

ninety days following the beginning of such continuous detention or designation of high risk.

The Amendment also empowers the chief judge of the district court to suspend the time limits for a period not to exceed thirty days if the judge concludes that there is great urgency to do so. Additionally, a court retrying a case may extend the period for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days from the date the action occasioning the trial becomes final if the unavailability of witnesses or other factors resulting from the passage of time makes trial within seventy days impractical.

—*Jeff Brown*

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW—PINELANDS PROTECTION ACT—N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 13:18A-1 to 13:18A-29 (West 1980)

The main objective of the Pinelands Protection Act is to protect the Pinelands' endangered plant and animal species and to preserve the area's "unique natural, ecological, agricultural, scenic, cultural and recreational resources. . . ." Reacting to pressures for development in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, the New Jersey Legislature enacted the Pinelands Protection Act to manage and oversee the more than one million acres designated as the Pinelands National Reserve by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. § 471i(c) (West 1980).

The Pinelands Protection Act calls for the formation of a Pinelands Commission consisting of fifteen, uncompensated members: seven to be selected by the Governor; one from each of the seven affected counties; and one appointed by the United States Secretary of the Interior.

The Commission, which comes within the Department of Environmental Protection, is charged with effectuating the purposes and provisions of the Federal Act in planning an effective management scheme for the Pinelands National Reserve. August 8, 1980, was established as the date by which the Pinelands Commission must have prepared and adopted a comprehensive management plan for the Pinelands area. The purpose of the plan is to protect, preserve, and enhance the values of the Pinelands' resources consistent with the guidelines set forth in the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. 16 U.S.C. § 471i(b) (West 1980).

The Pinelands Protection Act outlines criteria to be utilized in forming the Comprehensive Management Plan which provides for resource assessments, detailed maps, local government participation, and the implementa-

tion of the Clean Water Act (beginning at 33 U.S.C. § 1251 (West 1980)) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (beginning at 42 U.S.C. § 201 (West 1980)) as priorities to be considered in the construction of the management scheme.

The Act establishes a second body to aid in the implementation of the Federal Act by forming the Pinelands Municipal Council. The Council is to be composed of the mayor or his or her designee from each municipality located in whole or part within the Pinelands area.

The purpose of the Pinelands Municipal Council is to review the acts of the Commission and to make recommendations to that body relevant to the implementation of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. § 471i (West 1980). The reasons for involving the municipalities are to gain local government input and to give notice to the municipalities of the Commission's acts which have precedence over local rulings.

The Act also details the boundaries of the Pinelands area and establishes rules restricting the use of power vessels and motor vehicles, prohibiting any form of littering, and imposing fines for violations.

In its conclusion, the Pinelands Protection Act sums up the object, design, and purpose of the bill as being "the protection of the Pinelands area and the resources thereof. . .," while giving the Act further strength by stating that its provisions should be liberally construed.

—Christopher L. Patella

EVIDENCE—PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS AND RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL—N.J.
STAT. ANN. §§ 2A:84A-21.1 to 2A:21.8 (West 1980)

The New Jersey Legislature recently supplemented the Evidence Act, 1960, N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2A:84-1 to -31. These revisions, embodied in N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2A: 84A-21.1 to 2A:84A-21.8, were made in response to the decision in *Matter of Farber*, 78 N.J. 259, 394 A.2d 330 (1978), where the privilege of the press and a defendant's right to a fair trial were in issue.

The intent of §§ 2A:84A-21.1 to 2A:84A-21.8 is to provide a procedural framework for the orderly resolution of conflicts between a newsperson claiming a privilege not to disclose subpoenaed confidential information and a criminal defendant who, at trial, seeks to obtain this information. Section 2A:84A-21.3(A) requires that to sustain a claim of a newsperson's privilege under Rule 27 of the New Jersey Rules of Evidence, there must be a *prima facie* showing that the person is, in fact, a newsperson and that the