized service units.

DIRECTIVES TO THE COUNTY SHERIFFS

Directive 2.52: In those counties in which the County Sheriff has directed personnel to participate in narcotics enforcement, those resources shall assist the County Narcotics Task Force and coordinate activities with it.

Directive 2.53: The County Sheriff shall assist in arresting, fingerprinting and processing accused drug offenders and shall notify the County Prosecutor and members of the Prosecutor's staff about outstanding warrants.

Directive 2.54: The County Sheriff periodically, but at least two times per year, shall undertake and coordinate a county-wide sweep, based upon reliable information, to arrest drug offenders on outstanding bench warrants.

Directive 2.55: The County Sheriff shall provide the County Narcotics Task Force and municipal police departments with available specialized services, including canine units and special weapons and tactical team services when needed.

CHAPTER 3

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

New Jersey has been a fertile ground for the development of innovative initiatives during the past five years. Many of these have been developed through the award of discretionary grants from the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, or through the sub-grant development process of the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program. Others have been developed without the benefit of additional funding, representing innovative problem response by law enforcement officers.

This chapter focuses on law enforcement cooperative programs generated by the State, counties and municipalities. Some of these program examples should be considered in drafting the required local and county strategies.

COOPERATIVE STATE PROGRAMS

Statewide Initiative on Non-Traditional Organized Crime Groups

In 1990, the Statewide Narcotics Task Force began to emphasize investigation of narcotics activity conducted by so-called "non-traditional" organized criminal groups, i.e., Colombians, Jamaicans, Asians. At that time, the Division of State Police began to focus on identification and investigation of entire narcotics networks.

In order to better accomplish this task, the Division consolidated its Organized Crime Bureau and Narcotics Bureau to create the Criminal Enterprise and Racketeering Bureau (C.E.R.B.). This institutional change was made in recognition of the fact that large-scale narcotics trafficking is conducted by organized criminal enterprises best attacked through application of New Jersey's racketeering statutes. The creation of C.E.R.B. in 1991 effectively increased the manpower of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force by more than 40 additional detectives.

Active Laboratory Emergency Response Team (ALERT)

The Active Laboratory Emergency Response Team (ALERT) Program is a cooperative program with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the New Jersey State Police, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, county and local law enforcement, and law enforcement in contiguous states. It was funded by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and by the State of New Jersey.

ALERT began in 1988 and had the initial goals of providing safety training and equipment for enforcement officers in the Attorney General's Statewide Narcotics Task Force and in County Narcotics Task Forces who were responsible for the interdiction of clandestine drug laboratories. These laboratories often contain toxic chemicals and must be carefully dismantled in accordance with federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. Once the safety training was provided and proper clothing and equipment were issued, the Division of State Police ALERT Unit, including trained entry personnel, narcotics specialists and forensic chemists, was prepared to respond to all requests for laboratory interdiction in the State.

For the safety of all concerned, a protocol was established that no laboratories in the State should be seized without the guidance of the ALERT specialists. A key to this process is the active participation of the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy. That Department is responsible for assessing the hazard and gross cleanup of laboratory sites.

In the second phase of ALERT, which began in 1991, the group became a proactive investigative force to identify and target clandestine laboratory operations. In this phase, a Regional Laboratory Enforcement Group was established, made up of representatives from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York. The purpose of this regional group was to share information, techniques and investigative resources among these contiguous states since many persons involved in clandestine laboratories are known to operate across state lines. ALERT, then, is both a multi-disciplinary (enforcement and environmental protection) and a cooperative effort.

ALERT Contact:
Detective Sergeant Joseph Ieno
Criminal Enterprise and Racketeering Bureau
Division of State Police
(609) 530-3415

Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

The Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program is funded by the Drug Enforcement Administration and run by the Division of State Police. The State Police is designated as the lead agency in New Jersey to coordinate investigations with county and local police in order to oversee all marijuana eradication efforts here. The program also includes conducting investigations into the indoor cultivation of marijuana, a program known as "Green Merchant."

During the first quarter of 1992, more seizures occurred than in the entire calendar 1991.

Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Contact:
Detective John Silver
Criminal Enterprise and Racketeering Bureau
Division of State Police
(609) 530-3415

National Guard

The New Jersey National Guard (New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs) has entered into a cooperative agreement with the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety to provide technical equipment and assistance on narcotics cases under certain conditions. The assistance is available to all law enforcement agencies in the State. Requests must be submitted through the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force.

Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, National Guard support may include loaning equipment, transportation of law enforcement personnel, training and advising civilian law enforcement officials in the operation and maintenance of military equipment, and the transporting of equipment or confiscated contraband. The Memorandum of Understanding has been in effect since 1989.

Department of Law and Public Safety Contact:
Supervising Deputy Attorney General Donald Campolo
Statewide Narcotics Task Force
(609) 530-3401

Operation Green Giant

Operation Green Giant is a program designed by the Division of Criminal Justice to encourage the use of asset forfeiture in narcotics investigation. Trained financial investigators and analysts participate in cases with the potential for seizure of significant assets. The asset investigators and analysts are used to detect assets which are unlawfully possessed and acquired and which can then be seized and forfeited. These cases represent cooperative efforts between Criminal Justice and the Division of State Police, and between the Statewide Narcotics Task Force and County Narcotics Task Forces.

Green Giant also provides asset investigative and analytical support to various urban initiatives, including Weed and Seed in Trenton and the GANG/IMPACT Task Force in Camden.

Green Giant Contact:
Supervising State Investigator Walter Braxton
Statewide Narcotics Task Force
Asset Investigations Unit
(609) 530-3400

Transportation Network Interdiction

In early 1990, the New Jersey State Police adjusted its interdiction strategy to target large shipments of cocaine transported in tractor-trailers from the western United States.

Information indicated that cocaine was being shipped into the United States through Mexico by truck, then warehoused, and then split into smaller loads, transported and warehoused or sold around the country. The trucking companies used have been found to have ties to narcotics trafficking cartels. More detailed intelligence gathering and analysis led to the uncovering of particular companies, driver profiles, and common routes used, staging areas, vehicle profiles, and common smuggling areas in the trailers. The United States Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation worked with the State Police on the interstate aspects of a nationwide investigation.

Transportation Network Interdiction Contact:
Detective Sergeant First Class Bruce Bidwell
Criminal Enterprise and Racketeering Bureau
Division of State Police
(609) 530-3415

Operation Reduction Of Alcohol And Drugs Statewide Through Interdiction, Detection and Education (ROADSIDE)

The Division of State Police is funded by the Highway Safety Administration to support a truck interdiction and public awareness campaign in New Jersey.

In ROADSIDE, teams of State Police personnel are deployed to geographic locations such as weigh stations, highways and motels, or parking lots frequented by truckers. Inspections are conducted based upon evidence of violations. These inspections increase the chance of interdicting narcotics and have become an avenue by which additional informants can be developed.

Educational packages have also been developed for distribution. These make people aware of some of the indicators of interstate smuggling and encourage them to contact the State Police if they suspect illegal activity.

Operation ROADSIDE Contact:
Sergeant David Cope
New Jersey State Police Field Operations
(609) 882-2000

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

HIDTA is the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program developed by the federal Office of National Drug Control Policy. It provides funds to five areas in the country which include the New York Metropolitan Area. New Jersey recipients of current HIDTA funds are the Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Union County Narcotics Task Forces, and the Division of State Police.

These funds are being used to support the North Jersey Initiative on Heroin Trafficking and Violent Drug Gangs. This initiative includes the Narcotics Task Forces of the four covered counties as well as the Special Projects Unit of the Division of State Police. These organizations, in turn, work closely with federal and local agencies. All of the agencies will be participating in regularly scheduled information sharing conferences in which they will update each other on their progress and define areas of cooperation that are needed.

As a spin-off to the HIDTA effort, the Hudson and Bergen County Prosecutor's Offices are applying for a Regional Drug/Prosecutions Unit grant from the Department of Justice which would fund an analytical/enforcement planning unit to direct a combined task force of county and local personnel to target non-traditional organized crime heroin trafficking groups.

Various federal agencies in New Jersey are also funded by the HIDTA Program; including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Customs Service. The overall coordinator of the HIDTA Program in New Jersey is the United States Attorney's Office in Newark.

State/County HIDTA Contacts:
Captain Vincent Modarelli
Division of State Police
(609) 530-3080;

Linda J. Tartaglia
Division of Criminal Justice
(609) 984-0055;

Captain Albert Mellone
Bergen County Prosecutor's Office
(201) 646-2300;

Captain William Luzzi
Essex County Prosecutor's Office
(201) 621-4670;

Captain James Lorenzo
Hudson County Prosecutor's Office
(201) 795-6400; and

Captain William Jagusak
Union County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 527-4500.

Camden GANG IMPACT Task Force

The Camden GANG IMPACT Task Force focuses on long-range investigations into significant gangs and drug networks. The IMPACT Task Force focuses on shorter-term, street-level investigations into gangs, drugs and drug-related violence. Both task forces are supported by an intelligence function designed in cooperation with the Department of Law and Public Safety. These task forces were created as part of a Memorandum of Understanding between the participating agencies which was executed in April 1992.

The Divisions of Criminal Justice and State Police, the Camden County Prosecutor's Office, the Camden City Police Department, the Camden County Sheriff's Office, and federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the U.S. Marshall's Service; and the Drug Enforcement Administration are participants in this two-tiered approach to controlling drug- and gang-related violence in Camden.

Camden GANG IMPACT Task Force Contacts:

Thomas Kelly
Camden County Prosecutor's Office
(609) 757-8465;

Detective Richard Carlin
Criminal Enterprise and Racketeering Bureau
Division of State Police
(609) 767-2198

COOPERATIVE COUNTY/LOCAL PROGRAMS

Border Anti-Drug Team (BADT)

The Border Anti-Drug Team (BADT) is a multi-jurisdictional task force developed by the Middlesex and Somerset County Prosecutors' Offices to address the problem of an urban narcotics supply center frequented by customers from bordering counties. The Team was first deployed on the Franklin (Somerset County)/New Brunswick (Middlesex County) border and included personnel from

both Prosecutors' Offices, the Franklin Township Police Department and the New Brunswick Police Department.

The main strategy was a cooperative effort among the four agencies to eliminate geographic enforcement boundaries which were often used by drug suppliers to avoid apprehension. The BADT targeted street-level dealers, particularly those who sold to the occupants of passing automobiles. In this enforcement effort, both the sellers and the buyers were targeted and arrested. The two-fold goal of interrupting the ongoing distribution network and to discourage customers from other areas was realized as the efforts resulted in a significant number of arrests, weapons and drug seizures.

The concept was adopted in Plainfield, Union County, with the participation of the Plainfield Police Department, the Union County Prosecutor's Office, the Somerset County Prosecutor's Office, the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office, the North Plainfield Police Department, the Piscataway Police Department and the South Plainfield Police Department. This effort was also very successful, resulting again in a significant number of arrests, drug seizures and forfeitable property.

Border Anti-Drug Team Contact:
Major Robert Mikell
Somerset County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 231-7100;

Assistant Prosecutor Ronald G. Kercado
Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 745-3300; and

Deputy Chief David Regal
Union County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 527-4500

Tactical Narcotics Team - Monmouth County (TNT)

The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office instituted a Tactical Narcotics Team in 1991, modeled after one used in Miami, Florida. It included personnel from the Monmouth County Narcotics Strike Force, the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office, the Asbury Park Police Department and the Neptune Police Department.

The objective of the program is to place significant law enforcement resources into known high-volume drug areas. Buyers, as well as drug sellers, are placed at risk if observed by the TNT.

The program worked in five phases--target selection, intensive intelligence gathering, aggressive enforcement, maintained police presence and intermittent follow-up. During the target selection

phase, citizen groups were contacted and told of the overall plan. The program met with enthusiastic community support.

TNT's first initiative was in Asbury Park and included four major drug trafficking spots. Among the strategies employed was the positioning of an officer as a spotter near a known spot for dealing. Upon observing drug deals, the officer would radio his colleagues to apprehend the buyers he described. The TNT's efforts also netted dealers of cocaine.

The Tactical Narcotics Team Program continued through 1992 in Asbury Park, Freehold and Red Bank. It was funded, in part, by the narcotics block grant to the Monmouth County Narcotics Strike Force.

Monmouth County TNT Contact:
Assistant Prosecutor Donald Peppler
Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 431-7160

Tactical Narcotics Team - Middlesex County (TNT)

The Middlesex County Narcotics Task Force developed a Tactical Narcotics Team to reduce drug sales at mid- and street levels, maintaining control of affected areas through sustained enforcement. Its objectives were:

- ° to eliminate the open market and visible drug sales occurring at problem locations in Middlesex County;
- ° to identify narcotics traffickers using the Task Force Police-Kar intelligence system;
- ° to target those traffickers, sellers and users for arrest and prosecution;
- ° to identify and target career criminals for arrest, prosecution and enhanced penalties;
- ° through local police departments, to enhance a public awareness campaign.

Some strategies used by the Middlesex County TNT include the evaluation of selected target areas, including high drug intensity areas and community concerned areas, the development and use of intelligence, the use of asset forfeiture, and the follow-up of TNT activities by local police saturated patrol. Local police also offer assistance through attendance at community meetings and by helping to organize neighborhood watches. Since the inception of the Middlesex County TNT Program, over 540 arrests have been made.

Middlesex County TNT Contact:
Assistant Prosecutor Ronald G. Kercado
Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 745-3300

Drug Market Analysis Project

The objectives of the Drug Market Analysis Project are to implement computer mapping capabilities within the police department, to identify and assess computer needs in the department, and to disseminate information to law enforcement agencies regarding appropriate methods of controlling drug trafficking. The program assists street-level enforcement by systematically collecting and using information on drug enforcement markets. Data on tips from the community, arrest records, calls for service and community surveys are funnelled into a mapping program. Information on the type of drug and the sales techniques are also incorporated. Strategies are then developed which reflect the type of activity occurring within that drug market.

The Jersey City Police Department, Hudson County, is one of five sites around the country which received Bureau of Justice Assistance funding to implement a computer information system that centralizes location-specific knowledge about drug trafficking. The project is being done in cooperation with Rutgers University.

The first phase of the project was to develop methods for gathering data and for compiling and integrating information from separate data bases. That phase has been completed, and the Jersey City project is currently in the phase of developing and testing strategies in targeted markets and in controlled markets.

Drug Market Analysis Contacts:
Captain Frank Gajewski
Jersey City Police Department
(201) 547-4310; and

Dr. David Weisburd
Rutgers University
(201) 648-5204

Operation Spinal Cord

Operation Spinal Cord is a program begun by the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office which focuses on the Route 1 Transportation Corridor between Plainsboro and Woodbridge. U.S. Route 1 is a major central New Jersey travel artery. The program's goal is to interdict narcotics traffickers and to develop information from the transporters on the distribution networks in which they are involved. To support the operations, communications have been set up among participating police agencies. Joint training has been given, and several municipalities are now using

drug detection canines to support their responses to the road stops. Information on activities is shared among the departments, and it is judged to be an effective multi-jurisdictional program.

Operation Spinal Cord Contact:
Assistant Prosecutor Ronald G. Kercado
Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 745-3300

DEA/Local Task Forces

On numerous occasions, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the U.S. Department of Justice works investigations jointly with state, county and/or local police. One of the mechanisms for this cooperation is the DEA Drug Enforcement Task Force. Participation in the Task Force is usually tied to a particular investigation being undertaken. Officers from agencies are then called upon to be assigned to the DEA Task Force. Some County Narcotics Task Forces also have DEA liaisons assigned to them. In this way, the free flow of information and coordination occurs through all levels of narcotics law enforcement.

CHAPTER 4

DRUG EDUCATION DIRECTIVES AND PROGRAMS

During a survey of what drug programs municipal officials believed to be the most effective, Police Chief James L. Barnum of Franklin Township, Gloucester County, said, "Public awareness and education within the school system is our last hope of effectively controlling this social (drug) problem." That survey, of over 500 municipalities, showed an overwhelming response by police officials in favor of drug education programs, with particular emphasis on law enforcement drug education programs in the schools.

The 1990 Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students Report has revealed encouraging trends in our schools regarding drug use. Between 1986 and 1989, the number of students reporting ever having used cocaine dropped by 51 percent, the number reporting ever having used marijuana dropped by 35 percent and the number reporting ever having used heroin dropped by 33 percent. These declines are reflective, in part, of law enforcement and drug awareness education programs in the schools. In addition, the New Jersey Department of Education has instituted mandatory K-12 drug curriculum.

The Department of Education conducts an annual survey entitled "The Drug and Alcohol Local Program Elements Survey." Among the data sought is the number of students referred for drug and/or alcohol treatment. The Comprehensive Statewide Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Master Plan, prepared by the Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, reported that 32,553 students in grade level 7 through 12 were referred for assistance; almost 4,800 students in grade level K through 6 were referred.

While the High School Survey indicated progress on casual use of drugs among students, those students using drugs and needing assistance remain at an unacceptably high level. Additionally, neither of these surveys were reflective of use by a high-risk group--school drop-outs. Therefore, actual usage of illegal substances may be significantly higher among student-aged persons than reflected in those reports.

The Action Plan encouraged the coordination of demand reduction activities by the Attorney General's Office and suggested the development of drug prevention courses and related instructor training programs. This Action Plan II reflects the progress which has been made on drug prevention in the schools and expands that concept to include similar programs for parents and community members. It is reflective of the nearly universal support for drug education which was voiced by the group which provided input for this report.

DRUG EDUCATION DIRECTIVES

The directives relating to police presentations in the schools are to be fulfilled in compliance with the Model Agreement Between Education and Law Enforcement Officials, dated March 25, 1992, Article 3.1, Law Enforcement Participation in Educational Programs, Section C, which provides:

. . .no law enforcement officer shall be permitted to provide a course of instruction to students unless the officer has been invited or requested to provide such course of instruction by the appropriate school official, or the course of instruction has otherwise been approved by the appropriate school official.

Directive 4.1: All police agencies are required to participate in drug education activities within their jurisdictions.

Directive 4.2: Each County Prosecutor's Office shall designate a law enforcement school education coordinator.

Directive 4.3: Each County Prosecutor's Office shall make available to schools in the county a block of in-service drug instruction for school employees.

Directive 4.4: Law enforcement and educators shall train and heighten the awareness of school students, school staff and parents of school students on drug issues, including drug law, privacy issues and Attorney General policies.

Directive 4.5: Every law enforcement agency shall provide required information for the Annual Drug Abuse Resistance Education Report.

DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The following are brief summaries of several drug education programs currently in use in New Jersey. There are others that are localized to a particular school district or county that were not included, but nonetheless may be viable, productive programs.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program began in 1983 in Los Angeles, California, but did not start receiving national attention until the late 1980s. It is designed to equip elementary school-aged children with the skills necessary to resist peer pressure to experiment with drugs, alcohol and tobacco. D.A.R.E. is now used in 49 states and at least six foreign countries. In New Jersey, there are currently over 900 trained D.A.R.E officers.

The D.A.R.E. Program began by implementing 17 weekly sessions in grades 5 and 6. It now includes all grade levels, K-12.

The results of the D.A.R.E. Program have been very positive. A 1989 survey of D.A.R.E. students in Los Angeles showed that 100 percent indicated that they would be more likely to say no to drugs and alcohol as a result of the program.

In New Jersey, a D.A.R.E. Association has been formed. D.A.R.E. training, a requirement for all D.A.R.E. officers, is offered several times a year.

DARE Contact:
Sergeant James Eden
New Jersey State Police
(908) 449-5200

Defenders Against Drugs (D.A.D)

Defenders Against Drugs (D.A.D) is a program initiated by the Union County Prosecutor's Office which targets kindergarten through fourth grade school students and encourages them to "say no" to drugs. D.A.D is sponsored by the New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association and the Union County Prosecutor's Office.

Training aids used include D.A.D pledge cards, D.A.D badges, patches, membership cards, book covers and certificates. The program has been presented in 12 of the State's 21 counties. The D.A.D Program, which began in 1986, also has monthly radio shows and newspaper columns on aspects of the anti-drug abuse program in Union County.

D.A.D Contact:
Lieutenant Leo J. Uebelein
Union County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 527-4500

Greater Ocean Opposes Drugs (G.O.O.D.)

Greater Ocean Opposes Drugs (G.O.O.D.) is the Ocean County Prosecutor's comprehensive demand reduction effort. This program is funded by the Prosecutor's Office. Its message is relayed via television, billboards, bumper stickers, video tapes, in-person presentations, booths at fairs, coloring books, posters and even restaurant placemats. The anti-drug message is given in the schools, to senior citizens, to churches, to service organizations and to corporations.

G.O.O.D. Contact:
Prosecutor Daniel Carluccio
Ocean County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 929-2027

Crime Prevention/McGruff

Just as law enforcement has recognized that a concerted and coordinated effort must be undertaken to lessen the hold of drugs on our society, so the education/prevention effort has seen that crime prevention, in general, goes hand in hand with demand reduction.

The National Crime Prevention Council Program, McGruff ("Take a Bite Out of Crime"), has been expanded to include a drug abuse prevention component. There are McGruff anti-drug video messages, audio cassettes, drug abuse computer software programs and drug education materials.

McGruff Contacts:
Lieutenant Donald Wactor
Orange Police Department
Essex County
(201) 266-4140; and

Michael J. Renahan
Police Bureau
Division of Criminal Justice
(609) 984-7644

CHAPTER 5

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS

The Action Plan was designed to comprehensively mobilize state law enforcement resources. That effort necessarily impacted upon all facets of governmental and community life. While police activity and police presence certainly act to suppress drug activity and crime, there are simply too few officers available to provide continued diligence. Limited police resources, coupled with the demands of other police responsibilities, such as traffic control and emergency responses, necessarily require a community-based response to temporary police presence. The community must develop a mechanism to prevent drug abuse in their neighborhoods. Community responsibility must provide an alternative. Obviously, while police are part of that solution, they cannot be the entire solution. While the police are the first step in protecting the neighborhood, much depends on the continued participation of the community. Drug education, treatment and prevention must have an environment in which to flourish. Returning from a treatment facility to a neighborhood in which drugs are openly available is a prescription for failure.

Derivatively, once a healthy, anti-drug environment is established, a corresponding decrease in all crimes can be anticipated. In order to make that type of progress, a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach is essential. Such programs start with police presence that gives established education, treatment and prevention plans an opportunity to work.

Through federal grants, state funding, reallocation of resources and local initiative, several programs incorporating the multi-discipline method have been attempted. They can serve as models of agency and community cooperation.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY DIRECTIVES

Directive 5.1: All law enforcement agencies shall participate in multi-disciplinary programs to the fullest extent resources allow.

Directive 5.2: All law enforcement agencies shall work with other agencies to develop and implement multi-disciplinary approaches to community crime problems.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS

Weed and Seed

Weed and Seed is a Trenton program funded by the United States Department of Justice, the Attorney General of New Jersey and the agencies participating in the program. It represents a comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing violent crime, drug abuse, and deteriorating social and economic opportunities within the community. Weed and Seed recognizes, through the program's steps, that communities did not deteriorate overnight and that reclaiming them takes planning and time. The first task, "weeding," is the infusion of intensive law enforcement resources to remove and incapacitate violent criminals and drug traffickers from targeted neighborhoods and housing projects. This task is done by the Violent Offender Removal Project (VORP) Task Force, consisting of federal, state, county and municipal law enforcement personnel. The program targets repeat offenders and seeks maximum exposure to criminal penalties. For example, persons involved in drug activity who are arrested in possession of a weapon can be prosecuted under the federal statutes which carry significantly enhanced penalties.

The second task, stabilization, employs a Community-Oriented Policing Program run by the City of Trenton Police Department. The program provides foot patrols in four designated "safe haven" areas. Specially trained officers provide liaison to community groups to identify neighborhood problems and effect solutions. Support of community town watches is also a part of the community policing component.

The third task, "seeding," provides economic, educational and social opportunities. These programs are developed by the participating state, federal and local agencies in conjunction with community organizations. The programs include safe haven after-school programs, student tutoring and urban development. This initiative is designed to strengthen legitimate community institutions, organize and train citizens and resident groups, enhance home and apartment security procedures, and undertake low-cost physical improvements.

Weed and Seed Contact:
Linda Tartaglia
Division of Criminal Justice
(609) 984-0055

Drug-Free Housing Initiative

The State's model Drug-Free Housing Initiative has been in place at the Seth Boyden Project in Newark since 1990. The program goal is to provide a coordinated approach to reducing drug-related crime resulting in a positive change in the quality of life for the

residents in that housing neighborhood. Similar to Weed and Seed, the first program step was to establish a law enforcement presence in the housing project. Thereafter, residents and participating agencies collaborated to strategize an approach to reducing drug-related crime. The program included demand reduction activities, counseling, tenant empowerment and physical renovations.

An amalgam of agencies participate in the Project, including the Newark Housing Authority, the Newark Police Department, the Seth Boyden Tenants' Council, the Department of Corrections, the Essex County Prosecutor's Office, the Newark City Administration, the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department, and the New Jersey Departments of Health, Education and Community Affairs. The Division of Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Coordination and Planning Section, acts as project director for the Drug-Free Housing Program. Task-oriented subcommittees on security, physical improvements and maintenance, resident leadership and training, social service programs, youth development and school programs, lease enforcement, and economic outreach and training have been established.

This Project draws upon existing available programs to support its objective, including:

- ° D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program);
- ° Youth Development Program (Department of Health);
- ° Primary Mental Health Program (Department of Education);
- ° Comprehensive Assistance Program (U.S. Housing and Urban Development);
- ° Security and Substance Awareness Training (City of Newark);
- ° Organization Skills and Resident Leadership Training (Department of Community Affairs);
- ° Recreational Program (Department of Corrections and Newark Board of Education);
- ° Security Guards in Elderly Buildings (City of Newark);
- ° Renovation Program (Department of Corrections and Newark Housing Authority);
- ° Local-Level Training Project (Juvenile Justice Unit, Division of Criminal Justice).

Drug-Free Housing Initiative Contact:
Heddy Levine-Sabol
Division of Criminal Justice
(609) 292-1502

City of Newark Initiatives - IDEA, Homestead and Fighting Back

"Operation IDEA" was a joint operation between the New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety and the Newark Police Department intended to focus law enforcement resources in a particular area of the city. State Police personnel were assigned with Newark police officers to highly visible patrols in designated high drug crime areas. Additionally, the teams conducted surveillance, undercover and "reverse sting" operations. Deputy Attorneys General were assigned to expedite the cases resulting from arrests. There was also coordination with the courts, public defenders, the Department of Corrections, county correction agencies and the County Prosecutor's Office. There were 672 arrests during IDEA, including 70 juveniles.

"Operation Homestead" was instituted by the Newark Police Department as a follow-up to the street sweeps of Operation IDEA. A comprehensive Community-Oriented Policing Program in carefully targeted neighborhoods and high-rise apartment complexes is the program objective. The primary focus of Homestead is to disrupt drug trafficking and other criminal activity through a highly visible and active uniformed police presence. Homestead has been implemented without outside funds; patrol support for the program has been received from the Division of State Police. Five officers are assigned to patrol a ten block area. Problem-oriented policing is practiced with the officers becoming involved in a broad range of programs; local police have literally moved into targeted buildings by working out of apartments provided by building owners. They have created mini-substations from which a host of police and community stabilization activities can occur.

The results of Operation Homestead have been a decrease in crimes against persons and property, including murder, rape, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, vandalism and robberies. Block watch groups have been strengthened and "safe ways" have been established. In the future, the Newark police intend to institute community policing on a broader level, using mobile vans as mini police stations.

"Fighting Back" is the third component of the Newark program. This is funded through a \$3 million, five-year grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Newark is one of 15 cities around the country that was considered for the grant. The objective of the program is to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and alcohol through community control of behavior, rather than through government intervention.

Newark Fighting Back has created a neighborhood coalition in one neighborhood which includes:

- the development of youth councils;
- intensive community supervision for juvenile offenders;
- weekend canteens at a local church for the 13-16-year-old age group;
- late-night basketball leagues;
- community support group for recovering substance abusers;
- block cleanups;
- community gardens;
- field trips for children;
- increased involvement at local recreation centers;
- health awareness workshops;
- job fairs;
- single parent support groups;
- the development of a resource directory of after-school opportunities available in local schools and other youth-serving agencies.

In addition, religious institutions and schools have opened their doors beyond traditional hours to serve as meeting places for residents. Tenant associations have been strengthened and residents are referring neighbors to treatment.

IDEA and Homstead Contact:
Lieutenant Thomas Brennan,
Newark Police Department
(201) 733-6189

Fighting Back Contact:
Diana Bella
Boys' and Girls' Club of Newark
(201) 242-1800

The Alliance System

The Alliance system was created by the Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. Its goal is to develop alcohol and drug abuse prevention and public awareness programs and networks in every municipality in the State. The Governor's Council provides technical assistance, information, training and funding to the Alliances.

The Municipal Alliances are funded through the mandatory Drug Enforcement Demand Reduction penalties required to be imposed by the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1986 on those convicted for drug violations. As of December 1991, 441 of New Jersey's 567 municipalities had organized working Alliances. All Municipal Alliances must include in their membership representatives from the local government, the police, the health care community, business schools and community organizations. School substance abuse coordinators are active in all Alliances; parenting programs are an integral aspect of Alliance programs; and community awareness programs are supported, including youth activities, recreational programs, drug and alcohol education, media campaigns, and community-based celebrations.

The Municipal Alliances are linked to the county-level Local Advisory Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (LACADA). The LACADA develops a county plan that addresses the need for alcoholism and drug abuse services. In addition, a Governor's Alliance Summit is sponsored yearly which showcases innovative alliance programming from around the state.

Municipal Alliance Contact:

John Krieger

Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

(609) 777-0535

Police/Community Partnership Program

The Police/Community Partnership Program was developed by the Division of Criminal Justice to meet the need for a statewide response to urban violent crime. This program is receiving \$5 million initial funding for fiscal year 1993 through the Drug Control and System Improvement Block Grant from the United States Department of Justice and was instituted in several cities during the fall of 1992. Successful applicants are eligible to receive second-year funding as well.

The program includes four component-objectives similar to those of the "Weed and Seed" Program.

Violent Offender Removal Component: To develop a comprehensive multi-agency strategy to target and apprehend street gang and drug-trafficking criminals in target high-crime neighborhoods.

Community-Oriented Policing Component: To institute a Community Policing Program in at least one target area that will involve the mobilization of community residents to assist law enforcement in identifying problems and proposing solutions.

Safe Haven/Community Center Component: To establish at least one Safe Haven/Community Center in the target area that will provide activities and programs for residents in a secure environment.

Neighborhood Revitalization: To develop and implement a plan that addresses social and economic problems in the target communities and to provide a comprehensive and focused framework under which public agencies, the private sector, community organizations and citizens can form partnerships to enhance public safety and the overall quality of life.

Community Policing Partnership Program Contact:
Dennis O'Hara
Division of Criminal Justice
(609) 292-5939

Plainfield Project

The Plainfield Project was begun by the Union County Prosecutor's Office in cooperation with the Plainfield Police Department and the county Victim-Witness Office. The Project is funded, in part, by the State Office of Victim Advocacy.

The Union County Prosecutor's Office established a satellite office to provide residents in the western portion of the county greater access to County Prosecutor services. The satellite office is staffed by an assistant prosecutor, an experienced investigative supervisor and a victim witness counselor. The County Prosecutor has made a five-year commitment to the program.

Training and technical assistance on management, narcotics training and electronic surveillance training has been provided to Plainfield Police Department personnel. Town meetings are attended by Prosecutor's Office staff. Both the Prosecutor's Office and the local police have worked with the community to develop town watch and demand reduction activities.

One strategy employed targeted a known drug market location. Dealers and crack houses were identified, probable cause to search and arrest were established, but action was temporarily held in

abeyance. A weekend day was selected on which to arrest all dealers present, serve all arrest warrants and interdict the crack houses with search warrants. Cars parked illegally were towed, streets were cleaned, and "stashers" hidden in bushes and other places were swept into the gutters and washed away. Local police distributed literature on home security, drug prevention and available treatment services.

For several weekends thereafter, the local police distributed literature and assisted in demand reduction activities in the neighborhood. This had a positive impact on coalescing community members.

Plainfield Project Contact:
Prosecutor Andrew Ruotolo
Union County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 527-4500

Operation Schoolhouse

In 1990, the Ocean County Prosecutor's Office began Operation Schoolhouse in Berkeley Township, Ocean County. In addition to the law enforcement component, an education component, a housing component and a demand reduction component were included in the program.

Operation Schoolhouse began in a 45-unit apartment complex which had a history of numerous drug arrests. Law enforcement conducted several buy/busts, sell/busts and general sweeps in the area and provided a "tip line" for use by residents of the complex.

This multi-disciplinary program began with an effort to start after-school tutoring for students from the complex. That tutoring occurred in the complex's community center, leased by the Board of Education from the Housing Authority. Thus, the complex became a drug-free school zone. The Prosecutor's Office assigned personnel to be present for the evening hours of the tutoring to assure that the program would not be thwarted by drug dealers. In addition, the Prosecutor's Office purchased photo identification cards for all the tenants and worked with the Housing Authority and Tenants' Association to develop a visitors' policy.

The Housing Authority agreed to pursue the removal of tenants convicted of drug offenses. The Authority also works with the Tenants' Association to enlist their continuing support. The Ocean County Jail made available a prisoner clean-up crew to clean the grounds of the complex at the onset of the program.

Results of Operation Schoolhouse include a 77 percent decline in the number of calls for service from the community during the period Schoolhouse was running, compared to the immediately

preceding eight months. The program received the 1991 National Association of Counties Achievement Award.

Operation Schoolhouse Contact:
Prosecutor Daniel Carluccio
Ocean County Prosecutor's Office
(908) 929-2027

Community Responses to Drug Abuse (CRDA) Models

The National Crime Prevention Council in Washington, D.C., has completed a survey of neighborhood responses to the drug crisis. The resultant publication, Creating a Climate of Hope, is a look at ten programs, their strategies, their signs of success, contact persons and a resource listing.

The communities studied were part of the Community Responses to Drug Abuse initiative (1989-1991) funded by the United States Bureau of Justice Assistance. Program guidelines required that each model actively involve law enforcement, include a multi-sector task force and have a locally designed work plan. In Hartford, Connecticut, for example, the group, Hartford Areas Rally Together (HART), was funded. The program allowed HART to develop an anti-drug consortium that focused on:

- developing a drug education curriculum;
- creating after-school activities for youth;
- developing treatment facilities for adolescents;
- creating drug-free subsidized housing;
- strengthening the partnership between the community and the police.

HART's results included dozens of drug houses being shut down, crime statistics being lowered, over 1,000 young people being involved in after-school programs, a 25 percent increase in summer employment opportunities for youth and several hundred housing units being rehabilitated.

Community Responses to Drug Abuse Contact:
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
(202) 466-6272.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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State Organizations

New Jersey County Narcotics Task Force Commanders Association
New Jersey Crime Prevention Officers Association
New Jersey D.A.R.E. Association
New Jersey Juvenile Officers' Association
New Jersey League of Municipalities
New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association
New Jersey Prosecutors Association
New Jersey Sheriffs Association
New Jersey State Chiefs of Police
Southern Chiefs Association

County Agencies

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Inv. Cramer, Cape May County Prosecutor's Office
S/A Richard Cossaboon, Cumberland County Prosecutor's
Office
Ed DeFazio, Hudson County Prosecutor's Office
Det. Dominick A. DeSenzo, Passaic County Prosecutor's
Office
Deputy Chief James Dougherty, Union County Prosecutor's
Office

Sgt. Martin J. Dunn, Burlington County Prosecutor's
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 Edwin Englehardt, Passaic County Sheriff
 Sgt. Edward Facas, Morris County Prosecutor's Office
 Capt. Dion Feltri, Ocean County Prosecutor's Office
 Lt. Robert Ferris, Gloucester County Prosecutor's
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 Lt. Finnerty, Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office
 Chief David Hancock, Union County Prosecutor's Office
 Assistant Prosecutor Lonnie Hand, Mercer County
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Chief James L. Barnum, Franklin Township (Gloucester)
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Mary Ann Beaver, Clerk, Township of Boonton
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Det. Sgt. Paul J. Boerner, Glassboro Police Department
Det. Sgt. Scott Bonsper, Ordell Police Department
Lt. Boucher, Howell Township Police Department
Lt. Thomas Brennan, Newark Police Department
Chief John Broking, Guttenberg Police Department
Chief Mario Brunetta, Vineland Police Department
Det. Sgt. James Bulger, River Vale Township Police
Department
Det. Sgt. Francis Burke, Washington Township
(Gloucester) Police Department
Chief Robert R. Burroughs, Westwood Borough Police
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Det. Sgt. Ronald Buttros, Piscataway Township Police
Department
Det. Sgt. Sean P. Canning, Lincoln Park Police
Department
Chief Thomas M. Caporusso, Fieldsboro Police Department
Lt. Robert J. Carboy, Fanwood Police Department
Chief Donald N. Cardinal, Chatham Boro Police
Department
Det. Ronald Casteel, Sparta Township Police Department
Chief Edmond L. Channings, Stillwater Township Police
Department
Chief Steven D. Cherry, Glen Rock Police Department
Capt. John Chisholm, Elizabeth Police Department
Det. Randy Ciocco, Washington Township (Bergen) Police
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Chief John Corrigan, Washington Township (Warren)
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 Chief Carl De Bacco, Montville Township Police
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 Dept. Chief Nicholas Gesualdo, Newark Police Department
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 William G. Haskett, Clerk, Alloway Township
 Chief Ronald Henry, South Bound Brook Police Department
 Chief William J. Herman, Millville Police Department
 Chief Robert L. Herndon, Allendale Police Department
 Lt. Joseph Hojnacki, Bayonne Police Department
 Chief Larry Hopkins, North Hanover Township Police
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 Lt. Roy Hoppock, Woodbridge Township Police Department
 Chief Theodore J. Howarth, Jr., Gloucester City Police
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 Chief Edward G. Hughes, South Toms River Police
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 Chief John Jajdu, Alpha Boro Police Department
 Chief Hank Jefferson, Magnolia Borough Police
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Det. Sgt. Robert Jordan, Wanaque Borough Police
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 Det. Joseph V. Kelly, Pitman Police Department
 Chief Paul Kelly, Union City Police Department
 Roger Kirney, Dover Township Police Department
 Chief William Koch, Ocean Township Police Department
 Chief Joseph Lacey, High Bridge Borough Police
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 Det. Scott Lessig, Raritan Township Police Department
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Sgt. David Young, Branchburg Township Police Department
Capt. Peter J. Yuro, Perth Amboy Police Department
Capt. Richard Zavinsky, Rochelle Park Police Department
Carl Zoecklein, Clifton Police Department

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR NEW JERSEY, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given New Jersey's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, New Jersey should expect a total of about \$250 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$38 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in New Jersey.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$101 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$101 million is possible if New Jersey meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including New Jersey's \$12 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$3.2 million for drug and crime enforcement in New Jersey's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- New Jersey's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$31 million for New Jersey -- enough for about 15,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$6 million for New Jersey).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$50 million in direct grants to cities and towns in New Jersey. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$23.5 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$10 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and New Jersey can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$14.4 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in New Jersey.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$7.3 million to treat up to an estimated 6,600 drug-addicted prisoners in New Jersey prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$9.2 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

Governor Jim Florio: "Attending To The Health Of Our Citizens"

Skyrocketing prices. Unfair discrimination. Fear. The problems associated with the health care crisis hover over the entire nation. It is estimated that 35 million Americans have no health insurance. While the federal government struggles to find a system that works for all, a handful of states have attempted to change the way care is paid for and provided. Under Governor Florio's leadership, New Jersey moved into the forefront of health care reform, bringing prices down, enabling all people to get health insurance, and taking away the fear.

◦ Just a few months into office, Governor Florio established a Commission on Health Care Cost Containment. After 6 months the Commission came up with 92 recommendations to combat the health care problem. [?] Many of these recommendations were incorporated into the Health Care Cost Reduction Act (HCCRA) that the Governor signed on July 1, 1991, the most comprehensive attempt to reform health care in the history of the state. According to the Star Ledger, *"Governor Florio is to be commended for recognizing the severity of the problem and for initiating action urgently needed if impending disaster is to be averted."* [Star Ledger, 5/7/90]

◦ Now, fewer than 1% of all New Jerseyans are without access to primary care --the second best percentage in the United States.

◦ Now, 90% of New Jerseyans have some form of health insurance -- the seventh highest percentage in the nation.

[Fact sheet: "Health care: the Florio Record," 7/16/93, citing APHA, America's Public Health Report Card, 11/92]

By signing the Health Care Cost Reduction Act of 1991 . . .

◦ Jim Florio expanded Medicaid eligibility for the uninsured working poor as a way of providing them with medical services while keeping costs down. Now, children up to the age of one and pregnant women in families with incomes up to 185% of the Federal poverty level can receive these services. [A case for Prevention: NJDOH 1992]

◦ Jim Florio expanded federally qualified Community Health Centers to assist more people who have no insurance. The expansion of hours and services has resulted in over 16,000 additional visits. [A case for Prevention: NJDOH 1992]

◦ Jim Florio required insurers to offer affordable "bare bones" insurance policies to applicants not covered by health insurance. [A case for Prevention: NJDOH 1992]

◦ Jim Florio re-routed patients from going to costly hospital

emergency rooms for non-emergencies to less costly community health centers. 50,000 additional primary care visits were made in 1992, saving \$8 million in avoided emergency room visits. [Fact sheet: "Health Care: the Florio Record"]

◦ Jim Florio created the Primary Care Physician and Dentist Loan Redemption Program to encourage health care professionals to serve in medically underserved areas in exchange for student loan forgiveness up to \$70,000. As of June, 1993, the program has placed 12 doctors and 7 dentists (this number seems low - how many people can these 19 professionals serve?). [Fact sheet: "Health Care: the Florio Record"]

◦ Jim Florio provided \$8 million for Health Start Plus, to expand medical care for uninsured working women during pregnancy and to their infants in the first year after birth. The program has served 470 uninsured expectant mothers and has provided for the successful delivery of 88 healthy babies. Over 1000 pregnant women, infants, and newborns are expected to participate in HealthStart Plus. The number of women receiving Health Start prenatal care services has increased 99% -- from 22,000 in 1989 to 43,865 in FY 1992! [Fact sheet: "Health Care: the Florio Record"]

◦ Jim Florio expanded the Garden State Health Plan, New Jersey's Health Maintenance Organization. As a result, the number of people participating in state-run managed care programs has increased 267%, from 6,000 to 16,000! [Confronting the Crisis: Working for Affordable, Accessible Health Care for All New Jerseyans]

In 1992, through a bi-partisan effort, Governor Florio signed into law measures to provide universal access to health insurance. New Jersey continues to be in the forefront of health care reform. By signing the bills:

1) Jim Florio created New Jersey Shield, the largest state funded insurance program in the history of New Jersey. Over 500,000 uninsured working people and people who are temporarily unemployed will have access to health insurance. [?]

2) Jim Florio eliminated the 19.1% surcharge on our hospital bills. This money had been used to cover the cost of emergency and hospital care for uninsured patients. [Health Care Reform in N.J.: N.J. P.L. 1992, c.160,161,162]

3) Jim Florio established open enrollment, so that no one can be denied health insurance. Either an insurer will accept you, regardless of pre-existing conditions, or that insurer must subsidize insurers who do offer open enrollment. [Health Care Reform in N.J.: N.J. P.L. 1992, c.160,161,162]

Governor Florio's concern goes beyond making health care affordable:

◦ Jim Florio implemented New Jersey's regionalized system of maternal and child health care centers. The March of Dimes cited this system as a national model in improving prenatal care and survival rates for high-risk infants. [Fact sheet: "Health Care: The Florio Record"]

◦ Jim Florio signed a law requiring health insurance companies to pay for the cost of mammograms. According to Helen Fried, state coordinator of the American Cancer Society's Reach for Recovery program, "[t]he key to breast cancer is early detection. Women can [now] avail themselves of mammograms without fear of the cost." ["New law requires insurers to pay mammogram costs," Star Ledger, 9/17/?]

◦ Jim Florio created New Jersey's first Office of Minority Health and requested the first comprehensive report on minority health. As a result of the report's findings, the state awarded \$300,000 in grants to twenty community health organizations for programs to improve minorities' access to health care. [Fact sheet: "Health Care: The Florio Record"] Said Governor Florio, "[t]his is an investment in the health and well-being of the minority community. The cost of ignoring these concerns was just too high." ["Florio fulfilling pledge to blacks with Office of Minority Health," Star Ledger, 9/19/90]

◦ Jim Florio signed legislation that made New Jersey the first state in the nation to have a comprehensive emergency medical services program for children. The bill provides continuing education and training for EMS workers, establishes guidelines for referring children to the appropriate emergency treatment facility, coordinates hospital transfers for children, and ensures that hospitals will have the proper equipment and staff to deal with a variety of medical emergencies suffered by children. "Kids are not miniature adults. Hurt or sick children need special care," said Dr. Richard Flyer, a Verona Pediatrician. ["First for Children: State creates comprehensive emergency shield," Star Ledger, 9/11/92]

◦ Jim Florio created the Governor's Council on AIDS during his first year in office to advise him on the AIDS epidemic. Under the Florio administration, New Jersey hosted its first-ever AIDS summit in July 1993. [?]

◦ Jim Florio signed a bill creating New Jersey's first advisory council on Lyme Disease. Said Mary Schmidt, whose 11-year-old daughter died from the disease, "I think Governor Florio has the insight to listen and pursue our continued battle against Lyme disease." ["Bill establishes Lyme Disease advisory council," The Home News, 9/13/91]

◦ Jim Florio vetoed a bill that would have made smoking a civil right. ["Puffed up: Smoker rights veto sparks an override," Star Ledger, 2/15/91]

° **Jim Florio created the Hospital Relief Subsidy Fund, \$16.3 million in aid for some of our neediest hospitals. [?]**

Jim Florio will continue to reform health care with the following initiatives:

- 1. A comprehensive system of managed care for people receiving Medicaid. Such a system will provide an alternative to a Medicaid system that is too expensive and doesn't provide continuity of care.**
- 2. An expanded Garden State Health Plan (GSHP), which is New Jersey's state operated Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). GSHP improves access, emphasizes prevention, reduces costs, increases reimbursements to physicians, and lowers overall Medicaid costs.**
- 3. An Increase in the number of contracts with managed care providers, such as the existing contract with HIP/Rutgers, to provide more options and accessibility for Medicaid recipients.**
- 4. A quality system of hospital care for uninsured or indigent patients, and patients with special needs. The AIDS epidemic and the rising threat of TB place increased stress on this already overburdened system.**

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

October 7, 1993

**THE HEALTH CARE COSTS OF VIOLENCE
EVENT WITH GOVERNOR FLORIO**

DATE: October 8, 1993
LOCATION: Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital
New Brunswick, NJ
TIME: 2:25-4:00 pm
FROM: Julia Moffett JM

I PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to show our support for Governor Florio as he nears the November 2nd election date. This is an official event focusing on crime and violence and its impact on health care costs--both in New Jersey and nationally. It is important to note that this appearance follows the first debate between the Governor and his challenger which will have taken place on the eve of our visit.

To best illustrate the health care costs associated with crime and violence, especially guns, you will be meeting with victims of random violence to hear their stories and learn of the costs involved. Following this discussion, you will speak following personal testimonials from a doctor, mother, law enforcement official and remarks from Governor Florio.

II BACKGROUND

Governor Florio suggested we visit the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital (RWJUH) for several reasons: it is one of three licensed trauma centers in the state; it is a teaching facility; and it is in Middlesex County, one of the most crucial swing areas in the state for his campaign. New Brunswick is an urban area with important surrounding suburbs. It is also important to note that New Brunswick is in the heart of pharmaceutical company country. An opportunity might arise to comment positively about the work these companies do.

While violent crime in the form of guns is not as predominant a problem in New Brunswick as we might find in a more inner-city area (drunk driving incidents are more frequent), the issue of both random violence and health care costs are central themes in this campaign and are issues everyone in the state relates to.

RWJUH was founded in 1884 as Middlesex General Hospital. It is New Jersey's premier academic medical center. It has 416 beds and treats over 100,000 patients a year. Over 900 physicians and surgeons in every specialty are affiliated with the hospital. Additionally, the RWJUH provides educational programs for the physicians and health professionals for tomorrow.

269 of 2305 (12%) patients treated by the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Trauma Unit in the last two years were victims of intentional violence (guns, stabs, other). 78% of the gunshot victims were uninsured. The average cost of a gunshot wound case is \$16,000.

(Background statistics on violence and health care costs are attached).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Discussion with victims:

The President
Governor Florio
Dr. Jeff Hammond, Director of Trauma Unit
Zahir Ahmed, victim
Colin Donovan, victim
Mrs. Edna Donovan (Mother)
Robert Jones, victim
Mrs. Patricia Jones (Mother)
Alice Switzer, victim

(Case descriptions are attached).

Testimonials in speaking programs:

Dr. Jeff Hammond, Director of Trauma Unit
Mrs. Patricia Jones, Mother of Robert Jones
Armando Fontoura, Essex County Sheriff

The audience is comprised of 350 medical staff, health professional and representatives of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and other community anti-crime groups.

VIPs in the audience: (Legislative Affairs asks you not mention this list in remarks)

Senator Frank Lautenberg
Congressman Frank Pallone
New Brunswick Mayor James Cahill

IV. PRESS PLAN

The final 5-10 minutes of the discussion with victims in the trauma unit is pooled press. The remarks in the atrium are open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You and Governor Florio (he meets you at Newark) are met by the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital President Harvey Holzberg, Mrs. Lucinda Florio and Dr. Jeffrey Hammond, Director of the Trauma Center.

- * You proceed to the trauma patient bay where you will have a 15-20 minute discussion with the above mentioned victims. This is a chance for you to hear about their particular cases and the related health care costs which followed. Dr. Hammond will help to facilitate this conversation.
- * You will then proceed upstairs to the Children's Ward while the press repositions.
- * You will then proceed to the atrium, and will have the option of holding.
- * You, the Governor, and Mrs. Florio will be announced on stage.
- * You proceed on stage for the following program:
 - Harvey Holzberg welcomes and introduces Dr. Hammond
 - Dr. Hammond offers a brief testimonial
 - Mrs. Patricia Jones offers a brief testimonial
 - Sheriff Armando Fontoura offers a brief testimonial and introduces Governor Florio
 - Governor Florio speaks and introduces you
 - You speak
- * When the program concludes, you may work the ropeline on your way to the reception.

VI. REMARKS

Cards for your remarks are enclosed. No remarks are needed for your discussion with patients.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. bios	re: Biographies of Victims (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5876

FOLDER TITLE:

New Jersey

2016-0931-S

rc2247

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

FIREARM INJURIES AND COST

- Firearms are the second leading cause of injury and death in the U.S.

Firearms are the second most frequent cause of death overall for people 18-34.

**85% of the national hospital cost for firearm injuries are uncompensated.
Taxpayers pay for this through higher taxes and higher insurance premiums.**

Lifetime Cost: Firearms injuries incurred in 1990 cost \$20.4 billion, including \$17.5 billion for fatalities, \$2.8 billion for hospitalized injuries, and \$100 million for non-hospitalized injuries.

Ex: In 1992, cardiovascular gunshot wound patients average hospitalization cost was \$15,000 nationwide.

[University of California, S.F. School of Nursing, July 1993]

- **Per Person Cost:** The average per person cost of a firearm injury is \$53,831 (including fatalities). 85% of that = **\$45,750 paid by taxpayers!***

The average per person cost of a fatality, \$373,520 is the highest of any cause of injury. 85% of that = **\$317,500 paid by taxpayers!***

* '93 percentile applied to '91 figures

[A Report to Congress, Cost of Injury in the U.S., Rice et al. 1991]

- According to the GOA, approximately 80% of patients who suffer injuries from violence are uninsured or eligible for government medical care cost assistance.
[Journal of Trauma, Initial and Subsequent Hospital Costs of Firearm Injuries, 1992, Garen Wintemute, et al.]

- The overall cost of firearm injuries to our health care system is more than \$4 billion.
[Chair of the 1991 Advisory Council on Social Security]

- This "cost shift" may result in an increase in charge to privately insured patients. (D.C. hospitals have reported charge increases per privately insured patient ranging from \$25 to \$380 in 1989.)

[District of Columbia Hospital Association, 1991]

- **Ex:** In Seattle, Washington: Over the last 7 years, the number and cost of gunshot admissions have doubled, from \$1 million to \$2 million.

[Dr. Rivera, U. of Washington, press conference Oct. 6, 1993]

- "If the trend established during the past two decades continues, firearms will replace motor vehicles as our leading cause of traumatic death in 2004, a year in which approximately 34,000 persons will die from gunshot wounds in the United States."

"The firearm mortality rate has increased each year since 1987. If only the most recent years are compared, firearms are projected to become the nation's leading cause of traumatic death in 1994."

[Motor Vehicles or Firearms?, JAMA, May 1993, Garen Wintemute, UC Davis]

Wilkie draft of 10/7/93 7:30 p.m.

The President of the United States
Robert Wood Johnson Medical Center
New Brunswick, New Jersey
October 8, 1993

When Gov. Florio was awarded the John F. Kennedy Profiles in Courage Award earlier this year it came as no surprise.

Gov. Florio deserved it. For standing up to the gun lobby. And standing up for police officers, dedicated medical professionals, and families who want their streets back. For tackling the urgent problems, even when solutions weren't popular in the polls.

Sometimes, it's hard to convince people that things could be better than they are, but listening to these stories today, I don't know how anyone can say that we should close our eyes and wish our troubles away. That never solves a thing. We've got to take these problems head-on.

People want to feel safe from violence; they want to know their health care can never be taken away. Every one of these painful, personal tragedies is a part of a growing problem that affects everybody. Too many people are living their lives in fear, and all of us are never far from the cost.

Today, homicide is the second leading cause of death among Americans age 15 to 25, and more of our teenage boys die from gunshots than from any other cause.

Many of them die in the streets. Some of them die in our hospitals, where gun violence costs this country \$4 billion a year in medical bills alone -- and 80-85% of those costs are passed on to the taxpayers.

Too often when one of us is struck by a bullet, all of us are stuck with the bill. The person who pulls the trigger also charges taxpayers \$45,750 on average just to treat the victim. And when victims die from those injuries, the cost to taxpayers rises to \$317,500.

This is not just a waste of money, or talent, but, worst of all, a waste of human life. Our emergency rooms and trauma centers are so full of people who are cut up and shot up that sometimes our medical professionals don't have time to treat anyone else.

If we want to bring down the cost of health care and stop the violence in our streets then America must do what New Jersey has done and work to get the guns out of the hands of teenagers. We have to change the fact that we are the only country in the civilized world that lets children run around better armed than the police who are supposed to protect us.

New Jersey didn't wait for Washington to pass the toughest law against assault weapons in America. And when one of the most powerful lobbies tried to repeal that law, you took them on and won. This wasn't just a victory for Jim Florio, it was a victory for all

of the people who are sick and tired of the violence in America today.

Last month, the state of Colorado didn't wait for Washington either. Gov. Roy Romer became the 19th governor this year to sign a law that makes it illegal for anyone under 21 to walk around the streets with a handgun.

Now, if all of these action-oriented governors -- from both political parties -- can address this issue, then surely Washington can, too. When Congress takes up the issue this month, I want you to help us pass the Brady Bill to keep more guns off the streets, and help us pass the crime bill to put more cops on the streets. Our streets need more cops and fewer guns.

Every major law enforcement organization in America supports this, and Congress should, too.

New Jersey was one of the earliest states to call for background checks before someone can buy a handgun. New Jersey is already testing a concentrated policing strategy where officers work closely with their communities. America has something to learn from you, because in 1992, your crime rate fell to its lowest level in seven years, and drug use among teenagers dropped here also.

Our national crime bill will put 50,000 more cops on the streets, put more safety in our schools; and send juvenile offenders to military-style boot camps, where they'll learn how to become responsible citizens instead of professional, career-long criminals.

We have got to stop raising a generation without the structure and support and reinforcement that most of us took for granted. When I was born, homicide wasn't even in the top ten leading causes of death in America. Throughout my lifetime, homicide never made the top ten -- until 1989. We are losing lives to lost opportunities. We have got to change the way our young people are being raised.

I was in Florida two weeks ago today at a Marine Institute for juvenile offenders. These Institutes are all over the country. They've taken 20,000 young people at risk and helped them become responsible citizens, with a success rate of 75 percent.

Just think of how all the money we spend in emergency rooms, in the court system, and in prisons, could be better spent on new jobs, and worker training -- investing in the future of our people, turning people who are tax burdens into people who are taxpayers, letting more people become productive members of our economy. We don't have a person to waste.

That's why we have to reform our health care system. We've got to start spending what we have on things that make us strong. If we don't, health care costs for every American family will double by the end of the decade. That's one in every five dollars we

will spend. We're going broke because the system is broken, and we can't wait around to fix it.

Your Governor understands the value of preventive care -- not only through things like immunizations -- but in the broader sense of political leadership. As New Jersey has proven in taking up public safety, we won't have any success at all unless we try.

We owe it to the American people to send them into the next century with health care that works for everybody. With security that can never be taken away. We've got the best chance of any generation in history, and we're going to make it happen. I hope you'll help me. Thank you, and God bless you all.

(908)
572-1193

Rich Gannon
- Florio campaign
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

112

Robert Wood Johnson Memorial Hospital

tour of hosp— trauma
unit

Atrium in hospital

talk to 100 people

→ crime / guns / health care

Florio / BC speak

auditorium clutch
200 political people

brief remarks

closed press
ropeline departure

press — Joe Gladim

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

John Sware (press)

David Applebaum

(609) 292-6000

Guns

(609)

— Russ Malloy
Health Care

— Brenda Bacon

Hospital - trauma unit - but
is not Newark

health care professionals
(praises fibro) (2:00 →)

(Michael Jordan?)
UNC - Tues

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

06-Oct-1993 10:32am

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Joshua A. King
Appointments and Scheduling
SUBJECT: Joysey

Conference Calls for New Jersey will be at the following times this week:

Wednesday: 2:30 pm
Thursday: 2:30 pm

3:00 757-2104 (PIN 3100)

To access the call, dial 757-2104, then enter the PIN. Call my office for the PIN number.

Distribution:

TO: Michael R. Lufrano
TO: Sharon Kennedy
TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill
TO: David Dreyer
TO: Linda L. Moore
TO: Thomas S. Epstein
TO: Anne M. Edwards
TO: Katherine E. Newell
TO: Wendy L. Smith
TO: Marcia L. Hale
TO: Isabelle R. Tapia
TO: Jeffrey L. Eller
TO: Stephen B. Silverman
TO: Joan Baggett
TO: Jonathan M. Prince
TO: Julia Moffett
TO: Neel, Roy M.
TO: Charles W. (Bill) Burton
TO: Anne Walley
TO: Stephanie Streett
TO: Mark Gearan
TO: John B. Emerson
TO: Marsha Scott
TO: Todd Stern
TO: R. Paul Richard
TO: Andrew Friendly

TO: Christine A. Varney
TO: Dawn M. Friedkin
TO: S. Collier Andress
TO: Colleen A. McCarthy
TO: David Leavy
TO: Steven A. Cohen
TO: Jody A. Greenstone
TO: Tara L. Burns
TO: Daniel Wexler
TO: Spining, Laura K.
TO: Sarah F. Ryan
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein
TO: Carter Wilkie

Mark Plotkin
DC radio guy

Diane Rehm

Fri Oct 8th
NJ event

Arriving Newark 1:25 p.m.

VIP ramp Newark Int'l Airport

Gov Florio / Mayor James will greet

20 min turnaround - 20 min helicopter

2:05 pm landing zone - Johnson Park

Open press → closed arrival

5 min motorcade to medical center

emergency dept of trauma center

- bays where treat trauma victims
(mini operating room)

3 trauma victims

gunshot victim

auto/industrial accident

POOL

discussion about hospital + rel to trauma
or crime - reaction to drunk drivers, etc.
(15-20 min)

may visit with sick children

350 people

Florio 50 with care profs

→ rest will be doctors, nurses

2:25 - 2:40 trauma center

3:05 - 3:40 remarks

2:45 - 3:00 kids

3:45 - 4:30 reception

in NJ:

Avg cost for gunshot
wound

\$10,000

John Richener

uncompensated care was sent to emergency
rooms

NJ enacted reforms to shift poor
people from emergency room
to primary care centers (9 or 10
federal/state funded)

In 1st 6 months saved \$80 million
in uncompensated care costs

→ NJ Dept of Health } Trenton
Dr. Siegel } (609) 292-4010

figures for report than evaluated
savings from shift to primary
care centers

because of preventive care / more
accessible

* shift in focus - early 1992

{ solved portability / pre-existing condition }
{ individual / group }

bi-partisan initiative →

Speakers for Fri Florio event

Administrator

Testimonials

* ER doctor

* family member of victim

EMS worker (paramedic)

* law enforcement - detective

Florio

Clinton

Florio as
emcee

What Florio has done — how his plan
fits into our crime plan + our health
plan

10 min of BC + Florio doing joint
talk radio - NY area

New WCBS — top of the hr
Brunswick

POTUS greeted by
Harvey ~~W. Holtzberg~~ Holzberg - Pres of hospital
2:15 → Dr. Jeffrey Hammond - Dir of Trauma Center
Lucinda Florio -

2:25 - 2:45

15 min trauma center - chat w/ patients
spray -
press holds

BC, Florio, Mrs. Florio & Administrator go
up to children's ward

2:45 BC - elevator up to kids

2:50 - 3:05

3:10 - 3:55 Atrium - (holding room - blue drape)

family member of victim
other testimonials

3:55 -

4:00 - 4:45 reception

Florio

50 - MADD, victims
rights

health profs

Mayor James Cahill

4:50 depart

personal security

health care — violence

health security — safety